

Initial Environmental Examination

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Supplementary Appendix 19-d

Initial Environmental Examination Rehabilitation of the Do Son Water Supply System and Adjacent Areas

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Person
BPS	Booster Pumping Station
CEMP	Contractor's Environmental Management Plan
CEMR	Contractor's Environmental Management Report
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DOC	Department of Construction
DOH	Department of Health
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DPC	District People's Committee
EERT	External Emergency Response Team
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMR	Environmental Monitoring Report
EPC	Environmental Protection Commitment
ERC	Emergency Response Coordinator
GPP	Grievance Point Person
GOV	Government of Vietnam
HPWSCo	Hai Phong Water Supply Company
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
M&R	Maintenance and Repair
NREO	(District) Natural Resources and Environment Office
OE	Operating Enterprise
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
O/M&R	Operation, Maintenance and Repair
PIA	Project Implementation Assistance
PMU	Project Management Unit
ROW	Right-of-Way
SERT	Subproject Emergency Response Team
USD	United States Dollar
VND	Vietnamese Dong
W/CPC	Ward/Commune People's Committee
WPC	Ward People's Committee
WTP	Water Treatment Plant

Weights and Measures

C	-	Celsius/centigrade
dBA	-	decibel audible
ha	-	hectare/s
km	-	kilometer/s
km ²	-	square kilometer/s
kph	-	kilometer/s per hour
m	-	meter/s
m ³	-	cubic meter/s
mg/l	-	milligram/s per liter
mm	-	millimeter/s

Currency Equivalent

As of March 2011

Currency Unit	-	Vietnamese Dong (VND)
USD 1	=	VND 20,800

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Purpose of the Report

1. This report gives an account of the initial environmental examination (IEE) of the proposed Rehabilitating of Do Son Water Supply System and Adjacent Areas Subproject of the Rehabilitating and Upgrading Project of Hai Phong Water Supply System – Stage II. The IEE was conducted as part of the subproject preparation to identify and assess potential impacts of the proposed Subproject on the environment, and to recommend measures to mitigate the potential adverse impacts arising from its implementation. The IEE was carried out following the Environmental Assessment Guidelines (2003) and Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and with reference to the Law on Environmental Protection and its implementation guidelines (Decree No. 80/2006/ND-CP of 9 August 2006 and Decree 21/ND-CP of 28 February 2008) of the Government of Viet Nam (GOV).

B. The Rehabilitating & Upgrading Project of Hai Phong Water Supply System – Stage II

2. The Rehabilitating and Upgrading Project of Hai Phong Water Supply System - Stage II (or, the “Project”) is the second phase of an overall effort to rehabilitate the Hai Phong Water Supply System. The first phase, implemented between the 90’s and 2009, rehabilitated and improved the water supply system in the urban center. It was funded by the Government of Finland, World Bank and Hai Phong Water Supply Company (HPWSCo) itself. This second phase was conceptualized to enhance the system’s production capacity and expand the service area to sustainably meet the increasing demand for safe potable water in the old urban center, in recent urban area expansion to the southeast, in future urban expansion south of the urban center and in peri-urban areas of the City. It has five core subprojects that focus on 7 districts:

- (i) Construction of Water Supply System in Northern Part of Cam River, which shall extend services to the peri-urban area north of the City’s urban center;
- (ii) Upgrading of An Duong Water Treatment Plant (WTP) from 100,000 m³ to 200,000 m³/day, which shall enhance the water production of the existing An Duong WTP for an increased water supply in the serviced urban areas and to extend services to future urban expansion area south of the urban center;
- (iii) Rehabilitation of Do Son Water Supply System and Adjacent Areas, which shall convert an existing WTP into a booster pumping station for an improved water supply in the serviced area of Do Son District, and extend services to currently un-serviced urban areas of Do Son and Duong Kinh Districts¹; and
- (iv) Construction of Kim Son Water Supply System, which shall extend services to the peri-urban area west and northwest of the City’s urban center; and
- (v) Construction of Hung Dao Water Treatment Plant, which shall provide water to the Do Son BPS and shall also extend services to the new urban areas in Hai An and Kien Thuy District, including the Nui Doi Town and adjacent areas.

3. The Project will also provide institutional development and capacity building of the HPWSCo in water supply infrastructure development, environmental management, and policy reforms to ensure effective implementation of the Project and sustainable operation and maintenance of the entire water supply system.

¹ In early 2008, the urban area of Hai Phong was extended to the southeast to include the Do Son and Duong Kinh Districts.

4. The HPWSCo is the executing agency for the Project. A Project Leading Group (PLG) provides overall guidance and support to Project preparation and implementation. A Project Management Unit (PMU) manages the day-to-day activities of the Project. The Project will be implemented for a period of about six years, commencing with the preparation of the detailed designs and bidding documents of all subprojects from the 1st Quarter of 2012 to the 1st Quarter of 2013 and followed by phased procurement for, and execution of, subproject civil works, as follows:

Package 1, Construction of Water Supply System in Northern Part of Cam River, will start its procurement process in the 2nd Quarter of 2012 and construction in the 2nd Quarter of 2013.

Package 2, Upgrading of An Duong WTP from 100,000 m³ to 200,000 m³/day and Rehabilitation of Do Son Water Supply System and Adjacent Areas, will start its procurement process in the 4th Quarter of 2013, and construction in the 4th Quarter of 2014.

Package 3, Construction of Kim Son Water Supply System, will start its procurement process in the 2nd Quarter of 2015; and construction in the 2nd Quarter of 2016.

Package 4, Construction of Hung Dao Water Treatment Plant, will start its procurement process in the 4th Quarter of 2013; and construction in the 2nd Quarter of 2015.

5. Subprojects may start operation even before their respective defects liability periods are over. Package 1 may start operation, at the earliest, by the 1st Quarter of 2015; Packages 2 and 4, by the 4th Quarter of 2016; and Package 3, by the 1st Quarter of 2018.

C. Rehabilitation of Do Son Water Supply System and Adjacent Areas

6. The proposed Rehabilitation of Do Son Water Supply System and Adjacent Areas (or, the “Subproject”) is part of the overall plan of the HPWSCo to create a long-term and stable water supply solution for the Do Son, Duong Kinh and Kien Thuy Districts. The Subproject is intended to meet total water supply requirements of 90 percent of the population, and those of industries, commercial establishments, and institutions in Do Son and Duong Kinh Districts, as well as 100 percent of the water requirements of the industrial zone along Road No. 353, by 2025. The Subproject components are:

- (i) The Do Son Booster Pumping Station, 25,552 m³/day capacity (a converted operation of the existing Do Son WTP);
- (ii) New transmission mains for treated water in Do Son and Duong Kinh Districts, about 11.5 km in total length of sizes D 300 and D400; and
- (iii) New service connections, about 20,000 households and other customers, in Do Son and Duong Kinh Districts.

7. The Subproject will be implemented in the new urban districts of Do Son and Duong Kinh. The existing Do Son WTP, which will be converted into a booster pumping station, is located in Che Hamlet, Van Son Ward, Do Son District. The site can be accessed from the Ly Thanh Tong Street through a well-paved road with residential development alongside it. Planted buffer strips right after the site’s perimeter fence separate the site from the residential area in the west and the Ly Thah Tong Street in the north. Residential areas border the site in the east and south; however trees along the perimeter of the site screen the existing WTP operations from the residential area. The site is situated in the gently undulating terrain of Do Son; however, the internal terrain of the Subproject site is almost flat. No water body is situated close to the site. Surface runoff drains to the urban drainage provisions along Ly Thanh Tong Street. The site is connected to the power supply network. Water supply is available.

8. The transmission mains will be installed within carriageways of Road 353, Son Hai Road, Road 401, Ly Thanh Tong, the coastal road to Hon Dau Resort, and the BPS access road. In Duong Kinh, the transmission main alignment is characterized by medium intensity urban development interspersed with natural wetlands. In Do Son, sections of the alignment runs through congested areas, and/or areas with highly active business establishments, government institutions, some highly sensitive institutions such as schools and hospitals, and about three historical monuments. No old transmission mains exist in the alignments. Subproject sites have access to power supply. Some are within the service area of the City's water supply system. Alignments are largely provided with urban drains. Subproject sites are within 5 to 10 km away from the Do Son landfill, about 19 to 37 km away from two of the City's three other disposal sites, and about 33 to 47 km away from the three big quarries in Thuy Nguyen District. . The 1,600-ha site of the VSIP Township and Industrial Park, which requires major filling and could make good use of the excess filling materials from the Subproject, is about 19 to 33 km from Subproject sites.

9. The Subproject will be implemented over a period of about 45 months, broken down into: i) 11.5 months of preparation of detailed design and bidding documents, commencing in the 1st Quarter of 2012; ii) 11.5 months of procurement process starting in the 4th Quarter of 2013; and iii) about 22 months of construction starting in the 4th Quarter of 2014. Operation is estimated to start by 4th Quarter of 2016, together with the commissioning of the Hung Dao WTP and even before defects liability period is over.

D. Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures

10. The IEE identified and screened a range of likely issues/concerns/impacts arising from Subproject execution. The issues/concerns/impacts that assessed as potentially significant are summarized as follows. The salient concerns relative to siting are: i) the schools, hospitals and historical monuments along the transmission main alignments; and ii) transmission main alignments traverse urban wards where some sections are densely populated and with intensive urban activities. From inadequate design, the more crucial concerns are the delivery of unsafe water and the inadequate resurfacing of the road sections, affected by the transmission main installations, to their previous standards. During construction, the likely significant impacts are dust, noise, solid waste, traffic, water supply disruption since Do Son WTP will not operate while being rehabilitated, access blocking, damage/s to other utility lines incurring service interruptions, disruption of socio-economic activities, and hazards to community and workers' health and safety. During operation, the potential salient concerns are: i) delivery of unsafe water; and ii) unsustained operations due to inefficient operation, maintenance and repair. The provision of a reliable system of safe potable water supply will have the following positive impacts or benefits: i) improved quality of life; ii) induced socio-economic growth; and iii) improved local economy. These developments, however, will lead to accelerated land use changes (conversions and intensifications) and rising demand for basic infrastructures/services. Of utmost concern is that water demand will increase, and will increasingly put pressure on the system. More water consumption will result in the generation of more wastewater. Without parallel efforts in managing sewage and wastewater (critically, industrial wastewaters), the quality of life in the service area will eventually deteriorate. City authorities will be confronted with pressures to meet rising demand for other basic infrastructure services as well, e.g., drainage, solid waste management and power supply, among others. These anticipated crosscutting effects of having a more reliable water supply will require comprehensive planning for sustainable development, coordination of infrastructure provisions and appropriate development guide and controls.

11. The recommended environmental mitigation measures consist of actions, activities, plans and documents (including certification of registered Environmental Protection Commitment, building permit and permit to operate) that need to be conducted, observed,

fulfilled or obtained to prevent, mitigate or compensate for the adverse impacts of the Subproject on the environment. Specific measures are presented in the EMP. Some of the broad measures are as follows:

- (i) Inputting environmental considerations in detailed design and O&M Manual.
- (ii) Specifying environmentally preferred construction practices, materials and technologies, where possible, in the detailed design and/or bidding documents.
- (iii) Ensuring the engagement of an environment-responsible Contractor by incorporating the ADB-cleared Subproject EMP into the bidding documents for use as basis in the preparation of Contractor's EMP (CEMP), addressing as minimum the Subproject EMP requirements. CEMPs to be quantitatively and qualitatively evaluated against the Subproject EMP. CEMP of winning bidder to be cleared by ADB prior to awarding of Contract. The Contract to stipulate the tie-up of progress payment and collection of performance bond with the performance in CEMP/Subproject EMP implementation.
- v) Good and environment-friendly engineering practices that avoid first, and (if unavoidable) mitigate, adverse impacts; and full implementation of the CEMP/Subproject EMP.
- (vi) Quality construction supervision and environmental monitoring by the PMU.
- (vii) Environment-friendly O&M Manual, incorporating the EMP.
- (viii) Sufficient funds for sustained quality of operation and maintenance.
- (ix) Observance of the grievance redress mechanism and prompt resolution of lodged grievances.

E. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

12. Public consultation and participation during subproject preparation were conducted in the form of key informant interviews, socio-economic survey and focus group discussions. Information disclosed to date include: i) Subproject description and components; ii) locations; and iii) expected period of implementation. This IEE & its EMP will undergo finalization during the detailed design stage. To incorporate further opinions of, and inputs from, stakeholders into the final IEE & EMP, it would be valuable to subject the findings of this IEE and its EMP to a multi-stakeholder consultation in the first quarter of the detailed design stage.

F. Grievance Redress Mechanism

13. Informally, a complainant can approach or call the PMU, the Contractor or the Operator to raise his/her complaints/concerns. If complaint is not acted on promptly, or if complainant is not satisfied with the resolution undertaken, he/she can call or approach the HPWSCo's Customer Relations Office.

14. The formal grievance redress mechanism will involve the following steps:

- Step 1 The Affected Person (AP) lodges complaint. The complaint will be documented and registered by the PMU Grievance Point Person (GPP), during construction, and by the Operating Enterprise, during operation.
- Step 3 The AP will be informed immediately if the grievance is within, or outside, the purview of the mechanism. If within, the complaint will be immediately (or, not later than the next day) reviewed, investigated and discussed; if outside, AP shall be directed to the proper institution and/or proper mechanism for the complaint.
- Step 4 If impact/issue is minor, the Contractor/OE shall act immediately. If impact/issue will need thorough review and investigation, more work to be done, and/or supplies/parts to be procured, to resolve, the Contractor/OE

- shall immediately provide the most suitable interim measure to reduce impact; and shall start work on the final measure not later than 5 days from the day discussion meeting is held.
- Step 5 If, according to the AP, the impact has been resolved satisfactorily, the GPP/OE shall obtain a written confirmation of satisfaction from the AP. In the event the AP is not satisfied, or the issue persists, he/she can lodge an appeal to his/her WPC. The WPC shall immediately record the appeal and together with the GPP, Contractor or OE, review the history of the grievance and discuss the appeal and quick resolution of the issue. If the agreed on action/measure has not started within 5 days from the time of formal lodging of the appeal, or if the AP is still not satisfied with the resolution, AP can seek assistance from WPC to raise the grievance to the most relevant institution, i.e., District or City Court.

G. Environmental Management Plan

15. The EMP will be the framework for environmental impact mitigation and effects monitoring during Subproject implementation. The draft EMP is featured as **Annex H**. It will be finalized by the PMU based on the detailed design, with technical assistance from the Environmental Specialist of the Project Implementation Assistance (PIA) Team. The final EMP, cleared by the ADB, shall form part of the bidding documents to draw more environment-responsible contractors to bid for the civil works. Bidders shall prepare a Contractor's EMP (CEMP) that will address as minimum the requirements/recommendations of the Subproject EMP. CEMPs shall be quantitatively and qualitatively evaluated against the Subproject EMP. The Contract for civil works shall explicitly stipulate the obligations of parties involved to institute the mitigation measures properly and carry out environmental monitoring according to the ADB-cleared CEMP and Subproject EMP, both to be appended in the Contract. The Contract for civil works shall stipulate the tie-up of progress payment and collection of performance bond with the performance in CEMP/Subproject EMP implementation. The Subproject EMP shall be incorporated into the O&M Manual for implementation during operation.

16. The marginal costs for implementing the EMP are initially estimated to involve VND 316 Million (USD 15,200) of fixed costs to cover:

- (i) environmental monitoring to establish baseline data of ambient environmental quality/levels prior to construction, 5%; and
- (ii) environmental effects monitoring during construction, 95%.

17. The costs include taxes; but exclude contingencies and inflation. The costs exclude the salaries of the Environmental Engineers and Grievance Point Person, who will be existing HPWSCo staffs seconded to the PMU for environmental management.

18. The PMU will have its full-time Environmental Engineer to oversee and monitor the implementation of the Subproject EMP. The PLG will be responsible for deciding on environmental management matters that will require action from the senior-management level. It will ensure adequate resources are allocated and are timely disbursed to process the necessary permits/ approvals/agreements, to monitor EMP implementation and to undertake the environmental monitoring activities required from HPWSCo in the Environmental Monitoring Plan. The ADB will undertake reviews of relevant documents for clearance purposes or issuance of "No Objection Letters" accordingly, and carry out annual environmental review missions to review the environmental performance of the Subproject. The Design Consultant will incorporate EMP requirements and recommendations into the design, bid document and O&M Manual. The DPC of Do Son will approve/certify the registration of the Subproject EPC. The concerned WPCs will be involved at the ward level, e.g., in public disclosure of Subproject environmental matters and coordination on matters

that affect their communities. The civil works Contractor and the Operating Enterprise will be responsible for implementing all EMP-specified environmental mitigation and protection measures and environmental monitoring activities, and prepare monthly and semi-annual Environmental Management Reports (EMRs). Other GOV institutions, such as the District Natural Resources and Environment Office (DNREO or NREO), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), Department of Construction (DOC) and Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE), will also have roles to play and responsibilities to carry out in the environmental management aspect of the Subproject.

19. Two approaches of capacity development on environmental management have been identified for conduct during the first four years of Project implementation, i.e., prior to the implementation of this Subproject: i) through participation in relevant courses and seminars as mentioned in the Preliminary Training Plan for HPWSCo Institutional Development; and ii) through “learning-by-doing”, conducted by the Environmental Specialist of the PIA Team as he/she provides technical assistance.

H. Conclusion

20. The proposed Subproject will have substantial socio-economic and environmental benefits: (i) improved quality of life; (ii) further socio-economic growth; and (iii) improved local economy. Overall, it will substantially contribute to poverty alleviation in Hai Phong City.

21. The potential adverse impacts during construction can be mitigated without difficulty through strict compliance with environmental management requirements, particularly the full implementation of the CEMP/Subproject EMP. Contractor contractually bound to comply with the CEMP/Subproject EMP, and construction progress payment and collection of performance bond tied up with the Contractor’s performance in CEMP/Subproject EMP implementation, will considerably mitigate the adverse impacts during construction. Adequate incorporation of environmental considerations during design, and good performance in Subproject EMP implementation, will largely mitigate the potential adverse impacts during operation. Overall, the Subproject will unlikely cause irreversible impacts on the environment. The benefits that will be derived from the Subproject will far outweigh the potential adverse impacts. With effective environmental management and monitoring in all stages of the Subproject, the environmental benefits from the Subproject can be fully gained.

22. Based on the findings of the IEE, the classification of the Subproject as a “Category B” undertaking is confirmed. No further special study or detailed EIA needs to be undertaken to comply with the environmental policy of the ADB. Under GOV regulations, the Subproject is classified as Category “II”, which would be required an EPC for registration with, and certification by, the District People’s Committee through its Natural Resources and Environment Office. The EPC for this Subproject will be prepared based on the IEE and its EMP.

II. POLICY, LEGAL & ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

A. Policy and Legal Framework

23. The basic GOV laws/policies that provide general framework and procedures/guidelines on environmental assessment are the:

Law on Environmental Protection of 29 November 2005, providing for environmental protection; for policies, measures and resources for environmental protection; and for

the rights and obligations of organizations, household and individuals for environmental protection. Its Section 2, which includes Articles 18 to 23, discusses environmental impact assessment.

Decree 80/ND-CP of 09 August 2006, detailing and guiding the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Environmental Protection regarding environmental standards; strategic environmental assessment; EIA and environmental protection commitments; and disclosure of environmental information and data, among others.

Decree 21/ND-CP of 28 February 2008, amending and supplementing some articles of Decree 80/2006/ND-CP, such as the list of projects for which a report on assessment of environmental impact must be prepared; the appraisal and approval process of EIA reports; and the requirement for projects that have not commenced after 24 months from the date of approval of the EIA reports, among others.

Circular 05/2008/TT-BTNMT of 08 December 2008, providing detailed instructions on the implementation of some contents relating to evaluation of strategic environment, of impact on environment and commitment to environment protection prescribed by Law on Environment Protection, Decree 80/2006/ND-CP and Decree 21/2008/ND-CP. The instructed contents include the preparation and assessment of reports on evaluation of strategic environment; the preparation, assessment and approval of reports and additional reports on evaluation of impacts on environment; the checking and certifying of the contents of reports; the examining regime, reporting on the assessment and approval of reports on evaluation of impacts on environments, certifying the commitment to environment protection. This Circular replaced Circular No. 08/2006/TT-BTNMT.

24. Relevant water sector specific laws/issuances include the:

Law on Water Resource (No. 8/1998/QH10 of 20 May 1998, provides for the management, protection, exploitation and use of water resource; the protection and combat against, and overcome of, the harmful effects of water.

QCVN 01:2009/BYT, or the National Technical Regulation on drinking water quality.

QCVN 08:2008/BTNMT, containing the national technical specifications on surface water quality.

QCVN 09:2008/BTNMT, containing the national technical specifications on ground water quality.

25. Other issuances relevant to the conduct of environmental assessment of water supply projects are, but not limited to, the following:

TCVN 5937-2005, specifying the ambient air quality standards.

TCVN 5938-2005, specifying the allowable maximum concentration of hazardous substances in ambient air.

TCVN 5949-1998 – specifying the permitted maximum levels of noise in public places and populated areas.

TCVN 6962:2001: specifying the permitted levels of vibration from construction and industrial activities in residential and public areas.

Law on Biodiversity, which took effect on 1 July 2009

Law on Aquatic Resource Protection, 1989.

26. Environmental conventions and protocols that the country is party of includes: the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, Ramsar Convention on Protection of Wetlands, Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES, also known as the Washington Convention), Convention on Biological Diversity (known informally as the Biodiversity Convention), Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, Kyoto Protocol (on climate change). Decision No 2548/QĐ-UBND was issued by the Haiphong People's Committee on 27 November 2006, ratifying the project that promoted the sustainability of the protection of biodiversity and the white-headed langur in Cat Ba Island, funded by the Regional Natural Heritage Programme (RNHP).

B. Assessment and Approval Requirements

27. According to Circular No.05/2008/TT-BTNMT, dated December 8, 2008, water supply projects with design capacity of 50,000 m³/day or more are classified as Category “I” projects and are required full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Water supply projects with lesser capacities are classified as Category “II” projects, which are required Environmental Protection Commitments (EPCs). Full EIA Reports are approved by the Hai Phong People's Committee through its DONRE. EPCs are approved by District People's Committee through its Natural Resources and Environment Office.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBPROJECT

28. The proposed Rehabilitating the Do Son Water Supply System and Adjacent Areas (or, the “Subproject”) is part of the overall plan of the HPWSCo to create a long-term and stable water supply solution for the Do Son, Duong Kinh and Kien Thuy Districts. The Subproject components are:

- (i) The Do Son Booster Pumping Station (a converted operation of the existing Do Son WTP);
- (ii) New transmission mains for treated water in Do Son and Duong Kinh Districts (No old/existing pipes in all subproject sites will be replaced. The proposed transmission mains will all be new installations.); and
- (iii) New service connections to households and other customers in Do Son and Duong Kinh Districts.

A. Subproject Category and Requirements

29. Under ADB classification, the Subproject is a Category “B” undertaking. For Category “B” projects, the ADB requires an IEE. Under GOV classification, it is a Category “II” project, which would be required an Environmental Protection Commitment (EPC) for registration with, and certification by, the District People's Committee through its Natural Resources and Environment Office. The EPC for this Subproject will be prepared based on the IEE and its EMP.

B. Need for the Subproject

30. In early 2008, the urban area of Hai Phong was extended to the southeast to include the Do Son and Duong Kinh Districts. In Do Son, a popular tourist destination, only about 50 percent of the area has access to the water supply system. Duong Kinh District, which lies between the City Center and Do Son District and receives the southeast trending urban spill

from the City Center, is not satisfactorily supplied with water. The existing connection points in Duong Kinh total only to around 2,000. The un-served portions in both districts have relied on rain water, deep wells, drilled wells and rivers, ponds, lakes or mini water treatment stations for drinking water. With natural water sources diminishing, in terms of quantity and quality, mainly due to industrial withdrawals of groundwater resources and due to contaminations from industrial wastes and household sewage, residents are exposed to the health risks posed by water obtained from such sources.

31. The lack of water is recognized as a major constraint to the economic development and social growth in both districts. The piped water supply system of Hai Phong presently services seven distribution areas, each with a water treatment plant (WTP). Four of the seven distribution areas are interconnected. The remaining three are independent systems. The Do Son WTP is one of the four WTPs supplying water to the interconnected distribution areas, specifically servicing a small area of Do Son and areas along Road 353. It was constructed in 1964 with a capacity of 1,000 m³/day and was expanded to 5,000 m³/day in 1991. It is estimated that, as of 2009, the domestic, commercial, industrial and institutional water requirements of both Do Son and Duong Kinh totaled to some 9,000 m³/day. The existing capacity of the Do Son WTP is, therefore, not sufficient to meet the current total water requirements of the two districts.

32. The Do Son WTP obtains raw water from the He River through the Song He Pumping Station, located along Road 353 and about 10 km from the WTP. Raw water from He River is highly saline and the Song He Pumping Station applies only limited treatment. The network of water supply mains in the Do Son area is not yet complete. Water loss is about 24-30 percent, causing reduced pressures at the end of the system's network, rendering quality of service as not satisfactory. The HPWSCo has prepared a project that will construct a new WTP to replace the Do Son WTP and new transmission mains to provide a stable water supply system in the southern and southeastern districts. This is funded by a grant from the Finnish Government. To supplement this project and ensure that the water concerns of Do Son and Duong Kinh are effectively addressed, the conversion of Do Son WTP into a booster pumping station (that will draw treated water from the Hung Dao WTP and distribute this to the Do Son and Duong Kinh) and the construction of additional transmission mains in Do Son and new transmission main in Duong Kinh, have become necessary.

C. Subproject Location

33. The Subproject will be implemented in the new urban districts of Do Son and Duong Kinh. The existing Do Son WTP, which will be converted into a booster pumping station, is located in Che Hamlet, Van Son Ward, Do Son District. The site can be accessed from the Ly Thanh Tong Street through a well-paved road with residential development alongside it. Planted buffer strips right after the site's perimeter fence separate the site from the residential area in the west and the Ly Thah Tong Street in the north. Residential areas border the site in the east and south; however trees along the perimeter of the site screen the existing WTP operations from the residential area. The site is situated in the gently undulating terrain of Do Son; however, the internal terrain of the Subproject site is almost flat. No water body is situated close to the site. Surface runoff drains to the urban drainage provisions along Ly Thanh Tong Street. The site is connected to the power supply network. Water supply is available.

34. The transmission main will be installed underground; some within the outer lane, some in the inner lane, some between the inner and outer lanes, of road carriageways, as described below:

- (i) along Road 353, from Road 402 to the first T-junction of Do Son Industrial Zone, the center of the pipeline at 0.9-1.2 m from the central separating line of the road;
- (ii) along Son Hai Road, Road 353 and Road 401 from Do So BPS to Bang La Ward of Do Son District, at the left side, the center of the pipeline varying from 1.0 to 2.5 m from the road edge;
- (iii) along the road from Do Son BPS to Cau Vong Market, at the center of the road; then along Ly Thanh Tong Road up to the first T-junction of Zone I, Van Son Ward, Do Son District, the center of the pipeline at 2.0-2.5 m from the left edge of the road;
- (iv) along the coastal road from the T-junction of Da So Urban Zone to the gate of Hon Dau Resort of Van Huong Ward, Do Son District, the center of the pipeline at 1.0 to 1.5 m from the road edge.

35. In Duong Kinh, the transmission main alignment is characterized by medium intensity urban development interspersed with natural wetlands. In Do Son, sections of the alignment traverses through congested areas, and/or areas with highly active business establishments, government institutions, some highly sensitive institutions such as schools and hospitals, and about three historical monuments. The approximate distances of the Subproject sites to disposal sites and quarries are presented in **Table 1. Annex A** provides maps showing locations of the Subproject in different geographic contexts. (Refer also to Figure 2 for the location of the transmission main alignments.)

Table 1. Distances of Subproject Sites to Disposal Sites and Quarries in Hai Phong

Disposal Site & Quarry	Approximate Distance to Subproject Site (km)	
	BPS	Transmission
Disposal Site		
1 Trang Cat Sanitary Landfill	27	min 19, max 32
2 Dinh Vu Landfill	33	min 24, max 37
3 Do Son Landfill	Within 5 km	Within 10 km
Site needing filling		
1 VSIP Township & Industrial Park (1,600 ha)	23	min 19, max 33
Quarry		
1 Luu Ky Commune	44	min 37, max 47
2 Minh Tan Commune	42	min 34, max 46
3 Minh Duc Commune (West of Minh Duc Town	41	min 33, max 45

Distances measured on google map.

D. Size and Magnitude

36. The Subproject will develop a water supply system that will meet total water supply requirements of 90 percent of the population, and those of commercial establishments, and institutions of Do Son and Duong Kinh Districts, as well as 100 percent industrial zone along Road 353, by 2025. The existing Do Son WTP will be rehabilitated to convert its operation as a booster pumping station of about 25,500 m³/day capacity. The rehabilitation/conversion works will include:

- (i) A new treated water reservoir of reinforced concrete structure, 5,000 m³ storage capacity
- (ii) A booster pumping station (the existing raw water pumping station rehabilitated and converted), with 5 units of treated water pumps
- (iii) Site infrastructure, e.g., physical such as gates and fences, internal roads and yards, area drainage, among others; and electrical and electronic (automation)

37. About 11.5 km of transmission mains will be installed, with sizes ranging from D300 to D400. Pipeline material will be of ductile iron. **Table 2** gives the transmission main sizes at various sections.

Table 2. Transmission Main Details

No.	H7yltems	Diameter	Length (m)
1	Pipeline along Road 353 from Rd 402 to the first junction of Do Son Industrial Zone.	D400	2,850
2	Pipeline along Son Hai Road, Road 353 and Road 401 from Do So BPS to Bang La Ward	D300	4,563
3	Pipelines along road from Do Son BPS to Cau Vong Market, then along Ly Thanh Tong St. to the first T-junction of Zone I.	D300	1,490
4	along the coastal road from the T-junction of Da So Urban Zone to the gate of Hon Dau Resort	D300	2,470
Total Length			11,373

38. In addition, 2-D250 main distribution pipeline will be installed along two highways of Do Son district from the start of Zone I to T-junction of No. 21 Hotel to connect to above-mentioned pipelines to complete a network loop. About 20,000 house connections in both Do Son and Duong Kinh Districts will be made as part of the Subproject. Among these 20,000 house connections, about 5,000 are existing, but poor, connections. **Table 3**

Table 3. Distribution of House Connections in Do Son and Duong Kinh Districts

Ward	Number of House Connections
1 Van Son	1,500
2 Bang La	2,200
3 Ngoc Hai	2,100
4 Van Huong	300
5 Ngoc Xuyen	1,300
6 Hop Duc	2,100
7 Minh Duc	2,000
8 Thi Tran Nui Doi	1,500
9 Hung Dao	2,800
10 Hoa Nghia	2,900
11 Tan Thanh	1,300
Total	20,000

E. Implementation Schedule

39. The Subproject will be implemented over a period of about 45 months, broken down into: i) 11.5 months of preparation of detailed design and bidding documents, commencing in the 1st Quarter of 2012; ii) 11.5 months of procurement process starting in the 4th Quarter of 2013; and iii) about 22 months of construction starting in the 4th Quarter of 2014. Operation is estimated to start by 4th Quarter of 2016, together with the commissioning of the Hung Dao WTP and even before defects liability period is over.

F. Subproject Layouts

40. The layout for the proposed Do Son BPS and the alignments of the proposed transmission mains are presented as **Figures 1 and 2**.

Figure 1. Layout of the Proposed Do Son BPS

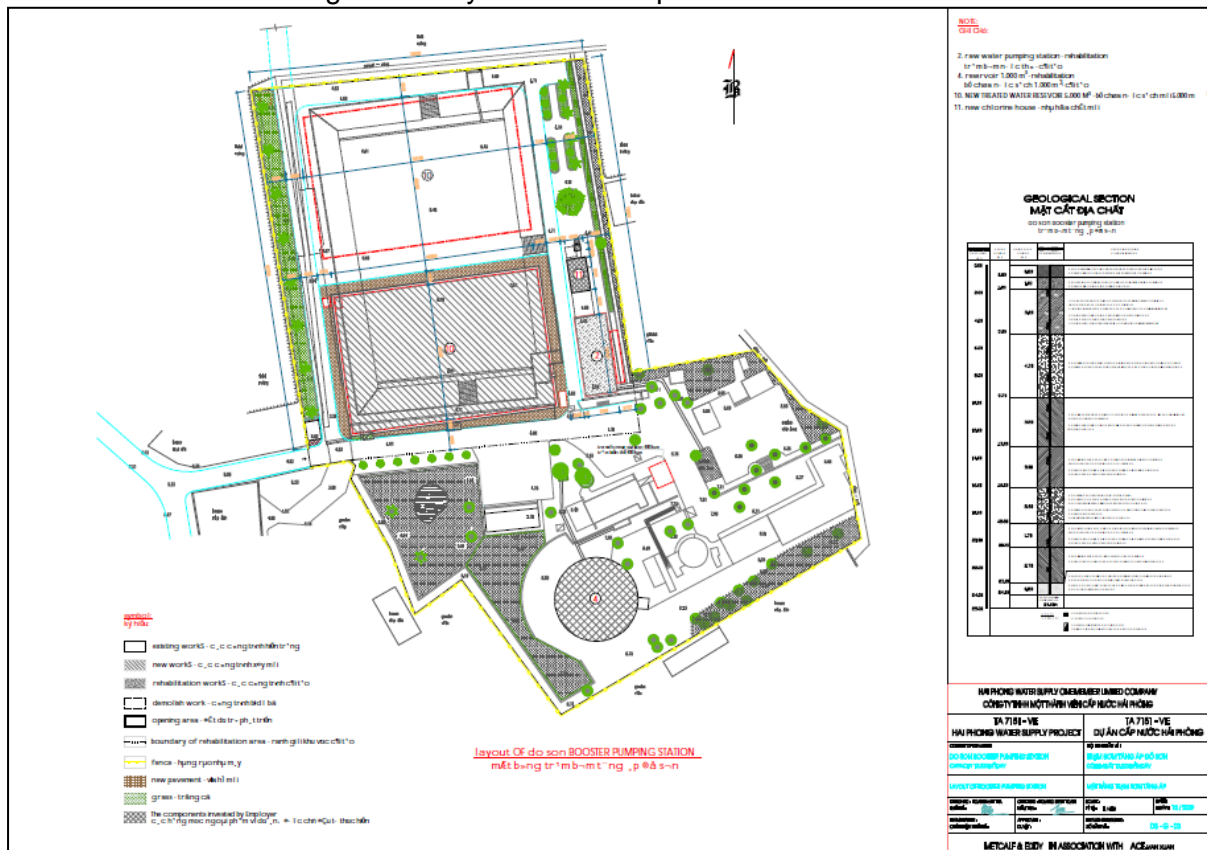
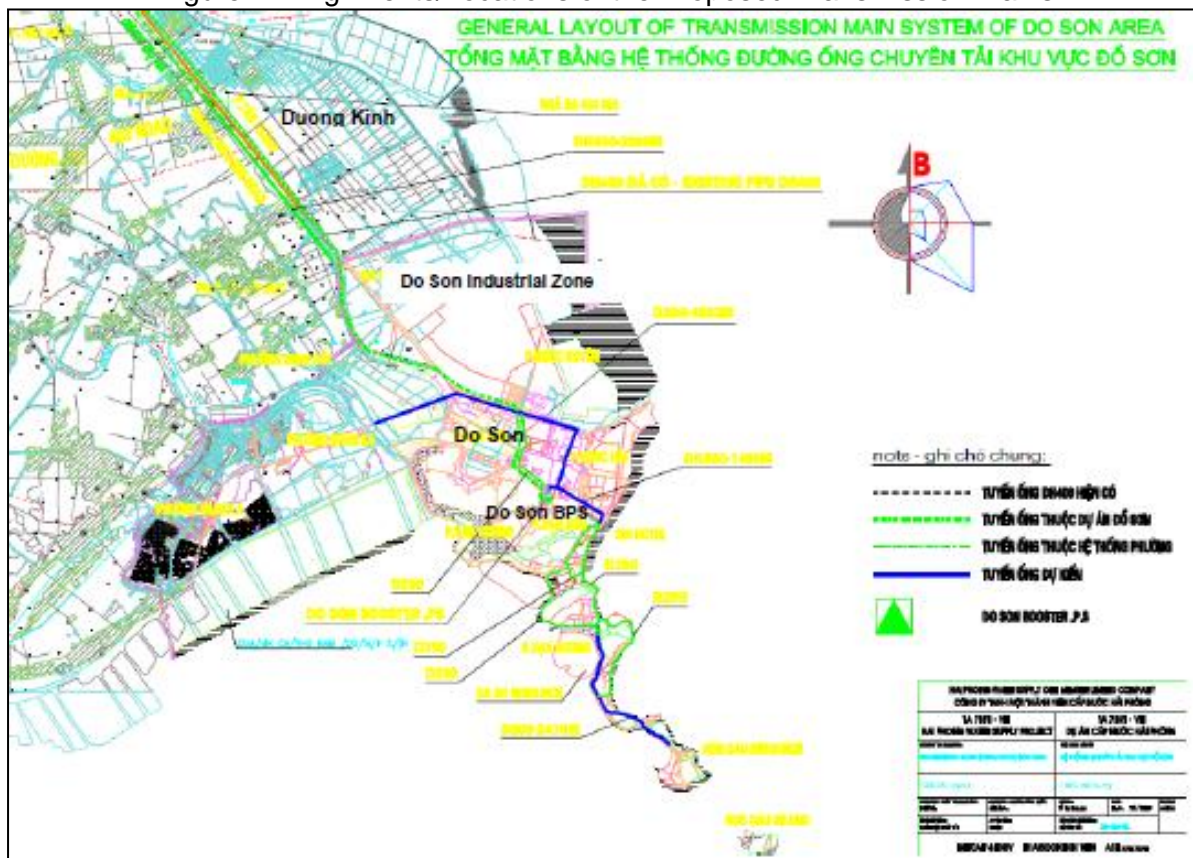


Figure 2. Alignments/Locations of the Proposed Transmission Mains



IV. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

A. Physical/Chemical Environment

41. Hai Phong, a coastal city in Northeast Viet Nam, lies between 20°30' and 21°10' north latitude and 106°20' and 107°10' east longitude. It is about 100 km east of the country's capital, Hanoi. It borders with the Gulf of Tonkin of the South China Sea in the east, and with the Provinces of Thai Binh in the south, Hai Duong in the west, and Quang Ninh in the north. With a total (non-contiguous) land area of about 1,522 km² (or, 0.45 percent of the total land area of Viet Nam)², Haiphong City is administratively subdivided into 15 districts, of which 7 are urban, and 8 are rural, districts.

42. Do Son District is situated 22 km southeast of the City Center. It is bounded by the Gulf of Tonkin of the South China Sea in its east and south. On the north, it is bounded by Duong Kinh District and on the south, by Kien Thuy District. Do Son has a total land area of 42.5 km², subdivided into 7 wards.

43. Duong Kinh District borders Do Son District on the north. It lies along the Gulf of Tonkin and immediately adjacent south of Le Chan District. It is administratively composed of 6 wards, occupying a total land area of 45.85 km².

1. Climate

44. The climate of Hai Phong has two distinct seasons, winter and summer. It is influenced by tropical monsoons, which affect the entire Southeast Asia. The cold and dry northeastern monsoon brings in winter that lasts from November to March/April. The southeastern monsoon ushers in summer from May to October, characterized by heat, heavy rains and occasional typhoons. March and April are the transitional months from winter to summer. Based on the climate data for the period 1957-1997, the annual average temperature is 23°C. In winter, the average temperature is 19°C, in summer, 28°C. January is the coldest month and July is the hottest. Average relative humidity is 85%. It is most humid in February/March to April. Precipitation is high in the months of May to October, with about 83 percent of the annual precipitation occurring in these months. August is the wettest month. The average annual precipitation is about 1,700 mm. Evaporation is almost 700 mm annually on the average, and is about 40 percent of the average annual precipitation. Prevailing wind directions are NE in the winter and SE in the summer. The average maximum wind velocity during SE monsoon period ranges between 20 and 24 m/s; in the NE monsoon period, between 10 and 16 m/s. Storms and tropical low pressures usually occur between July and September. Wind speed during storm events ranges from 40 to 62 kph; during tropical low pressures, it ranges from 63 to 120 kph.

45. Based on more recent climate records of 2007 and 2008, the annual average temperature is approximately 23°C. Precipitation is high in the months of May to September/October. The wettest months are August and September. Annual precipitation was about 1,400 to 1,500 mm. Relative humidity averaged at 85 percent in 2007 and 87 percent 2008. **Annexes B.1 and B.2**

46. According to the 2009 report of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) entitled, *Climate Change, Sea Level Rise Scenarios for Vietnam*, the annual average temperature in Vietnam increased by 0.5 to 0.7°C over the period 1958–2007. The report provides projections in the changes in temperature and precipitation by climatic zone.

² Sources:
Natural Conditions – Geographic Position. <http://www.haiphong.gov.vn>.
National Statistics Yearbook, 2008.

Annual average temperature in the North Delta climatic zone (where Hai Phong is situated) is projected to increase by 0.5°C in 2020, 0.9°C in 2040, 1.5°C in 2060, 2.0°C in 2080, and 2.4°C in 2100. Annual rainfall in the North Delta is projected to increase by 1.6% in 2020, 3.2% in 2040, 5.0% in 2060, 6.6% in 2080, and 7.9% in 2100. The wet season will see more rains; the dry season, intensified dry spell.

2. Air Quality and Noise

47. The Environmental Monitoring Center of the DONRE conducts monitoring of suspended dust, sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and carbon monoxide (CO) six months per year at 11 locations within Hai Phong City. The 2008 monitoring results reveal that air pollution in Hai Phong is not caused by gas emissions but by suspended dust. Concentrations of SO₂, NO₂ and CO remained within the permitted values in TCVN 5937-2005, as well as within the limits set in WHO Ambient Air Quality Guidelines. Suspended dust levels were high, especially in areas where industrial activities and/or vehicular traffic were heavy. The stations in the City Center recorded exceeding suspended dust levels in the month of December by 5 to 25 percent (basing on GOV standards). If set against the limits of the WHO's guidelines, the levels exceeded by a minimum of 33 percent and a maximum of 46 percent. **Annex B.3**

48. Noise level at crowded sections of the City is in the range of 65-92 dBA (the lower level being 10 percent beyond the standard limit set for residential areas, 60 dBA; and the higher level being 26 percent over that for mixed residential-industrial areas, 75 dBA).³ If set against the WHO's Guidelines for Community Noise, the lower level is 18 percent beyond the limit for residential and institutional; while the upper level is 31 percent beyond that for commercial and industrial.

3. Topography and Soils

49. Due to the deltaic characteristics of Hai Phong, its terrain is generally flat and very gently sloping. The northern part of the City has an appearance of plains alternated with hills; while the southern part is of low and almost flat terrain sloping to the sea. Ground elevation varies mostly between 0 and 4 meters above sea level. The highest areas are in Kien An, southwest of the City Center, where hills reach a maximum height of 140 m. Hills and mountains collectively comprise 15 percent of the total land area of Hai Phong, spread out on more than half of the northern part as continuous mountain ranges run in the NW-SE direction. Hills can be found in the Do Son and Thuy Nguyen Districts. An Duong District has a flat terrain.

50. Hai Phong soil consists of alluvial and marine sediments. According to general geological studies, clay layers has a total thickness of about 25 to 30 m. Soil conditions are generally not uniform. Top layer has thickness of 0.4 to 2.0 m with load intensity of 1.2 kg/cm². The second layer has thickness of 5 to 20 m with average load intensity of 0.5 kg/cm². The third layer has thickness of 3 to 22 m with load intensity of 0.7 kg/cm². Hard stratum of sandstone or siltstone has been found at the depth of 50 to 70 m from the ground surface. The island districts are mostly of limestone.

51. Do Son is a rocky peninsula extending a south-easterly direction into the Gulf of Tonkin. It is about 4 km long and ends in a string of islets. The southern coastline and the tip of the peninsula are rocky; while the northern coastline has mainly sandy beaches. It has a row of nine small mountains, known as the Nine Dragon Mountains, running in the NE-SW direction.

³ TCVN 5949-1995: Standards in Public and Residential Areas of Viet Nam.

4. Surface Water

52. Hai Phong is located in the Bac Bo plain wherein meanders a dense network of rivers belonging to the Thai Binh and Red River System. The main rivers in Hai Phong are the Da Bach River, Cam River, Lach Tray River, Van Uc River and Thai Binh River. Small rivers/channels also play important role in the overall hydrological system of Hai Phong, e.g. Da Do River and An Kim Hai system (Sai River, Re River and Tam Bac Channel). Rivers are the main sources of water supply in Hai Phong; yet their waters are revealing pollution levels much higher than allowed. Flowing at low velocities, the rivers in Hai Phong have high silt content. The Re and Da Do Rivers are reported as the heavily polluted among the four sources of water supply.

53. The Da Do River, albeit located in the adjacent Kien Thuy District, is the relevant river for the Subproject since the proposed Do Son BPS will be drawing treated water from the proposed Hung Dao WTP that will source water from Da Do River. The 2008 quality monitoring report revealed that raw water from Da Do River has exceeded limits on coliform count and NH_4 . On few monitoring occasions, some parameters, e.g., NO_2 and Fe, have exceeded their respective limits. **Annex B.4**

54. The nature of tidal fluctuations in the coast may cause salinity of the lower reaches of rivers, especially in the dry season. During high tide, seawater intrudes farther upstream of rivers, depending on the tide level and river discharge. River water is most saline 0 to 2 hours after low tide condition.

5. Groundwater

55. Hai Phong has two layers of groundwater. The first is in a layer of clay mixed with sand; while the second is in between clay soil and stone. In the first layer, groundwater is reached at 0.5 to 2.0 m below the ground surface. In the second layer, a thickness of 20 to 40 m, groundwater quality is unstable, can change rapidly from good to bad. The ground water level is not reduced in the dry season (November to April), but increases during the rainy season (May to October). According to the soil investigations in Trang Cat in 1995 and 1998, groundwater level is generally high, i.e., dry season values vary from 0.5 to 3 m from ground surface. Tidal circulation affects the level and quality of groundwater in nearby coastal areas. In the rainy season, salinity in the groundwater increases. NE Viet Nam, of which Hai Phong City is a part, has an estimated exploitable groundwater resource of 13.6 billion m^3/year .⁴ Despite its abundance, groundwater resource is less exploited. Saline intrusion has caused groundwater in the coastal areas to be salty.

6. Geology and Seismology

56. The geologic make up of Viet Nam consists of five structural blocks namely, the Northeast (NE), Northwest (NW), Truong Son, Kon Tum and Nam Bo. Haiphong is within the NE block, which is part of the South China plate. The NE block extends from Red River fault to the border with China in a NE trending. Strata and igneous rocks dating from the Early Paleozoic to the Quaternary periods have been found in the NE block. The typically formed geological layers in the Hai Phong area are decomposition of sediments on old rock layer (Jurassic period).

57. Viet Nam has a complex and numerous systems of faults. The NW-SE trending faults are the biggest and most active ones. The other systems are NE-SW trending, of sub-meridional directions (much smaller and younger faults), and of sub-latitudinal directions

⁴ Source: The Present State of Water Environment in Vietnam. A presentation in the 2nd WEPA Forum, 2007. Nguyen Thi Hue.

(undifferentiated faults, about 10 km thick). Seismicity in Viet Nam is strongly influenced by the two major belts, Circum-Pacific Belt and the Alpide Belt (Mediterranean-Himalayan), between which Viet Nam lies. The country has a high seismic hazard level, but not as great as of those countries that are situated within the so-called “Pacific Ring of Fire”, e.g., the Philippines, Indonesia and Japan, among others. Earthquakes in Viet Nam are strongly associated with active deep faults, especially the lateral strike ones. Due to the many active tectonic faults in North Viet Nam, this region is potentially vulnerable to geohazards. Ninety percent of the earthquakes occurred in the northwestern part of the country, making the NW more highly vulnerable to geohazards. Earthquakes in Viet Nam are crustal with depths of less than 3 km. Between 1900 and 2005, there have been 450 earthquakes of magnitudes 4 to 7. **Annexes B.5 and B.6**

7. Other Natural Hazards

58. Hai Phong is not spared from the severe natural hazards, which low lying and coastal cities in Asia are now experiencing due to global warming. Hai Phong is lying in the area which is directly influenced by a lot of storms and tropical low pressures in Viet Nam, about 31% in total. Storms and tropical low pressures usually occur in between July to September with probability of 78%. The wind of storms is of level 6 – 7 (Beaufort scale: wind speed is 40 to 62 kph) and during tropical low pressures, the wind has level of 8 – 12 (Beaufort scale: wind speed is 63 to 120 kph). Based on the assessment of disaster severity in different geographic areas and in the coastal economic zone of Viet Nam, Northeast Viet Nam, the region where Hai Phong is situated, is more vulnerable to typhoon, storm surge, flashflood, whirlwind, drought and landslide.⁵ If an earthquake of magnitude Mw 9.0 occurs in the Manila Trench, tsunami will take about 2 hours to reach Viet Nam coastline and maximum tsunami height in Hai Phong will be about 1.4 m.⁶

59. According to the 2009 report of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) entitled, *Climate Change, Sea Level Rise Scenarios for Vietnam*, sea level has been rising at the rate of approximately 3 mm per year during the period of 1993–2008. This is found “consistent with the rate of 3.1 mm/yr reported at the global level over the period 1990–2000 (World Bank 2010)”.⁷ Under the medium scenario, sea level is projected to rise by 30 cm by 2020, 23 cm by 2040, 37 cm by 2060, 54 cm by 2080, and 75 cm by 2100. Given these projections, coastal areas/wetlands/marshes are exposed to inundation or conversion to open water; beaches will be eroded; coastal areas will become more vulnerable to flooding/exposed to storm surges during cyclones; water level of rivers will rise and inland flooding will worsen; there will be increasing saline intrusion into the groundwater regime, salinity of rivers and other freshwater courses will increase. Hai Phong, being a coastal city will be highly vulnerable to experiencing any combination, or all, of the aforementioned adverse consequences of sea level rise.

B. Biological Environment

1. Aquatic and Coastal Resources

60. Aquatic and coastal resources in Hai Phong are valuable to the local, as well as national, economy. In 2007, the fisheries sector contributed VND 858 billion to the economy. Hai Phong has about 1,000 species of shrimp, fish and tens of kinds of sea weeds of high

⁵ National Report on Disaster Reduction in Vietnam. For the World Conference on Disaster Reduction. Kobe-Hyogo, Japan. 18-20 January 2005.

⁶ Country Report on Seismic Hazard of the Territory of Vietnam. Nguyen Anh Duong. Institute of Geophysics, Vietnamese Academy of Science and Technology.

⁷ Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change – Vietnam. The World Bank, Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Government of Netherlands, Department for International Development, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. 2010.

economic value and which are widely popular in the international market, e.g., dragon shrimp, prawn, sea crab, dolphin, sea oyster, sea tortoise, pearl shell, virgin shell, abalone, among others. In Hai Phong seawaters, there are many large fishing grounds and the biggest one is surrounding Bach Long Vi Island with more than 10,000 square miles of abundant and stable yield. The tidal flats of coastal areas, islands and river mouths of more than 12,000 hectares are suitable not only for exploitation but also for salty and brackish water aquaculture of high value products. Do Son is famous for its 4-km long sandy beaches and emerald transparent sea water. In summer, Do Son is alive with tourists. The subproject sites are far from the coast, tidal flats and beaches.

61. An Hai in Tien Lang District is one of the six sites in the coastal zone of the Red River Delta that have been identified by the BirdLife International as Important Bird Areas (IBAs) under internationally recognized criteria. All subproject sites are far from An Hai IBA.

2. Forests

62. Hai Phong has a total forest area of 17,300 hectares, of which 580 hectares (or, a little over 3 percent) are primeval forest that has many valuable and rare plants classified as special species for protection and many herb trees that are of interest to domestic and international medical specialists. Many species of bird, e.g., nightingale, parrots, francolin, eagles, sea-gull, swallow; and many kinds of precious animals, e.g., red face monkey, yellow face monkey, chamois, muntjac, water rat, red-tale squirrel, red-stomach squirrel, lynx, porcupine and white-head langurs, can be found in the primeval forest. The white-head langur/monkey (vooc dau trang, - *trachypithecus francoisi policephalus*) can only be found in the primeval forest in Cat Ba Island, where they live in herds and are classified as a rare species. Cat Ba Island is off Hai Phong City, some 50 km east. The remaining 97 percent of forest area comprise of saline water flood forest, forest for timber exploitation, forest for fruit plantation, bamboo and cane forest. In Do Son, 13 percent is forest land. Do Son is known for its pine forest. Of the total land area of Duong Kinh, 3.5 percent is forest land. The subproject component locations, however, are not within any forest.

3. Bio-diversity Conservation

63. Viet Nam joined many Conventions and Protocols related to biodiversity: i) The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), known informally as the Biodiversity Convention, adopted in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992; ii) the Ramsar Convention (also referred to as The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat), an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable utilization of wetlands; and iii) CITES (or, The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, also known as the Washington Convention). The country through its National Assembly has approved in November 2009, the Biodiversity Law in became effective starting 01 July 2009. The Hai Phong People's Committee issued Decision No 2548/QĐ-UBND on 27 November 2006, ratifying a project that is aimed at sustaining the protection of biodiversity and the white-headed langur in Cat Ba Island.

64. The Cat Ba Archipelago and its Cat Ba National Park are regarded as important sites at provincial, regional and international level, due to the diversified species of plants, trees, birds and animals that can be found, some of which are mentioned in the previous section on Forest. In addition, there are about 1,400 vascular plants, including 23 endangered and critically endangered species have so far been recorded in the Red Data Book of Vietnam; IUCN Red List. Large and partly endangered mammals include the Cat Ba langur, the Southern Serow (*Naemorhaedus sumatraensis*), Rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta*), Leopard Cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis*), black giant squirrel (*Ratufa bicolor*), and civet cats (*Viverricula indica*, *Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*). The cave, land snail and butterfly fauna is rich including the most northerly cave-adapted crab species, plus four species of true cave

snails. The Archipelago is considered a hotspot for land snail diversity. It is also conserving a considerable number of bat species, including the rare ones.

65. The Cat Ba Archipelago belongs to the list of the most important regions of diversified biology of the World Bank. It is a World Biosphere Conservation Area. For over ten years now, it has been receiving stable funding, through small-scale international projects on conservation and community development, and projects studies covering the Cat Ba National Park and its surrounding areas. The Subproject sites are far from the Cat Ba Archipelago, which is about 50 km off Hai Phong City.

C. Economic Environment

1. Economy

66. Among the three main sectors of the economy, the service sector leads in contributing to the City's gross domestic product (GDP). In 2005, its GDP contribution was 51 percent. In 2007, it contributed 52 percent. The industry sector contributed 36 percent in 2005 and 38 percent in 2007. Agriculture/forestry/fishing contributed 13 percent in 2000 and 10.5 percent in 2007.

67. Hai Phong is an industrial city. Its industries range from large-scale industries owned by the Central Government, to medium and small-size industries controlled by local authorities, and to small-scale industries of private individuals. The most important industrial sectors include machinery manufacturing, shoes and garment manufacturing, production of construction materials, food processing, and production of chemicals, fertilizers and rubber. Total revenue from exports in the first 5 months of 2008 is estimated at more than USD 534 million, equivalent to some 27 percent increase compared to the same period in 2007. More industrial zones are planned for development outside the urban center.

68. Commerce and trade is another sector that drives the local economy of Hai Phong. The number of commercial activities has increased rapidly during the past few years. An international tourist destination, Hai Phong attracts people to its naturally beautiful seascapes, unique traditional festivals, ceremonies, and places of historic and cultural interest. In 2005, more than 2.3 million visitors were recorded, of which over 500,000 were foreigners. Despite reduced contributions to the GDP, agriculture and fishery have remained key sectors of Hai Phong's economy.

69. As the approved "Planning for Do Son Commune until 2020" specifies, Do Son is a satellite urban area of the City Center, a destination for local and international tourists and a strategic location for the national security and defense. Marine fishing, fishery farming and salt producing industries are to be developed. Its economic structure consists of 67 percent tourism and services, 25 percent agriculture and 8 percent industry.

2. Infrastructure Development

70. Established in 1905, the City's piped water supply system has undergone series of upgrading and expansion. It currently services 90 percent of the central urban districts, Hong Bang, Le Chan, Ngo Quyen and residential areas of Hai An. In 2002, its scope of service covers 60 percent of Kien An District and 45 percent of Do Son town. Water is available 24 hours a day/7 days a week in the central urban areas; while in peri-urban areas, supply can be intermittent at times. Main water source is surface water obtained from the Rivers Da Do, Gia, Vat Cach, Sai and Chanh Duong. The system has 7 water treatment plants, supplying 7 service areas as shown in **Table 4**. The HPWSCo, the entity responsible for water supply in Hai Phong, has aimed at achieving a service coverage of 90 percent of the entire City by

2020. Presently, only a small part of Do Son District is served by the system supplied by the Do Son WTP. Duong Kinh District has no access to the existing water supply system.

Table 4. Capacities and Service Areas of Water Treatment Plants in Hai Phong

No.	Water Treatment Plant	Capacity (m ³ /day)	Service Area	Year Constructed	Year Upgraded
1	An Duong	100,000	City Center	1963	1973, 2000
2	Cau Nguyet	60,000	Kien An	1977	1979, 2009
3	Vat Cach	11,000	Quan Toan, Hung Vuong, An Duong Town	1988	
4	Do Son	5,000	Do Son & Rd 353	1964	1991
5	Minh Duc	1,500	Minh Duc Town	2007	
6	Vinh Bao	5,000	Vinh Bao Town	2008	
7	Cai Gia	2,500	Cat Ba Town	2008	

71. Wastewater and storm water management is the responsibility of the Hai Phong Sewerage and Drainage Company (HPSADCO). Outside the Quốc Bình residential area, which is served with separate drainage and sewer systems, the rest of the City is partly served by combined drainage/sewer systems. A network of combined sewers serves the urban center; while some small-scale independent combined sewer systems serve peri-urban towns like Minh Duc town in Thuy Nguyen District. The combined sewers collect both effluent from septic tanks and storm water, and convey these to natural outfalls without further treatment. As of 2007, less than 70% of the total households had septic tanks. Generally, septic tanks are poorly constructed, undersized and are not easily accessible for desludging. Hence, most are not effectively achieving the intended treatment level of septic tanks. Desludging services are carried out by HPSADCO and private operators. Septage sludge is hauled to the Trang Cat sanitary landfill where it undergoes further treatment in the sludge drying ponds and later in the composting area. In the Quốc Bình residential area, where storm water and wastewater are collected separately, wastewater is collected in a tank and is pumped directly into Lach Tray River. In the Bong Sen village, a small wastewater station exists and is still operational.

72. In Hai Phong, solid waste management services are provided by three entities. The Urban Environment Company (URENCO) services the four inner Districts of Hong Bang, Ngo Quyen, Le Chan, Hai An, and some industrial establishments, hospitals and health centers. The Do Son Public Works and Tourism Service Company services Do Son town, tourist areas and new urban area along Road No. 353. The Hai Phong Construction and Public Works Company services Kien An District. Collected solid wastes are disposed of at the sanitary landfill in Trang Cat, Hai An District.

3. Transportation

73. Hai Phong enjoys an excellent and convenient position for transportation to the rest of the country by land (road and railway), air, sea and inland waterway. A railway (Ga Hai Phong) and a good expressway connect the City with Ha Noi, the nation's capital, which is about 100 km away. Roads connect the City to Hon Gai-Cam Pha, the foremost coal mining area of the country, and with Ha Long Bay, a famous tourist spot of Viet Nam. The Hai Phong Port, the gateway to North Viet Nam is located in the southern bank of the Cam River. It handles some 90 percent of the volume of imports and exports in Northern Viet Nam. The City is connected to foreign countries through its Cat Bi International Airport. It has road connection with Yunnan Province and Guangxi Autonomous Region of Southwest China. The City is connected to foreign countries through its Cat Bi International Airport. It has road connection with Yunnan Province and Guangxi Autonomous Region of Southwest China. Do Son and Duong Kinh Districts are connected to the rest of the City through Provincial Roads 355 and 402. Provincial Road 401 also passes through Do Son District.

4. Land Use Development

74. Based on 2008 statistics, 35 percent of the City's total land area is devoted to agriculture and 16 percent is forest land. Homesteads account for 6 percent and special uses, e.g., industries, commercial, institutional, etc, 22 percent. The rest cover lands that are unused, open and waterways. Decision No 04/2001/QĐ-TTĐ, dated 10 January 2001, modifying the Hai Phong's 2020 Master Plan, directs City expansion towards its outskirts, especially to the northern bank of Cam river, the Northwest, the Southeast, along Road 353 and eastern coastal area of the City. Land for urban construction is divided into main functional areas. Residential areas, totaling to 6,800 ha, includes the under-utilized/under-developed areas and expansion areas in the 7 Districts of Hong Bang, Ngo Quyen, Le Chan, Hai An, Kien An, Do Son and Thuy Nguyen. Some 4,500 ha are for industrial development. Functional (institutional) centers are intended to be in the new urban area in the northern bank of Cam River (Thuy Nguyen) in the long term. Tourism and resort areas will be in the inner urban area, in the outskirts, and in preserved rural natural areas, e.g., Thuy Nguyen northern landscape (Gia River), Do Son tourism resort and Cat Ba Island in connection to Ha Long Bay. Central urban areas will be for special purposes, such as residential areas for foreigners, training schools, scientific institutes, state offices, medical centers, convalescence, medical treatment centers, and sports & recreation centers. Other identified land use zones include the national security and defense area (to be in existing locations), the City's green belt and other construction areas.

75. Do Son District's administrative jurisdiction claims nearly 3 percent of the total land area of Hai Phong. In 2008, about 31 percent of Do Son is special use land; 23 percent is agricultural land; 13 percent is forest; and 9 percent is homestead. The rest are unused/open lands and waterways.

76. Duong Kinh District's administrative jurisdiction claims about 3 percent of the total land area of Hai Phong. In 2008, about 33 percent of Duong Kinh is agricultural land; 24 percent is special use land; homestead accounts for 12 percent; and some 4 percent is forest. The rest are unused/open lands and waterways.

D. Socio-economic Environment

1. Population

77. Hai Phong registered a total population of 1.68 million people in the 1999 census, or an average annual growth rate of 14 percent from the 449,747 people of the 1989 census. Based on the Hai Phong Statistical Yearbook of 2008, Hai Phong population had reached 1.85 million by 2008 (or, growing at an annual rate of about 1 percent). Do Son District had a population of 30,600 people, almost 2 percent of Hai Phong's total population, in the 1999 census. Do Son population reportedly reached 50,500 in 2008 (at an average annual growth rate of 5.7 percent from 1999), accounting for nearly 3 percent of the City's population. Duong Kinh District, a new district, had a total population of 46,400 in 2008, or 2.5 percent of the City's population.

78. The City's urban population in 2008 was nearly 45 percent of its total population. It grew at an average annual growth rate of about 4 percent between 1999 (569,771 people or 34 percent of the City's total population) and 2008 (825,600 people). The entire population of Do Son and Duong Kinh Districts is urban population, representing nearly 12 percent of the City's 2008 urban population

79. The proposed Subproject's service area, comprising 14 wards, had an estimated total population of 109,300 in 2009, which is projected to reach 128,200 in 2025.

2. Ethnic Minorities

80. No ethnic minorities reside in the Subproject-affected wards of Do Son and Duong Kinh Districts.

3. Income and Employment

81. In 2009, the average monthly income per capita nationwide was VND 636,000. In Hai Phong, it was VND 653,000, slightly higher than the national average.⁸ Based on the initial results of the socio-economic survey in August-September 2009, average monthly income per capita was in the ranges of VND 1.4 to 1.49 Million for the poor and VND 2.87 to 4.97 Million for the non-poor. The average monthly income of the poor respondents is twice the City's average.

82. In 2000, 71 percent of the population aged 15 years and over in Hai Phong were economically active. About 4.5 percent had no job. In 2008, of the 70 percent economically active population aged 15 years and over, 3.5 percent had no job. In the urban area, the rates of economically active population (aged 15 years and over) that were without job in 2008 was 4.2 percent, much smaller than that in 2000, 6.3 percent. The rural area experienced only a slight reduction from 3.7 percent in 2000 to 3 percent in 2008. Based on the initial results of the socio-economic survey, the major sources of income were employment in the public and private sectors and running own businesses. Less than 10 percent were in the agriculture/fishing sector. No one was working outside their ward/district of residence.

4. Poverty

83. In 2004, the nationwide poverty rate in Viet Nam was 23.2 percent, decreasing an average annual rate of a little over 10% since 2002 (28.9 percent). In 2009, national poverty rate was 16 percent; in Hai Phong, 8.8 percent.⁵ Of the 100 respondent households in the socio-economic survey of August-September 2009, about 9 percent are poor.

5. Health

84. As of 2008, Hai Phong has 24 hospitals, 4 clinics, 1 sanatorium, 224 medical service units and 9 other health facilities, all of which provide a total of 5,540 patient beds.⁹ Of the total 5,540 patient beds, 4,200 are hospital beds. The number of hospital beds per 10,000 inhabitants is 22.8, which is higher than that of the country's ratio in 2005, i.e., 17.24 hospital beds per 10,000 inhabitants¹⁰. However, considering that the number of beds all over the country has been increasing after 2005, it is assumed that the Hai Phong ratio is at par with, or higher than, the national ratio in 2008. The Comprehensive Development Design for the Health System in Viet Nam to 2010 and Vision by 2020, dated 30 June 2006, the aimed for 18.5 beds/10,000 inhabitants. This makes Hai Phong ratio, by now, better than the nation's target ratio for 2010.

85. In 2008, Hai Phong had 1,349 doctors and 2,354 nurses. These give ratios of 7.3 doctors and 12.75 nurses per 10,000 inhabitants. The same report mentioned above revealed that in 2003 the ratios of doctors and nurses for every 10,000 inhabitants were 5.88 and 5.95. Considering again that the number of doctors and nurses have increased between 2003 and 2008, it is assumed that the Hai Phong ratios would be at par with that of the

⁸ Meet the Savings Demand: Mobilizing Micro-Savings Among the Poor in Vietnam. Report to the Vietnam Bank for Social Policy. March 2009. Tu Chi Nguyen.

⁹ Haiphong Statistical Yearbook. 2008.

¹⁰ Comprehensive Development Design for the Health System in Viet Nam to 2010 and Vision By 2020. 30 June 2006. Hanoi.

country by 2008. The country's vision is for the health system to reach the grass root level, aiming for each commune health worker to serve 1,400 to 1,600 inhabitants.

6. Education

86. As of 2008, Hai Phong had a total of 482 grade schools. Of these, 218 are primary, 194 are lower secondary, 58 are upper secondary, 10 are basic general (Levels I + II), and 2 are lower and upper secondary, grade schools. Do Son had 6 primary, 5 lower secondary, and 2 upper secondary, grade schools. Duong Kinh had 6 primary, 6 lower secondary, and 1 upper secondary, grade schools.

87. The number of pupils per teacher in Hai Phong for the same year averaged as follows: i) primary, 18.81; ii) lower secondary, 15.58; and iii) upper secondary, 20.43. In Do Son, the averages were: i) primary, 19.04; ii) lower secondary, 14.39; and iii) upper secondary, 15.41. The average ratio for the primary level in Do Son was higher than that of the City. In Duong Kinh: i) primary, 15.31; ii) lower secondary, 12.50; and iii) upper secondary, 22.19. The average ratio for the upper secondary level in Duong Kinh was higher than that of the City.

88. The number of pupils per class in Hai Phong averaged: i) primary, 29.88; ii) lower secondary, 35.89; and iii) upper secondary 47.34. In Do Son, the averages were: i) primary, 30.60; ii) lower secondary, 32.92; and iii) upper secondary, 42.97. The average ratio for the primary level in Do Son was higher than that of the City. In Duong Kinh: i) primary, 30.29; ii) lower secondary, 36.26; and iii) upper secondary, 45.51. The average ratios for the primary and lower secondary level in Duong Kinh were higher than that of the City.

89. Based on the initial results of the socio-economic survey of 100 households in August-September 2009, none of the surveyed persons attended tertiary education; 13 percent completed secondary school; 41 percent had some secondary education; 36 percent completed primary school; 6 percent had some primary education; and 4 percent had not attended school at all.

7. Access to Basic Infrastructure and Security of Tenure

90. Of the 100 household respondents in the socio-economic survey, almost 100 percent are connected to the national power grid; about 52 percent to the City's piped water supply and 40 percent to the City's telephone services. Other households source water from deep wells or rely on rainwater. Half of the respondent households have flush toilets; the remaining half use pour-flush toilets. Almost 90 percent of the toilets have totally sealed septic tanks, the effluents of which are led to combined sewers or soak away pits. A little over half of the respondent households are in areas served with combined sewers. Some 85 percent reside in areas that are not flood prone and the rest are in areas that are subject to flooding only during typhoons. Forty-five percent have access to solid waste collection services of the City. About three-fourths of the respondent households own the house they reside in; while the remaining one-fourth are illegal settlers.

E. Physical Cultural Resources

91. The Ba De Temple, a cultural and religious destination in Do Son, features a small temple at the foot of the Doc Mountain and facing the sea. This temple draws attention from thousands of pilgrims every spring to worship and pray for luck and happiness. The Tuong Long Tower, built on top of the Ngoc Son Mountain, along with Ngoc Communal House, Rhong Stream, is a well-know ecological, historical and cultural tourism community in Do Son. These special sites are not in close proximity to the Do Son BPS site. Three historical

monuments and two pagodas are known to be situated along the transmission main alignments.

V. ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

A. Potential Issues/Concerns/Impacts

92. Following ADB's Environmental Guidelines for Selected Infrastructure Projects, screening of potential issues, concerns and/or impacts relative to siting, design, construction and operation was carried out.

1. Issues/Concerns Relative to Siting

93. The screening of identified potential concerns relative to siting is presented as **Annex C**. Significant among the issues and concerns relative to the proposed Subproject sites include:

- (i) Wetlands, physical cultural resources and sensitive institutions along sections of the transmission main alignment, which need to be protected during construction.
- (ii) Densely populated and heavy urban activities along some sections of the transmission main alignment in Do Son.

94. Of moderate concern are the:

- i) Medium-intensity urban development in Duong Kinh and some Do Son subproject sites.
- ii) Hai Phong's vulnerability to earthquakes of moderate intensity, which should be considered in design.

95. The issues, concerns and constraints relative to siting can be mitigated through the implementation of appropriate measures during construction. **Section V B**

2. Issues/Concerns Relative to Design

96. The screening of identified potential concerns relative to design is presented in **Annex D**. Significant among the issues and concerns relative to design is the delivery of unsafe water to the system if one or any combination of the following is/are not adequately considered during, or incorporated into, the detailed design: i) protection of system components from damages by outsiders and/or from contamination caused by existing site conditions or environmental factors; ii) leak detection; iii) distance of transmission mains from existing combined sewers, from existing drainage mains that are most likely receiving effluents from sanitation facilities, or from alignment of planned sewer lines; iv) management/handling of chlorine and other hazardous substances during operation; and v) significance of an environmentally responsible O&M Manual. Another potential significant concern is unsatisfactory resurfacing of road pavements affected by the installation of transmission mains due to inadequate standard specifications for road resurfacing.

97. Of moderate concern from inadequate design or inadequate considerations in design are the: i) sustainability of supply of gravel, sand and soil to meet construction demand; and ii) inadequate management of wastewater, solid and hazardous wastes, more particularly during construction, due to low capacity of existing landfills to receive more construction wastes. The concerns relative to design can be easily considered and addressed in the detailed design. **Section V B**

3. Issues/Concerns/Impacts During Construction

98. The five subprojects will be constructed in four packages, following a staggered implementation schedule. This Subproject will be constructed under Package 2, together with the construction for the upgrading of the An Duong WTP. Construction will take about 22 months between the 4th Quarter of 2014 and 3rd Quarter of 2016. Its overlaps with the construction phases of the other three packages will be as follows:

- (i) Construction will start when Package 1 will have been in the cleaning, inspection and repairs phase.
- (ii) Its peak construction period will have moved towards conclusion when Package 4 construction starts.
- (iii) It will be in its cleaning, inspection and repairs phase when Package 3 construction starts.

99. Subproject construction will concurrently take place in the: i) existing Do WTP site; and ii) alignments for the 11.5-km transmission main. For the transmission main, the outer lanes of the concerned roads will be affected; although in one section, the alignment will spill over to the inner lane. The effective working width will include an average 0.9-m wide trench for the pipeline and some working easement. There will be no existing water mains to dismantle and dispose of. The Do Son WTP will not be in service while being rehabilitated and converted into a BPS. The identified potential issues/concerns/impacts during construction are screened in **Annex E**. The moderate and significant issues and impacts are presented below.

a. Physical/Chemical Environment

100. Dust/suspended particles, gas emissions, odor, noise and vibration, arising from construction activities, practices and materials, such as, but not limited to, those listed in **Table 5**, will be more significant during the peak construction period, which is estimated to last for 8 to 10 months. These issues/impacts will be temporary but, if not mitigated, will have potentials to result in long-term consequences in the health of the affected communities and the construction workers. Unmitigated vibration could also lead to permanent damages of structures. Gas emissions will contribute to overall concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

101. Surface and ground water resources in close proximity to the Subproject sites will be at least to moderate risk for a short period to contamination by improper and inadequate: i) storage and handling of solid and hazardous wastes on site prior to disposal; ii) sanitation facilities on site and practices by construction workers; iii) management of sediments from earthworks and stockpiles of sand, soil and spoils; and iv) careless handling of hazardous substances. Off site, other water resources will potentially be exposed to contamination from careless hauling and indiscriminate disposal of spoils and solid and hazardous wastes from Subproject sites, and careless hauling of hazardous substances to Subproject sites. Nearly half of the population in Do Son and Duong Kinh Districts are relying on groundwater resources for domestic use.

102. Construction will generate significant volume of wastes and spoils, and will require huge volume of aggregates, to be stored on-site. In the BPS site, there will be sufficient space to easily plan for strategic storage areas for wastes/spoils and aggregates. However, in transmission main alignments, space will be limited to working areas. Here, waste/spoils and aggregates management would have to be most carefully planned to avoid/mitigate nuisance, safety hazards, obstruction to surface drainage, and siltation of drainage courses and wetlands. It is estimated that a 50-m transmission main trench will generate 63 m³ of excavated soil and a residual soil after backfilling of 23 m³. The amounts of residual soil anticipated from the WTP and BPS sites have not been estimated. Potential

disposal/receiving sites for residual soil from transmission main trenches and the BPS include the: i) 1,600-ha site of the VSIP Township and Industrial Park in Thuy Nguyen District, between 19 and 33 km from Subproject sites; and ii) low-lying private properties needing filling materials. Potential disposal sites for construction spoils and wastes are the Do Son, Trang Cat and Dinh Vu landfills. The first site is most accessible to Subproject sites. The two latter sites are about a minimum of 19 km and a maximum of 37 km distance from Subproject sites. The executing agency, however, needs to coordinate with City authorities on the capacities of these landfills to accept construction wastes.

103. Apart from the impacts on water resources, poorly managed wastes and spoils will have impacts on the health and safety of the community and the construction workers; create nuisance in the affected communities and socio-economic and institutional activities close to Subproject sites; and cause local flooding in the vicinities.

Table 5. Some Direct Sources of Dust, Gas Emission, Odor, Noise & Vibration

Source	Issues/Impacts				
	Dust	Gas	Odor	Noise	Vibration
1 Earthworks (clearing, grubbing, excavation, filling/refilling of sites)	√			√	√
2 Transporting, conveying, loading & unloading of aggregates and cement and other construction materials	√	√		√	√
3 Movement of construction vehicles/trucks delivering materials	√	√		√	√
4 Operation of construction equipment	√	√		√	√
5 Dry exposed areas, prolonged paving of access roads, prolonged resurfacing of excavated roads	√				
6 Open stockpiles of dry soil, fine aggregates, cement	√				
7 Crushing, grinding, mixing, sanding, pavement breaking, drilling, screening	√			√	√
8 Handling/transport of solid wastes/spoils	√	√	√	√	√
9 Sweeping/cleaning of construction premises	√				
10 Burning of wastes		√	√		
11 Operation of generator set/s		√		√	√
12 Operation of air-conditioners in field offices & site accommodations		√			
13 Transportation of workforce		√			
14 Architectural and specialty applications, e.g., paints, lacquers, adhesives, sealants		√	√		
15 Poor storage of hazardous substances, or embodied emissions of hazardous substances/materials		√	√		
16 Power/energy consumption		√			
17 Gas emissions			√		
18 Poorly managed wastes		√	√		
19 Poor sanitation practices of construction workers			√		
20 Prolonged engine idling		√		√	√
21 No/deferred maintenance of equipment		√		√	√

b. Biological Environment

104. Least risks are anticipated on aquatic life (flora and fauna). No loss of wildlife or rare & endangered species will result from Subproject implementation. Subproject sites are all in populated urban wards and away from any protected area, national park, or bio-diversity sites.

C. Socio-economic Environment

105. The construction works to rehabilitate and convert the existing WTP to BPS will cause traffic in its influence area as materials delivery trucks and other construction-associated vehicles will run to and from the site. The degree of traffic it will cause will depend on the conditions of the roads and the time of the day.

106. Transmission mains will be installed within road carriageways. Their centerlines will be in the range of 0.9-2.5 m from the road kerb or road edge. This implies that in some sections, the outer lane of the roads will be affected; in some, the lane next to the outer lane will also be affected. Following are the issues/concerns/impacts

- (i) Traffic and road blocking will be significant in the more densely populated sections of the alignments.
- (ii) Accesses to residences, businesses and institutions will be blocked or somehow obstructed, constricting safe easy escape during emergencies and resulting in public inconvenience.
- (iii) Urban/earth drains will be vulnerable to deposition of sediments, spoils, and/or solid wastes, which will potentially cause local flooding or impoundment during rains.
- (iv) Accidental damages to existing utilities, resulting to service interruptions, are possible. Some crossing water pipelines and drainage culverts are likely to be present in some sections of the transmission main alignment. Accidental damage of water pipelines will expose supplied water to contamination.
- (v) Socio-economic activities in the area of influence of transmission main installation will be disrupted due to access & road blockings and/or utility service interruptions. It is highly possible that informal socio-economic activities of vulnerable groups will be among those disrupted.

107. The health and safety of the community and construction workers will be most at risk during construction. The environmental impacts brought about during construction are temporary. However, it could result in long-term consequences/damage to the health and well-being of any one community member or construction worker.

108. The impacts on air quality (dust, gas emissions, harmful odors) and water resources (potential contamination of wells and intersecting tributaries); the increased levels of noise and vibration; traffic congestion along major roads; huge volume of construction-associated vehicular movements; blocked accesses that constrict easy escape during emergency; open excavations; poorly managed construction wastes, wastewater and spoils; indiscriminate stockpiles of aggregates; hazardous substances transported to and stored in construction sites; accidental spills of hazardous substances; local flooding or water impoundment caused by obstructions in surface drainage routes and which will become breeding grounds of mosquitoes and other disease vectors; reckless drivers of construction-associated vehicles; entry of communicable and transmittable diseases to the community brought by the construction workforce; poor social behavior of some construction workers; potential fire and explosion; and lack of awareness on the hazards posed by Subproject implementation on community's health and safety, among others, provide crosscutting direct and indirect threats to community health and safety. Schools and at least 2 medical institutions are found along some affected roads. The Contractor, prior to mobilization, needs to meet with the affected institutions' authorities for an agreed set of measures to implement for the protection of the population concerned and exposed structural elements.

109. Construction workers' health and safety will be directly and indirectly exposed to crosscutting threats from construction's impacts on air quality; the high levels of noise and vibration from the operation of equipment; inadequate supply of safe potable water in construction sites; inadequate sanitation facilities; poor sanitation practices on site; poor

housing conditions; traffic and reckless driving along transmission main sites; huge volume of construction-associated vehicular movements; open pits; poorly managed construction wastes, wastewater and spoils; improper stockpiles of aggregates; hazardous substances transported to and stored in construction sites; handling and accidental spills of hazardous substances; handling and operation of construction equipment; reckless drivers of construction-associated vehicles; communicable and transmittable diseases in the community and in the workforce; potential fire and explosion; potential collapse of any structure being built in the BPS site; exposure to extreme weather; local flooding and impoundment caused by obstructions in surface drainage routes and which will become breeding grounds of mosquitoes and disease vectors; and lack of health and safety awareness and/or non-enforcement and non-observance of health and safety measures, among others.

d. Physical Cultural Environment

110. Few pagodas are found along some sections of the transmission main alignment. Considering that the largest pipe size is 400 mm and that its centerline will be at least 1.00 m from the road edge/kerb, potential damage to any part of the perimeter fences of pagodas is assessed to be in the range of least to moderate. The sidewalks (of at least 1.2 m) will somehow provide minimum protective buffer. The potential for chance finds of physical cultural resources, e.g., graves, is assessed to be none to least. The sites are existing WTP and existing roads; although the possibility of chance finds of physical cultural resources in the vicinity cannot be simply disregarded. There is, therefore, need for Contractor to sit down prior to mobilization with the pagoda authorities for the protection of the pagodas, and WPCs concerned to discuss the steps to take should chance find of these resources occur.

4. Issues/Concerns/Impacts During Operation

111. The identified potential issues/concerns/impacts during operation are screened in **Annex F**. The moderate and significant issues and impacts are presented below.

a. Socio-Economic Environment

112. The significant concerns affecting the socio-economic environment during operation that will impact on community health and safety and economic/socio-economic activities include:

- (i) Delivery of unsafe water to the system due to poor treated water quality supplied to it; weak leak vigilance or detection; delayed response to leaks and/or broken mains; contamination from accidental spill of hazardous substances in the BPS; contamination from poorly managed sludge, solid and hazardous wastes; and /or contamination due to damages from external events, e.g., earthquake, flooding, sabotage.
- (ii) Un-sustained operation due to some critical failure in the WTP that feeds treated water to it; inefficient operation, maintenance, and repair; and/or insufficient funds for operation, maintenance and repair.

113. The operation of the BPS will improve the water supply in the existing service area in Do Son District; extend services to more people and economic activities in Do Son District; and supply water to Duong Kinh District. Urban development in these two districts will intensify. Water demand will increasingly rise, and will increasingly put pressure on the system. More water consumption will result in the generation of more wastewater, which is a significant concern. Without parallel forward planning for, and implementation of, improvements in the water sector, water supply will eventually become unreliable and inadequate. Without parallel efforts in managing sewage and wastewater (critically, industrial wastewaters), the quality of life in the service area will deteriorate. Induced urban

development and socio-economic growth will confront DPC and City authorities with pressures to meet rising demand for other basic infrastructure services as well, e.g., drainage, wastewater/waste management and power supply, among others. These anticipated crosscutting effects of having a reliable water supply will require comprehensive planning for sustainable development, coordination of infrastructure provisions and appropriate development guide and controls.

5. Positive Impacts and Benefits

114. There will be opportunities for local employment and increased earnings of local enterprises during construction. Based on experience in Viet Nam, an average 40-50 percent of the construction employment is sourced from the local labor force. The opportunity for short-term employment, however, is citywide in scope, not necessarily limited to the labor force available in the wards of Subproject sites. The operation of the Subproject will bring about the following benefits that will far outweigh the aforementioned adverse impacts: i) improved quality of life in the Subproject service areas; ii) induced socio-economic growth, which will open up new or higher income and employment opportunities; and iii) improved local economy brought about by higher public revenues from intensifying economic activities and increased land values. Overall, the operation of the Subproject will support sustainable urban development in Do Son and Duong Kinh Districts. An expanded access to safe, potable water will substantially contribute to poverty alleviation in Hai Phong City. These developments and progress, however, will lead to accelerated land use changes (conversions and intensifications) and, as discussed above, rising demand for other basic infrastructures/services. Coordinated and well-timed efforts in the development processes will be necessary in the: i) updating/formulation and implementation/enforcement of land use plans, zoning and building regulations; ii) upgrading/provision of adequate basic infrastructure services such as, among others, sewerage system, regular maintenance of septic tanks, proper disposal of sludge and septage, and solid waste management system; and iii) eventual expansion of water supply services.

B. Proposed Mitigation Measures

115. Measures to mitigate moderate and significant issues/concerns/impacts are presented in this Sub-section. The detailed set of mitigation measures can be found in the Environmental Mitigation Plan of the EMP (**Table H2 of Annex H**). “Prior to construction” covers the period of detailed design and procurement process, culminating in the award of Contract for civil works. “During Construction” covers the period after the awarding of the Contract for civil works until demobilization. “During Operation” commences at “Start Up and Commissioning”.

1. Mitigating Issues/Concerns Prior to Construction

116. To mitigate potential delivery of unsafe water during operation, implement the following during detailed design:

- (i) Incorporate such essential considerations in the design as, among others:
 - Appropriate protection of transmission mains against breakage caused by overburden.
 - Protection of system components from damages and/or water contamination that may be caused by existing site conditions and environmental factors, e.g., site’s vulnerability to geo-hazards such as flooding and earthquake, soil corrosivity, existing and proposed land use development, among others.
 - If necessary, upgrade storage areas for solid waste, hazardous wastes, and hazardous substances to make them more secure from unauthorized entry and capable of containing spills.

- Adequate provisions for leak detection.
 - Review of the location of chlorination point with respect to the upgrade.
- (ii) Adjust/enhance the O&M Manual to the converted status, to include the operational procedures for the proper management/handling of chlorine and other hazardous substances; operational procedures for responding to spills of chemicals/hazardous substances; the grievance redress mechanism; operational requirement to conduct monitoring of treated water according to the EMP; and operational system for proactive, highly participatory leak vigilance and reporting system.

117. To mitigate some significant and moderate impacts during operation and during construction, implement the following during the detailed design:

- (i) Stipulate in the O&M Manual such operational requirements as the implementation of mitigation measures, monitoring of environmental effects and reporting as contained in the Subproject EMP; and the provision of sufficient institutional support (staff and budget/funds) for O/M&R and EMP implementation.
- (ii) Include as part of the design documents a Staking Plan to limit exposing areas to the minimum during construction.
- (iii) Specify in the working documents the restriction on excavation works in a road to a segment at a time, e.g., at a maximum length of 30 m, the estimated length that can be excavated, laid pipe in and backfilled in a day's work (8 AM – 5 PM).
- (iv) Specify in the working documents the resurfacing of affected roads to pre-excavation standard.
- (v) Prepare Subproject Aggregates Management Plan (AMP), confirming location of aggregate sources, estimating sustainability of supply of, and demand for aggregates. This shall be used as basis for Contractor's AMP.

118. The Environmental Management Plan, which will be finalized during detailed design and cleared by the ADB, shall form part of the bidding documents to attract more environment-responsible bidders. Bidders shall prepare a Contractor's EMP (CEMP) that will address as minimum the requirements of the Subproject EMP. CEMP to include (but not limited to) Aggregates Management Plan, Excavation Segmentation Plan (linked to a Removed Soil Management Plan), Dust Control Plan, Noise and Vibration Mitigation Plan, Gas Emission Mitigation Plan, Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan, Traffic Management Plan, Sites Restoration Plan, Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan, Grievance Redress Mechanism, Emergency Response Mechanism, Environmental Management Organizational Set Up, Environmental Monitoring Plan. CEMPs shall be quantitatively and qualitatively evaluated against the Subproject EMP. CEMP of winning bidder shall have to be cleared By the ADB prior to the award of Contract. The contract for civil works shall explicitly stipulate the obligations of parties involved to institute the mitigation measures properly and carry out environmental monitoring according to the ADB-cleared CEMP and Subproject EMP, both to be appended in the Contract. Contract shall require Contractor to submit monthly Contractor's Environmental Management Report (CEMR), the outline of which shall be appended in the Contract. The Contract shall stipulate the tie-up of progress payment and collection of performance bond with the performance in CEMP/Subproject EMP implementation.

119. Prior to award of contract:

- (i) The Environmental Protection Commitment shall have been registered with, and certified by, the Do Son DPC, and building/construction permit secured.
- (ii) An intensive awareness program on potential rise of communicable diseases, such as SARS, A(H1N1), STD, HIV/AIDS with the entry of non-local

- construction workers into the Subproject communes shall have been conducted.
- (iii) Baseline data on the ambient levels of air quality, noise and vibration; and on health data in each of the affected wards shall have been established in the PMU.

2. Mitigating Issues/Concerns/Impacts During Construction

120. Measures to keep construction impacts in Subproject sites to the minimum or acceptable levels are basically such good engineering and construction management practices as (but not limited to) the following:

- (i) Confining clearing and grubbing according to the Staking Plan.
- (ii) Limiting excavation segment along transmission main alignments to a maximum length of 30 m in all roads. Keeping pipe laying work following as close as possible to excavation work. Starting pipe laying when excavation reaches 8 m in length. Stopping excavation when it is 10 m ahead of pipe laying work. Backfilling segments in all roads properly at the end of each day's work.
- (iii) Controlling dust/suspended particles by, among others:
 - watering of unpaved surfaces and stockpiles of sand and dry excavated materials, at least twice daily during dry weather;
 - spreading crushed gravel over backfilled surface, if resurfacing cannot be implemented immediately;
 - protecting sand and soil stockpiles with wind barrier/wind screen placed against the prevailing wind direction;
 - limit speeds of construction vehicles in Subproject sites to 10 kph; and
 - requiring hauling trucks of fine aggregates and cement to put on tarpaulin cover and maintain at least 2 feet freeboard.
- (iv) Controlling gas emissions, to also mitigate contribution to greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, by, among others:
 - using construction equipment/vehicles that emit least pollutants (preferably minimized used of diesel-fed equipment and, as much as possible, more alternatively-fuelled ones); have proofs of compliance with GOV and internationally recognized emission standards, e.g., UN/ECE, whichever is more stringent; and are maintained promptly;
 - instituting energy conservation measures, e.g., using environment-friendly lights, air conditioners and equipment in field offices and site accommodations and energy saving construction equipment and enforcing appropriate hours for their usage;
 - limiting engine idling to a maximum of 5 minutes;
 - having site accommodations at walking distance to Subproject sites, or providing mass transport for workers between Subprojects sites and housing;
 - using low VOC emitting materials, such as those complying with Green Seal Standards;
 - prompt maintenance of equipment.
- (v) Mitigating noise and vibration at source, along paths/routes and at the receiver, such as by:
 - using construction equipment that emit least noise (e.g., with efficient mufflers, electrically powered, and/or hydraulic tools) and least vibration (e.g., equipped with shock absorber and has operational handbook specifying safety measures against vibration impacts);
 - spreading out transport of materials, wastes and spoils outside peak traffic hours;

- restricting noisy & vibration-causing equipment during the daytime, between 8 AM to 5 PM; necessary overtime not to go beyond 10 PM, should observe reduced noise threshold, should not use noisy and vibration-causing equipment, and should be coordinated beforehand with concerned WPCs for prior community notice;.
 - setting up noise barriers, e.g., enclosure around generator set, sound shield around pavement breaker; and
 - applying techniques to reduce overall noise, such as mixing concrete off site, avoiding high material drops, using pre-fabricated structural parts.
- (vi) Managing sediments/silts, such as by:
- employing silt fences, sediment traps, sand bags, earth bunds, speed stilling humps along surface drainage routes, diversion drains for surface run-off, limiting of stockpile height to 2 m, and/or stockpiling away from surface drainage routes, whichever would be appropriate to site conditions, to avoid stockpiled sand or soil from being carried away or eroded by rain or wind;
 - preparing and implementing a Removed Soil Management Plan linked to Excavation Segmentation/Management Plan; and
 - fine tuning delivery of fine aggregates to Subproject sites to avoid stockpiling more than what would be needed.
- (vii) Implementing an eco-friendly solid and hazardous waste management system on site and off site, e.g.,:
- on site, through waste reduction, reuse, segregation, proper storage, no burning of wastes;
 - off site, by requiring proper cover and no drippings during hauling and by requiring haulers to submit manifests from the City-designated disposal sites for every disposal and from re-users or recyclers/junkshops for every delivery of recyclables (compliance to required manifest submissions will be tied up with the payment for the services of waste contractor and progress billing of Contractor); and
 - instituting measures to minimize hazardous wastes by using less hazardous substances.
- (viii) Ensuring there is adequate proper sanitation facilities and water to meet sanitation needs, and requiring strict observance of sanitation practices by all.
- (ix) Coordinating with traffic control agency and/or WPCs concerned on traffic management schemes, traffic rerouting, access blocking, installation of warning signage (including speed limits) and information billboards, posting of traffic (flag) persons at strategic points of affected segment of roads; prior public information at least two weeks before effectivity.
- (x) Requiring construction trucks to stay in the designated road lane en route to Subproject sites, to strategically display the required speed limit and designated lane to use in their bodies.
- (xi) Ensuring safe alternative access to blocked accesses in coordination particularly with the affected property owners.
- (xii) Engaging adequate number of people and providing adequate budget and support for environmental management, for implementing the ADB-cleared CEMP/Subproject EMP, i.e., supervising the implementation of mitigation measures, performing environmental effects monitoring and preparing the monthly Contractor's Environmental Management Report.
- (xiii) Protecting worker's health and ensuring worker's safety by, among others:
- conducting health and safety orientation prior to mobilization;
 - arranging with the nearest primary and tertiary health institutions for immediate care, when necessary;

- setting up a medical clinic on site, adequately equipped for monthly routine physical examination of workers and for first-aid care during emergencies; and
 - strictly enforcing the observance of health and safety rules during the entire construction period.
- (xiv) Ensuring the safety of pedestrians through the provisions of covered and lighted walks with signages in affected places.
 - (xv) Setting up an emergency response team equipped with well-trained staff and adequate basic equipment (e.g., for fire-fighting, for first aid, stretchers, tools among others), supplies, communication facilities and emergency vehicle.
 - (xvi) Setting up its Grievance Redress Team within the Subproject's Grievance Redress Mechanism.
 - (xvii) During mobilization, coordinating with the authorities of pagodas, schools, hospitals, and other sensitive institutions for the proper protection of their properties and their users/clients/patients.
 - (xviii) Proper restoration of sites according to the Sites Restoration Plan in the CEMP, at the completion of construction.

121. The effective conduct of all of the following are crucial mitigation measures as well: i) construction management by the Contractor; ii) supervision of CEMP implementation by the Contractor's Environmental Management Engineer; iii) construction supervision by the PMU; iv) monitoring of CEMP/Subproject EMP implementation by PMU Environmental Engineer, v) monitoring of the observance of the Grievance Redress Mechanism by the PMU Grievance Point Person; and vi) encouraging the participation of concerned WPCs and community representatives in monitoring EMP implementation.

3. Mitigating Issues/Concerns/Impacts During Operation

122. The magnitude of impacts arising from Subproject operation will highly depend on the degree of environmental considerations made from the start of Subproject development through to construction. Hence, some mitigation measures for impacts relative to siting and design and during construction appropriately apply as well to impacts during operation. The basic mitigation measures include:

- (i) Design that carefully incorporates environmental considerations.
- (ii) An O&M Manual that incorporates the proposed mitigation measures and environmental monitoring and reporting specified in the EMP.
- (iii) Effective supervision of detailed design and construction by the PMU.
- (iv) Securing the required building/construction permit.
- (v) Quality construction by Contractor.
- (vi) Sufficient provisions in the budget for operation, maintenance and repair, as well as for emergency response.
- (vii) Hiring of competent staff particularly in critical aspects of O&M, adequate and appropriate equipment, tools, supplies and vehicles.
- (viii) Monitoring of the quality of raw water (upstream and downstream) and treated water as provided for in the EMP.
- (ix) Prompt action to arising issues/concerns/grievances.
- (x) Instituting the necessary coordination with the concerned WPCs, Do Son DPC, Duong Kinh DPC and the City's Department of Health, particularly in obtaining the monthly statistics on incidence of water-borne diseases.
- (xi) Vigilance on the water supply and demand situation to allow timely planning and programming of system upgrading and mitigate the risk of the system becoming inefficient to meet increasing demand.
- (xii) IEC on water conservation.
- (xiii) Engaging/designating at least two staffs to oversee EMP implementation and prepare the operational Environmental Management Reports.

123. Some specific operational measures include (but not limited) to the following
- (i) Implementing an eco-friendly solid and hazardous waste management system on site (waste reduction, reuse, segregation, proper storage) and off site (requiring Contractor to ensure hauling with cover and without drippings and to submit manifests (including that for sludge disposal) from the City-designated disposal site/s for every disposal. Compliance to the required manifest submission will be tied up with the payment for the services.
 - (ii) Mechanism for quick response to spillage of wastes and hazardous substances and other emergencies.
 - (iii) Proper housekeeping of premises and strict observance of good sanitation practices.
 - (iv) Quick response to system leaks
 - (v) Regular inspection of the system's components.
 - (vi) Inspection for structural damages every after an abnormal natural hazard event, and prompt action on damages
 - (vii) Monthly physical examination of staff handling CI and other hazardous substances in O/M&R.
 - (viii) Physical examination of relevant staff after every conduct of emergency response.

VI. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Consultation and Participation Process

124. Consultation and participation during subproject preparation were conducted in the form of on-site informal discussions during field visit, key informant interviews, socio-economic survey and focus group discussions.

125. The field visit conducted by the Local Environmental Specialist and a PMU officer in July 2009 was a joint preliminary assessment of the environmental/cultural sensitiveness of the Subproject sites. Few informal interviews with residents were made to find out the level of awareness of the residents of the Subproject. Those interviewed confirmed their awareness of the proposed Subproject and desire to have access to potable water supply, as well as raised current concerns regarding quality of water from their individual sources.

126. Key staffs of some existing HPWSCO enterprises were consulted in August 2009 on environmental management measures being implemented by HPWSCO enterprises, as well as on their experiences with raised grievances during construction and operation and with ROW acquisition. Following are some of the salient notes of the discussions.

In An Duong WTP, no backwash water is discharged outside the WTP, as this is re-circulated. For sludge management, a private contractor is engaged for the collection and disposal of sludge. As to where sludge is disposed of, however, is not monitored. The An Duong WTP Laboratory Unit is capable of handling tests of, and analyzing, raw and drinking water quality for majority of the parameters. For heavy metal content tests, the Laboratory engages the services of Quality Assurance and Testing Center in Hanoi. Raw water quality tests for 17 parameters are done monthly. Drinking water quality tests are made daily, weekly or monthly depending on the parameters, following the stipulations of Decision No. 1329/2002/BYT/QD and TCVN 5502:2003.

In Don Son WTP, for waters it is receiving from the An Duong WTP, Cau Nguyet WTP and Song He Intake Pumping Station, and the water it is supplying to the

distribution network, the Do Son WTP monitors temperature, color, smell, turbidity before sedimentation, turbidity after sedimentation, conductivity, pH, hardness, chlorine, dissolved oxygen, chlorine residue, coliform and e-coli, and total dissolved solids, daily. Whenever there are complaints, these are mostly received through telephone calls to the WTP. Complaints are mostly on the smell of the supplied water, and are acted on as quickly as possible. Should there be unresolved complaints, or in the event complainants are not satisfied with the resolution, complainants are free to elevate their concerns to the HPWSCo through its Customer Relations Office.

During the recent upgrading of the Cau Nguyet WTP, the more common complaints received during construction were on dust, noise and accidents. Complainants were directly raising their concerns to the Contractor, who normally resolved the complaints on its own. With respect to ROW acquisition for access road, local residents were willing to give up portions of their lands in exchange for safe water supply, better access and appreciated land value resulting from a wider road.

127. Households in affected wards were consulted in the form of socio-economic survey, and focus group discussions held between August and October 2009 by the PPTA Social Team. **Section IV D** and **Annex G** provide relevant findings from the socio-economic survey and focus group discussion, respectively.

128. The joint social-resettlement-environmental public consultation earlier planned in March 2010 did not take place. This IEE & its EMP will undergo finalization during the detailed design stage. To incorporate further opinions of, and inputs from, stakeholders into the final IEE & EMP, it would be valuable to subject the findings of this IEE and its EMP to a multi-stakeholder consultation in the first quarter of the detailed design stage. Public consultations will continue throughout Subproject implementation. In public consultations, all stakeholders must be invited and encouraged to participate in the consultations. Suggestions from the general public may be sought through the mass media, when necessary. The PMU, contractor and/or operator shall be open to contact by the public on matters concerning the progress of the Subproject, adverse impacts, mitigation measures and environmental monitoring. During actual implementation of the Subproject, the Final IEE and its EMP will be available in the PMU Office and Subproject Field Office/s for the perusal of interested parties. Copies may be made available upon formal request.

B. Information Disclosed To Date

129. To date, the following have been disclosed: i) Subproject description and components; ii) locations of components; and iii) expected period of implementation.

VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Purpose of the Mechanism

130. The grievance redress mechanism is meant for persons seeking satisfactory resolution to their complaints on the environmental performance of the Subproject. The mechanism will ensure that: i) the basic rights and interests of every person affected by poor environmental performance of the Subproject are protected; and ii) their concerns arising from the poor environmental performance of the Subproject during the conduct of pre-construction, construction and operation activities are effectively and timely addressed.

B. Access to the Mechanism

131. Any person who has complaint regarding the environmental performance of the Subproject during pre-construction, construction and operation phases shall have access to the grievance redress mechanism described in the subsequent section. The Subproject through the Grievance Point Person (GPP) shall ensure that:

- (i) the grievance redress mechanism is publicly disclosed, and posted in the offices of the affected communes and in strategic places of the Subproject's area of influence;
- (ii) the grievance redress mechanism is accessible to all segments of affected villages/communes; and
- (iii) the public, most especially the residents and passers-by in the vicinities of influence of the Subproject, is aware of their rights to access, and shall have access to, the mechanism free of administrative and legal charges.

C. The Grievance Redress Mechanism

132. Managing grievances takes a step-by-step process. It requires assigning responsibilities and specifying timelines for prompt responses/actions to grievances to avoid prolonging the misery of affected person/s (AP/s). Grievances raised on environmental impacts are critical to the health and wellness of APs. Hence, timelines for responses/actions are critical. The recommended grievance redress mechanism features step/s to be observed prior to construction, during construction and during operation. Informally, a complainant can approach or call the PMU, the Contractor or the Operator to raise his/her complaints/concerns. If complaint is not acted on promptly, or if complainant is not satisfied with the resolution undertaken, he/she can call or approach the HPWSCo's Customer Relations Office. The formal mechanism is discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

1. Prior to Construction

133. Prior to the disclosure of the Subproject grievance redress mechanism to the affected wards, the PMU shall have hired one Grievance Point Person (GPP) to handle grievances lodged during construction. The GPP will be under the supervision of the Environmental Engineer. Sufficient support system, i.e., communication facilities, recording, and reporting system and funds, among others, shall have been set up to sustain the productive implementation of the grievance redress mechanism.

134. At the latest, one month prior to the start of construction, the grievance mechanism should have been disclosed to affected villages and communes by the Grievance Staff in coordination with the concerned WPC. It may be disclosed during social preparation and IEC campaign, or preferably, during an independent IEE disclosure. The information to be disclosed/ explained shall, at least, include: i) the objective/purpose of the grievance redress mechanism; ii) who can raise grievances; iii) what grievances are within the scope of the Subproject mechanism; iv) what potential grievances are outside the scope of the Subproject mechanism and should be directed to established mechanisms outside the Subproject; v) no cost involved on the part of complainants; vi) the benefits from/advantages of using the grievance redress mechanism, as opposed to an informal resolution approach (e.g., rights and protection guaranteed, etc.); vii) the step-by-step procedure; viii) the entities involved in the mechanism, their respective designated liaison and grievance persons, their contact numbers and addresses; (Contractor shall have a grievance action team that should be introduced to the villages & communes during construction mobilization); ix) the types of immediate response that complainants will expect from the entities when they lodge complaint, which will vary depending on the time (daytime or nighttime), day (weekday or weekend), weather (fine or stormy), and magnitude of impact complained about (minor or major), among others.

135. The GPP makes sure that the mechanism (including the names and contact details of point persons of involved entities) is also posted at the offices of affected WPCs.

2. During Construction and During Operation

a. Lodging Complaint

136. It is possible that affected persons (APs) lodge complaints to any of the following: i) third parties, e.g., village association, NGO, religious groups; ii) Subproject-affected WPCs; iii) Contractor, during construction; iv) Subproject Operating Enterprise, during operation; and v) the PMU, through its Grievance Point Person, prior to construction and during construction.

b. Grievance Documentation/Registration

137. The Grievance Point Person (GPP) and the Operating Enterprise (OE) will be responsible for documenting and registering complaints received during construction and operation, respectively. Other potential complaint recipients shall make sure that the received complaints are documented by, and registered with, the GPP/OE as soon as possible. The GPP/OE shall make sure that documented/registered complaints are acknowledged, duly referenced and complainants informed of the expected action timelines as set forth in the established mechanism. The GPP/OE shall inform the AP immediately if the grievance is within, or outside, the purview of the mechanism. If it is outside the scope, AP shall be directed to the proper institution and/or proper mechanism for the complaint.

c. Review, Investigation, Resolution

138. If it is covered by the mechanism, the complaint will be immediately reviewed, investigated and discussed together with Contractor's/OE's duly designated grievance officer, if conditions allow, that is, both AP and Contractor's/OE's grievance officer are available for discussion. If not, the review, investigation and discussion should take place immediately the next day. The discussion will cover the measures to implement based on the review and investigation. If impact/issue is minor, the Contractor/OE shall immediately act on the complaint. Minor impacts/issues are generally those that would not require thorough review and investigation and are easy to resolve. If impact/issue will need thorough review and investigation, more work to be done, and/or supplies/parts to be procured, to resolve, the Contractor/OE shall immediately provide the most suitable interim measure to reduce impact; and to start working on the final measure not later than 5 days from the day discussion meeting is held.

d. Progress Tracking

139. The GPP/OE shall keep track of, and document, the progress of each step for record purposes, future reference and for monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the mechanism. If, according to the AP, the impact has been resolved satisfactorily, GPP/OE shall obtain a written confirmation of satisfaction from the complainant, which will form part of the grievance documentation.

e. Monitoring and Evaluation

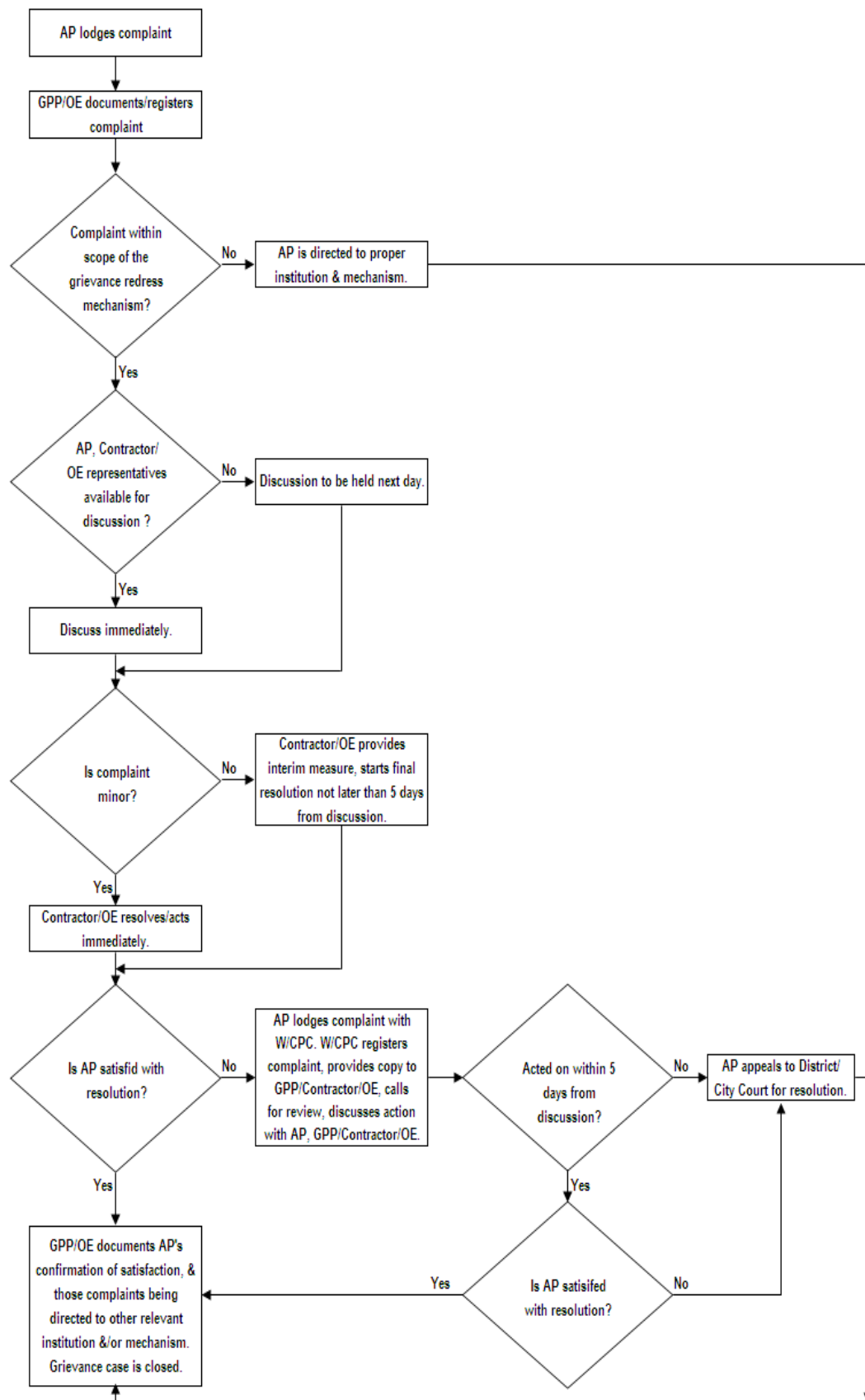
140. For at least a week after closure of grievance (that is, when action implemented has been satisfactorily confirmed in writing by the complainant), the GPP/OE shall monitor the effectiveness of the resolution. Monitoring shall be properly documented. The GPP/OE shall make sure that the status of grievance management is reported monthly to the PMU/HPWSCO's Customer Relations Office. The report shall provide comprehensive

information on number of grievance received, timeframe of actions made, number of action backlogs, efficiency rate, and remarks particularly on the constraints and lessons learned. Reports shall serve as basis for evaluating the effectiveness of the mechanism and shall help in determining improvements to strengthen the mechanism and improve the environmental management of the Subproject. It is also advisable to use the monitoring reports to report back to the concerned villages & wards on the implementation of the grievance redress mechanism. It will be an effective tool to gain the appreciation and respect of the villages and wards on the sincerity of the goal of the Subproject and the services of the HPWSCo.

f. Appeal for Dissatisfied Complainants/APs

141. In the event the issue persists, AP can lodge an appeal to his/her WPC. The WPC shall immediately: i) record the appeal; ii) contact the GPP, Contractor or OE, provide them with copy of the appeal; and iii) call for a meeting to review the history of the grievance and discuss the appeal and quick resolution of the issue. If the proposed action/measure has not started within 5 days from the time of formal lodging of the appeal, AP can seek assistance from WPC to raise the grievance to the most relevant institution, i.e., District or City Court. It is highly unlikely that grievance redress process for the Subproject will reach the level wherein Complainants need to go through the “appeal” stage. **Figure 3**

Figure 3. Grievance Redress Procedure



GPP - Grievance Point Person
OE - Operating Enterprise

VIII. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**A. Environmental Management Plan**

142. The EMP is the framework for a environmental impact mitigation and effects monitoring during Subproject implementation. The draft EMP is featured as **Annex H**. It will be finalized by the PMU based on the detailed design, with technical assistance from the Environmental Specialist of the Project Implementation Assistance (PIA) Team. The Plan will be carried out by the Detailed Design Consultants, the PMU, the Contractor for civil works, and the Operating Enterprise.

B. Preliminary Costs

143. The marginal costs for implementing the EMP are initially estimated to involve VND 316 Million (USD 15,200) of fixed costs to cover:

- (i) environmental monitoring to establish baseline data of ambient environmental quality/levels prior to construction, 5%; and
- (ii) environmental effects monitoring during construction, 95%.

144. The costs include taxes, but exclude contingencies and inflation. The costs exclude the salaries of the Environmental Engineers and Grievance Point Person, who will be existing HPWSCO staffs seconded to the PMU for environmental management. **Table H12 of Annex H** provides a detailed breakdown of costs.

C. Implementation Arrangements

145. The institutions that will have major and minor roles and responsibilities in the environmental management of the Subproject include the following entities/institutions/expert:

- (i) Hai Phong Water Supply Company (HPWSCO), its Project Lending Group, Project Management Unit, & Operating Enterprise for the Subproject
- (ii) Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- (iii) Design Consultant
- (iv) Civil Works Contractor
- (v) People's Committees, i.e., the WPCs concerned, DPCs of Do Son and Duong Kinh
- (vi) GOV agencies, such as the District Natural Resources and Environment Office (DNREO or NREO), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), Department of Construction (DOC) and Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE).

146. The HPWSCO will be the executing agency for the Project. It is under the administrative jurisdiction of the Hai Phong City People's Committee (HPCPC) and will represent, and inform, the latter accordingly in all Project-related matters. A Project Leading Group (PLG) has been established to provide overall guidance and support to project preparation and implementation. It is chaired by a Vice Director of HPWSCO; and officials and staff from the various departments of the HPWSCO sit as members. The PLG will be responsible for deciding on environmental management matters that will require action from the senior-management level. It will ensure adequate resources are allocated and are timely disbursed to process the necessary permits/approvals/agreements, to monitor EMP implementation and to undertake the environmental monitoring activities required from HPWSCO in the Environmental Monitoring Plan. A Project Management Unit (PMU) has also been established to undertake and manage the day-to-day activities of the Project. Its full-time Environmental Engineer will oversee and monitor the implementation of the Subproject EMP. (It is assumed that the capacity of the PMU in environmental management will have

been strengthened after the “hands-on training” under Package 1. PIA technical assistance is assumed to cover only the first four years of Project implementation.)

147. The ADB will undertake reviews of relevant documents for clearance purposes or issuance of “No Objection Letters” accordingly, and carry out annual environmental review missions to review the environmental performance of the Subproject. The Design Consultant will incorporate EMP requirements and recommendations into the design, bid document and O&M Manual. The DPC of Do Son will approve/certify the registration of the Subproject EPC. The concerned WPCs will be involved at the ward level, e.g., in public disclosure of Subproject environmental matters and coordination on matters that affect their communities. The civil works Contractor and the Operating Enterprise will be responsible for implementing all EMP-specified environmental mitigation and protection measures and environmental monitoring activities, and prepare monthly and semi-annual Environmental Monitoring Reports (EMRs). Roles and responsibilities of all institutions involved are summarized in **Table H11 of Annex H**.

D. Capacity Development

148. Two approaches of capacity development on environmental management have been identified for conduct during the first four years of Project implementation: i) through participation in relevant courses and seminars as included in the Preliminary Training Plan for HPWSCO Institutional Development and the cost requirement of which is included in the overall budget for the Preliminary Training Plan; and ii) through “learning-by-doing”, conducted by the Environmental Specialist of the PIA Team as he/she provides technical assistance. The draft ToR for the Environmental Specialist, featured as **End Note H2 of Annex H**, has been designed towards this objective. Albeit all institutions involved in the Project/Subproject environmental management will be encouraged and invited to participate, the Environmental Specialist will highly focus on training the PMU, especially its Environmental Engineer and (environmental) Grievance Point Person.

IX. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

149. The proposed Subproject will convert an existing WTP into a booster pumping station for an improved water supply in the serviced area of Do Son District, and extend services to currently un-serviced urban areas of Do Son and Duong Kinh Districts. It will: (i) improve the quality of life in Subproject service areas; (ii) further socio-economic growth, opening up new or higher income and employment opportunities; and (iii) improve local economy brought about by higher public revenues from intensifying economic activities and increased land values. Overall, an expanded access to, and more reliable, safe, potable water supply will support sustainable urban development, and substantially contribute to poverty alleviation, in Hai Phong City.

150. The potential adverse impacts during construction will be temporary, more severe during the peak construction period; however, can be mitigated without difficulty through strict compliance with environmental management requirements, particularly the full implementation of CEMP/Subproject EMP. Having the Contractor contractually bound to comply with the CEMP/Subproject EMP, and tying up the construction progress payment and collection of performance bond with the Contractor’s performance in CEMP/Subproject EMP implementation, will considerably mitigate the adverse impacts during construction. The adequate incorporation of environmental considerations during design, and good performance in Subproject EMP implementation, will mitigate the potential adverse impacts during operation. Overall, the proposed Subproject will unlikely cause irreversible adverse impacts on the environment. The benefits that will be derived from the Subproject will far

outweigh the adverse impacts. With effective environmental management and monitoring in all stages of the Subproject, the environmental benefits from the Subproject can be fully gained.

151. Based on the findings of the IEE, the classification of the Subproject as Category “B” is confirmed, and no further special study or detailed EIA needs to be undertaken to comply with the Safeguard Policy Statement of the ADB. Under GOV regulations, the Subproject is classified as Category “II”, which would be required an Environmental Protection Commitment for registration with, and certification by, the District People’s Committee through its Natural Resources and Environment Office. The EPC for this Subproject will be prepared based on the IEE and its EMP.

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Annex A. Subproject Location

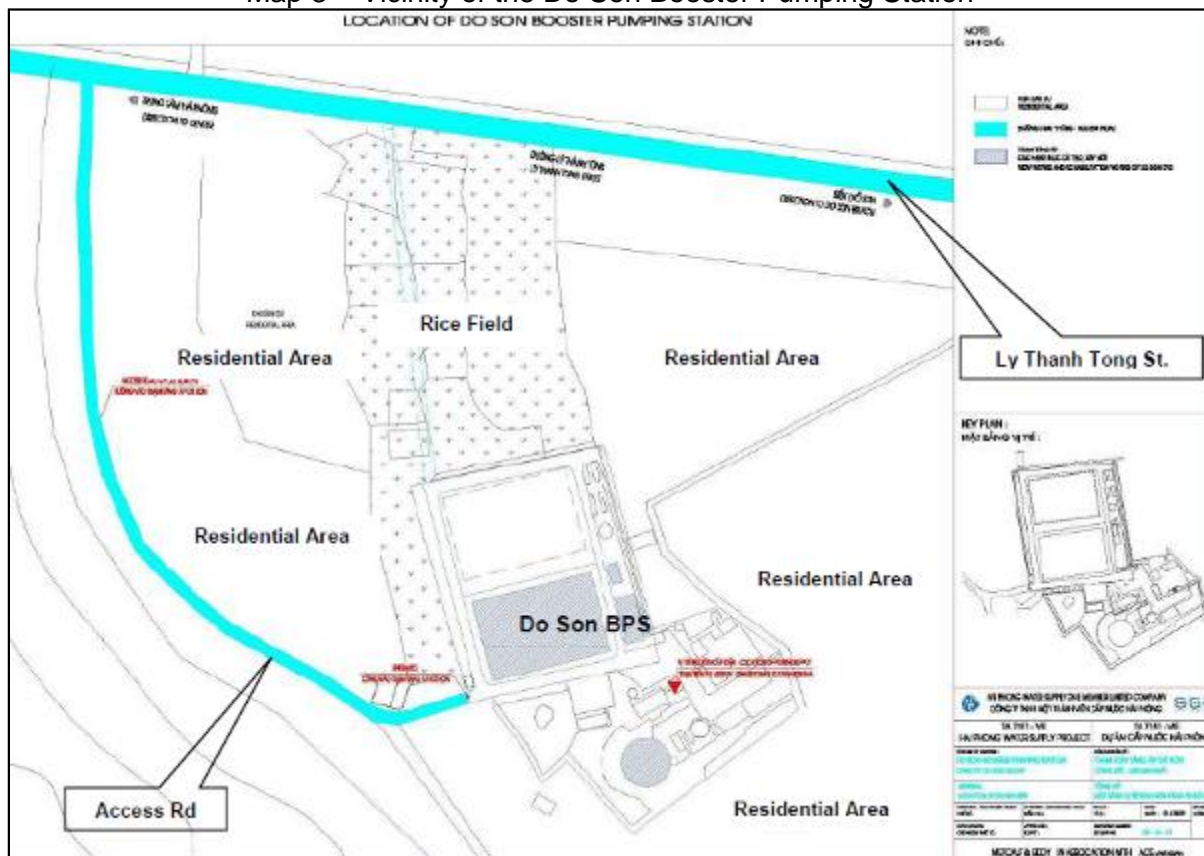
Map 1 – Hai Phong City Location in the Viet Nam & Greater Mekong Subregion Contexts



Map 2 – Subproject/Do Son & Duong Kinh Locations in the Hai Phong City Context



Map 3 – Vicinity of the Do Son Booster Pumping Station



Annex B. Physical Resources Details

B.1 Monthly Precipitation, Evaporation & Humidity Hai Phong, 1957–1997

Particulars	Month											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rainy Days	9	14	18	14	12	15	14	17	13	10	6	5
Rain max., mm	68	37	54	184	184	167	224	362	182	343	149	35
Rain ave., mm	33	37	54	99	187	244	214	377	232	154	42	16
Evaporation, mm	55	35	32	39	62	66	71	56	64	76	75	68
Rain Surplus, mm	-22	+2	+22	+60	+125	+178	+143	+321	+168	+78	-33	-52
Rel. Humidity, %	84	88	91	90	87	86	86	88	85	81	77	77

Source: Phu Lien Meteorological Station,

Rainy days: Average number of rainy days per month

Rain (max): Average highest rainfall of month

Rain (ave.): Average monthly rainfall

B.2 Climate Data, Hai Phong, 2000, 2005-2008

Average Temperature (°C)

Month	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
January	17.6	15.7	17.2	16.4	15.1
February	15.9	17.4	18.1	20.5	13.0
March	19.5	18.2	19.0	20.2	20.0
April	24.2	23.0	23.8	22.1	23.5
May	26.3	27.7	26.3	26.1	26.0
June	27.7	28.8	28.5	29.0	27.2
July	28.4	28.2	28.5	29.0	28.1
August	27.5	27.4	26.8	28.0	27.5
September	27.0	27.3	26.6	26.4	27.0
October	25.0	25.2	26.4	24.8	25.9
November	21.5	22.0	24.1	20.8	21.0
December	18.0	16.6	18.1	19.9	18.1
Annual Average	23.2	23.1	23.6	23.6	22.7

Average Relative Humidity (%)

Month	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
January	89.0	84.0	84.0	77.0	88.0
February	92.0	91.0	91.0	87.0	86.0
March	95.0	88.0	92.0	95.0	89.0
April	93.0	90.0	89.0	86.0	91.0
May	94.0	87.0	85.0	84.0	88.0
June	91.0	85.0	87.0	86.0	92.0
July	91.0	86.0	85.0	87.0	87.0
August	90.0	91.0	90.0	88.0	92.0
September	85.0	86.0	81.0	86.0	90.0
October	85.0	82.0	83.0	82.0	86.0
November	80.0	80.0	80.0	73.0	80.0
December	75.0	76.0	73.0	85.0	80.0
Annual Average	88.3	86.2	85.0	84.7	87.4

Total Rainfall (mm)

Month	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
January	2.7	8.1	0.5	8.7	61.0
February	26.2	24.6	26.3	14.5	33.6
March	62.0	36.1	40.0	34.5	33.5
April	14.8	11.7	83.8	82.8	38.8
May	203.2	153.9	60.4	117.6	167.7
June	114.6	201.0	196.6	217.7	214.2
July	250.0	253.7	182.7	151.8	134.0
August	300.0	313.1	679.5	261.4	372.7
September	250.0	212.6	127.7	339.4	383.9
October	130.0	20.7	0.3	121.3	29.9
November	50.0	243.7	59.2	5.9	56.4
December	30.0	30.4	-	18.3	36.6
Total Rainfall	1,433.5	1,509.6	1,457.0	1,373.9	1,562.3
Annual Average	119.5	125.8	121.4	114.5	130.2

Total Sunshine Hours

Month	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
January	55	23	78	83	70
February	29	59	36	67	45
March	53	40	19	6	85
April	106	80	110	76	79
May	147	218	174	182	187
June	176	141	179	213	114
July	217	127	171	257	147
August	170	154	118	147	141
September	180	179	191	137	126
October	200	151	182	155	149
November	150	131	184	197	151
December	130	69	129	62	138
Annual Average	1,613	1,372	1,571	1,582	1,432

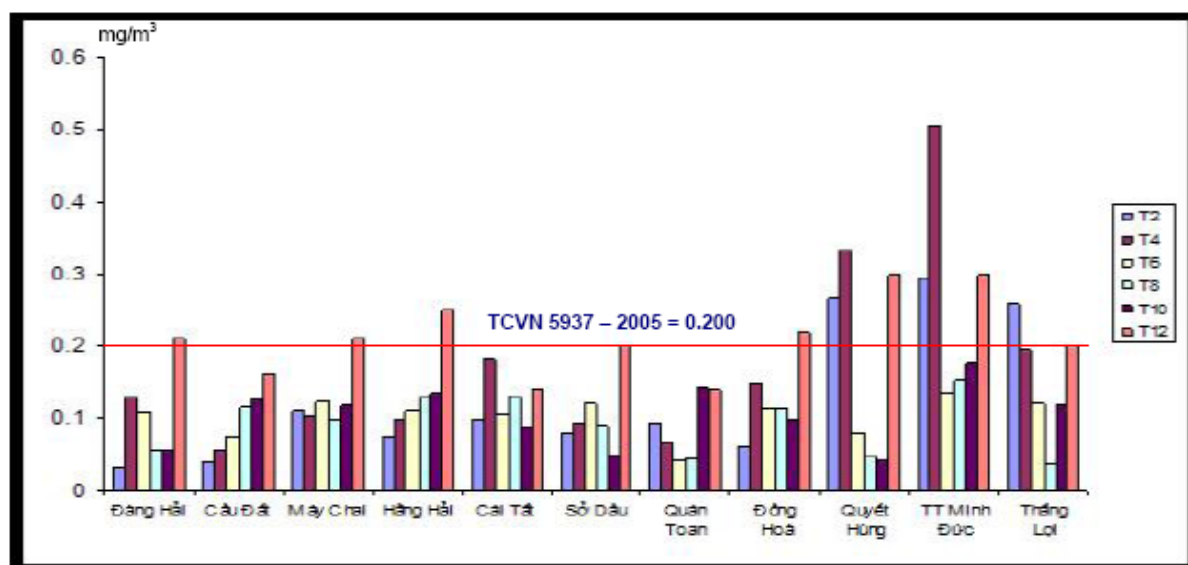
Source: Haiphong Statistical Yearbook 2008. Hai Phong Statistics Office

Parameter	2007	2008
Temperature (°C)		
Annual Average	+23.6	+22.7
Minimum Monthly Average	Jan, +16.4	Feb, +13.0
Maximum Monthly Average	Jun & Jul, +29.0	Jul, +28.1
Hottest months	May–Sep, +26-29	May–Oct, +26-28
Rainfall (mm)		
Total	1,374	1,562
Higher precipitation, >100 to > 300	May–Oct	May–Sep
Lower precipitation <100	Nov–Apr, <85	Oct–Apr, <65
Wettest month/s	Sep, >300	Aug & Sep, >300
Month/s with least precipitation	Jan & Nov, <10	Oct, <30
Relative Humidity (%)		
Average	84.7	87.4
Highest	Mar, 95.0	Apr, Jun, Aug, Sep, 90.0 & >
Lowest	Nov, 73.0	Nov & Dec, 80
Sunshine (hours)		
Total	1,582	1,432
Months with > 100 hours	May–Nov	May–Dec
Month with least sunshine hours	Mar, 6	Feb, 45
Month with most sunshine hours	Jul, 257	May, 187

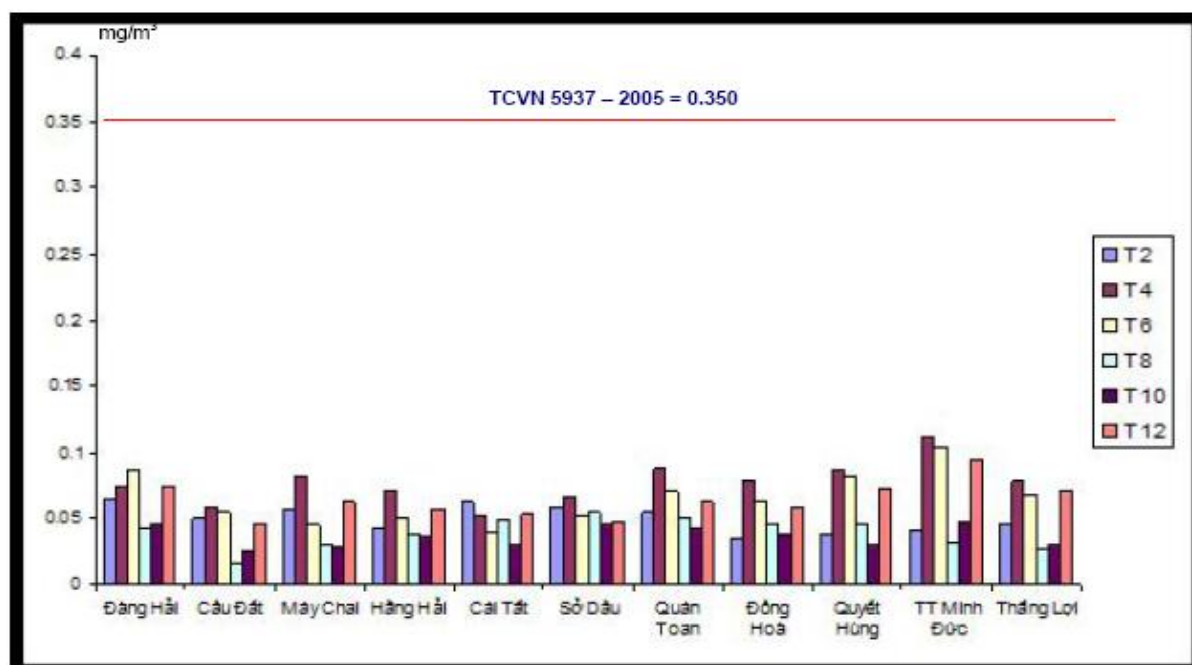
B.3 Air Quality Monitoring Report, 2008**Suspended Dust**

Monitoring Point				2008 Results (mg/m ³)					
No.	Site	Coordinates		Feb	Apr	Jun	Aug	Oct	Dec
		Latitude	Longitude						
1	Dong Hai Ward	20°50,639' N	106°43,380' E	0.033	0.129	0.108	0.056	0.056	0.210
2	DOST	20°51,160' N	106°41,197' E	0.040	0.058	0.074	0.116	0.125	0.160
3	May Chai Ward	20°52,326' N	106°42,175' E	0.110	0.103	0.124	0.098	0.119	0.210
4	Marine University	20°50,271' N	106°41,703' E	0.075	0.098	0.110	0.129	0.135	0.250
5	Cai Tat Dam	20°49,757' N	106°39,058' E	0.100	0.182	0.105	0.130	0.089	0.140
6	So Dau Ward	20°52,288' N	106°39,521' E	0.080	0.095	0.120	0.091	0.049	0.200
7	Quan Toan Ward	20°53,479' N	106°36,424' E	0.094	0.066	0.043	0.044	0.144	0.140
8	Dong Hoa Ward (Kien An)	20°49,761' N	106°39,988' E	0.061	0.148	0.114	0.114	0.100	0.220
9	Quyet Hong residential, Thuy Nguyen.	20°58,008' N	106°43,465' E	0.266	0.334	0.079	0.046	0.042	0.300
10	Minh Duc town- Thuy Nguyen.	20°57,233' N	106°41,630' E	0.293	0.506	0.135	0.152	0.178	0.300
11	Thang Loi residential, Thuy Nguyen.	20°57,713' N	106°44,759' E	0.260	0.196	0.121	0.036	0.119	0.200
TCVN 5937 - 2005				0.200					

0.196 Results that have almost reached, reached or exceeded standard limit.

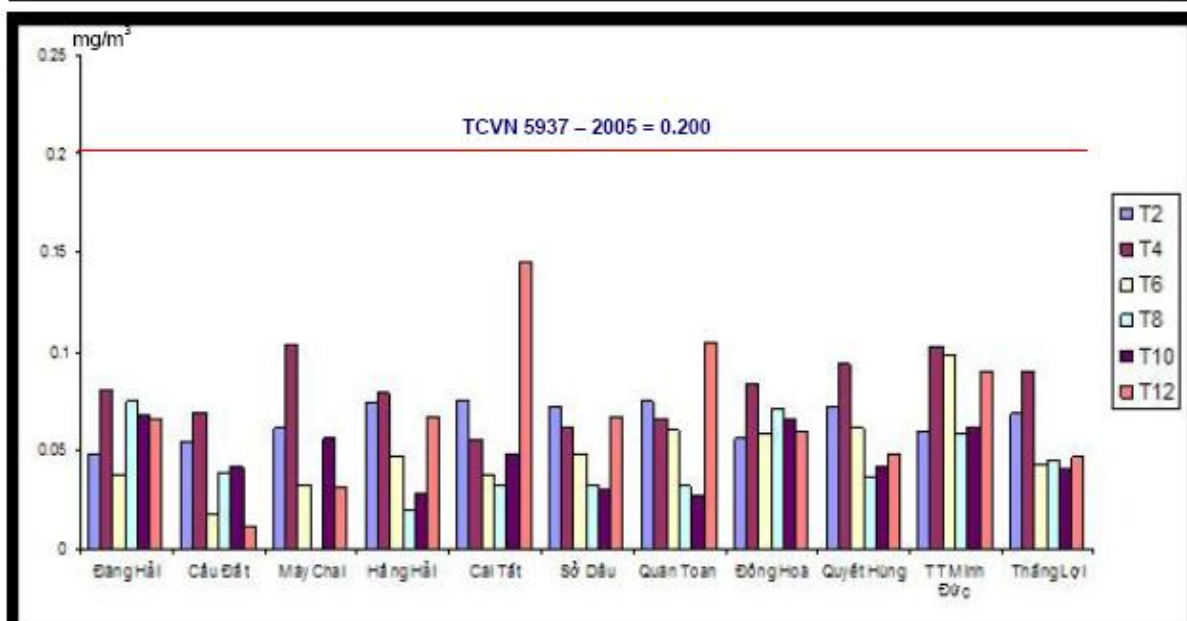
**Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)**

Monitoring Point				2008 Results (mg/m ³)					
No.	Site	Coordinates		Feb	Apr	Jun	Aug	Oct	Dec
		Latitude	Longitude						
1	Dong Hai Ward	20°50,639' N	106°43,380' E	0.065	0.074	0.086	0.043	0.047	0.075
2	DOST	20°51,160' N	106°41,197' E	0.051	0.059	0.054	0.016	0.025	0.046
3	May Chai Ward	20°52,326' N	106°42,175' E	0.057	0.082	0.045	0.031	0.029	0.062
4	Marine University	20°50,271' N	106°41,703' E	0.043	0.071	0.051	0.038	0.037	0.057
5	Cai Tat Dam	20°49,757' N	106°39,058' E	0.062	0.052	0.040	0.049	0.030	0.053
6	So Dau Ward	20°52,288' N	106°39,521' E	0.059	0.067	0.052	0.054	0.045	0.048
7	Quan Toan Ward	20°53,479' N	106°36,424' E	0.054	0.088	0.071	0.050	0.042	0.062
8	Dong Hoa Ward (Kien An)	20°49,761' N	106°39,988' E	0.035	0.079	0.063	0.046	0.039	0.059
9	Quyet Hong residential, Thuy Nguyen.	20°58,008' N	106°43,465' E	0.039	0.086	0.083	0.045	0.031	0.073
10	Minh Duc town- Thuy Nguyen.	20°57,233' N	106°41,630' E	0.041	0.112	0.104	0.032	0.048	0.095
11	Thang Loi residential, Thuy Nguyen.	20°57,713' N	106°44,759' E	0.046	0.079	0.068	0.026	0.031	0.071
TCVN 5937 - 2005				0.350					



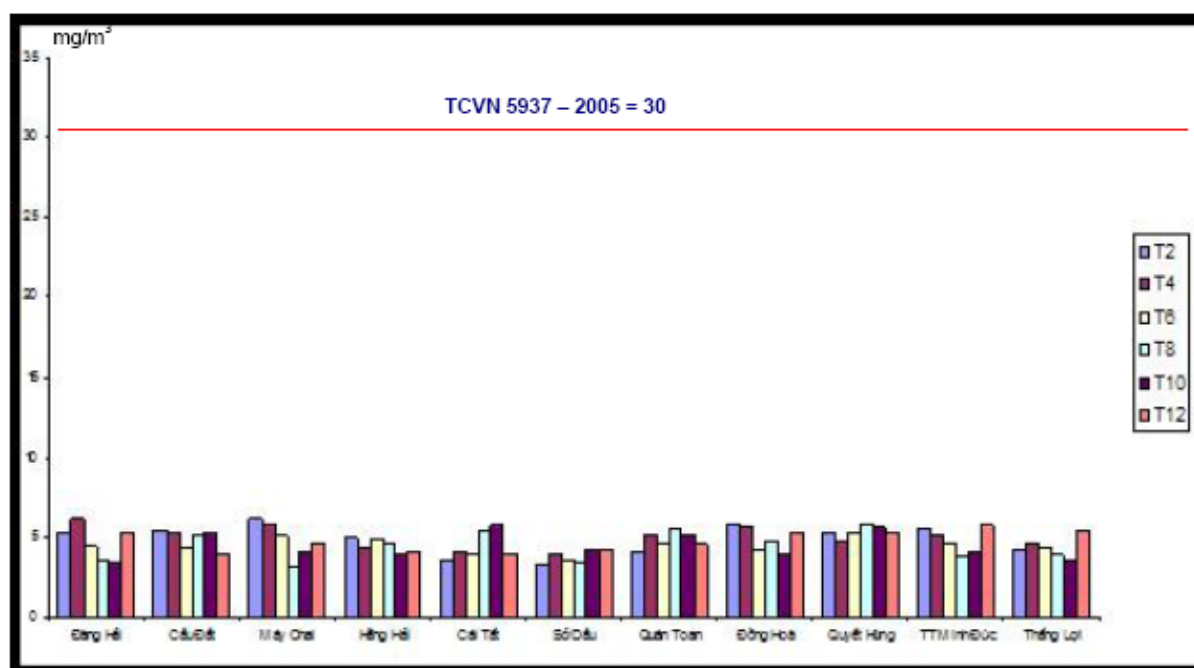
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Monitoring Point				2008 Results (mg/m ³)					
No.	Site	Coordinates		Feb	Apr	Jun	Aug	Oct	Dec
		Latitude	Longitude						
1	Dong Hai Ward	20°50.639' N	106°43.380' E	0.048	0.081	0.038	0.075	0.068	0.066
2	DOST	20°51.160' N	106°41.197' E	0.054	0.069	0.018	0.039	0.041	0.011
3	May Chai Ward	20°52.326' N	106°42.175' E	0.061	0.103	0.032	0.063	0.056	0.031
4	Marine University	20°50.271' N	106°41.703' E	0.074	0.079	0.047	0.020	0.028	0.067
5	Cai Tat Dam	20°49.757' N	106°39.058' E	0.075	0.055	0.037	0.033	0.048	0.145
6	So Dau Ward	20°52.288' N	106°39.521' E	0.072	0.062	0.048	0.032	0.030	0.067
7	Quan Toan Ward	20°53.479' N	106°36.424' E	0.075	0.066	0.060	0.032	0.027	0.105
8	Dong Hoa Ward (Kien An)	20°49.761' N	106°39.988' E	0.056	0.083	0.058	0.071	0.066	0.059
9	Quyet Hong residential, Thuy Nguyen.	20°58.008' N	106°43.465' E	0.072	0.094	0.061	0.036	0.042	0.048
10	Minh Duc town- Thuy Nguyen.	20°57.233' N	106°41.630' E	0.059	0.102	0.098	0.058	0.061	0.089
11	Thang Loi residential, Thuy Nguyen.	20°57.713' N	106°44.759' E	0.069	0.090	0.043	0.045	0.040	0.046
TCVN 5937 - 2005				0.200					



Carbon Monoxide (CO)

No.	Monitoring Point		2008 Results (mg/m ³)						
	Site	Coordinates	Feb	Apr	Jun	Aug	Oct	Dec	
		Latitude Longitude							
1	Dong Hai Ward	20°50,639' N 106°43,380' E	5.32	6.21	4.45	3.59	3.45	5.35	
2	DOST	20°51,160' N 106°41,197' E	5.45	5.36	4.36	5.12	5.29	3.86	
3	May Chai Ward	20°52,326' N 106°42,175' E	6.21	5.89	5.12	3.11	4.12	4.63	
4	Marine University	20°50,271' N 106°41,703' E	4.95	4.32	4.87	4.52	3.98	4.14	
5	Cai Tat Dam	20°49,757' N 106°39,058' E	3.63	4.17	3.89	5.43	5.75	4.02	
6	So Dau Ward	20°52,288' N 106°39,521' E	3.24	3.98	3.62	3.47	4.26	4.22	
7	Quan Toan Ward	20°53,479' N 106°36,424' E	4.12	5.11	4.57	5.51	5.16	4.55	
8	Dong Hoa Ward (Kien An)	20°49,761' N 106°39,988' E	5.71	5.62	4.26	4.81	3.99	5.26	
9	Quyet Hong residential, Thuy Nguyen.	20°58,008' N 106°43,465' E	5.35	4.78	5.27	5.84	5.62	5.34	
10	Minh Duc town- Thuy Nguyen.	20°57,233' N 106°41,630' E	5.48	5.24	4.6	3.75	4.1	5.76	
11	Thang Loi residential, Thuy Nguyen.	20°57,713' N 106°44,759' E	4.18	4.69	4.32	3.94	3.55	5.43	
TCVN 5937 - 2005			30.00						



Source: Hai Phong Environmental Monitoring Center

B.4 Water Quality Report, 2008 – Da Do River

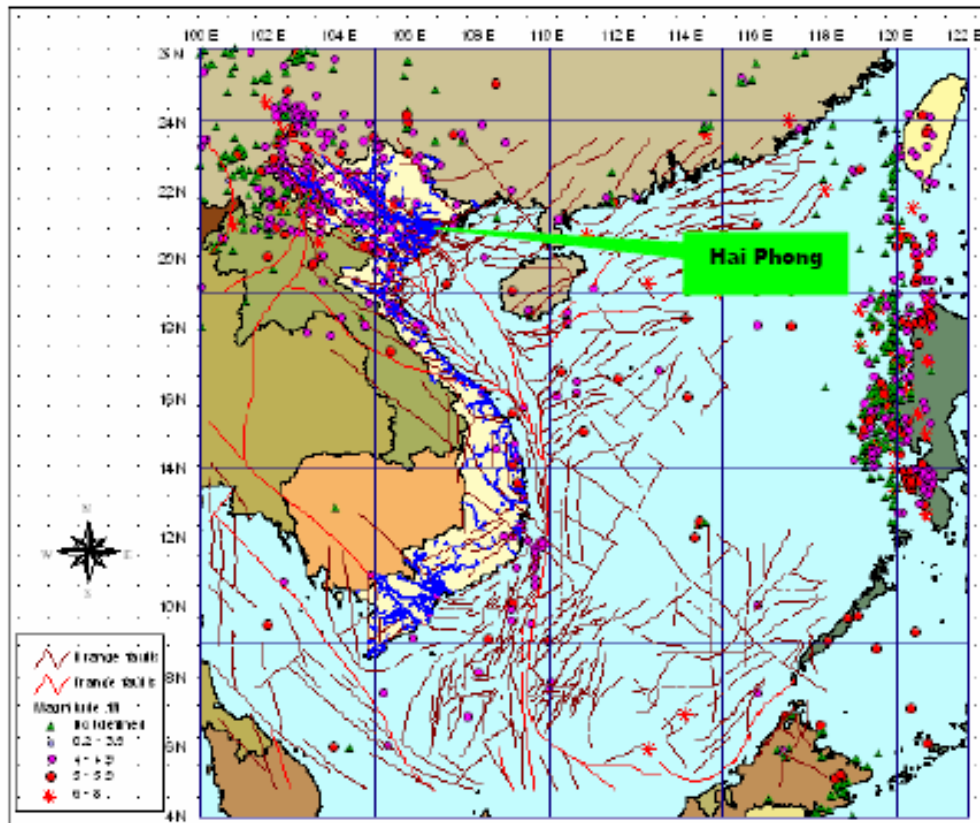
Month	Temp (°C)	Color (mgPt/l)	Smell	Turbidity (NTU)	pH	Conductivity (µs/cm)	Total Hardness (mg/l)	Cl- (mg/l)	Oxidation degree (mgO2/l)	Coliform		TDS	NH ₄ /N (mg/l)	Mn (mg/l)	NO ₃ -/N (mg/l)	NO ₂ -/N (mg/l)	Fe (mg/l)
										Total (CFU/100ml)	Thermal (CFU/100ml)						
Jan	18.6	23	Not det	39.76	7.79	294	102	15.30	1.70	2329	975	175.0	0.03	0.13	0.14	0.02	0.27
Feb	16.2	16	Not det	27.19	7.82	316	108	19.88	1.70	2130	613	141.0	0.05	0.17	0.11	<0.01	0.36
Mar	22.5	18	Not det	28.25	7.71	289	118	13.93	1.89	2338	1000	184.0	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.23
Apr	26.2	22	stinking	35.64	7.66	273	110	13.67	2.02	2800	575	179.0	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.34
May	29.2	23	Not det	41.01	7.69	246	100	11.39	1.94	4008	2400	114.2	0.02	0.16	0.01	<0.01	0.61
Jun	29.1	23	Not det	47.45	7.56	263	86	17.38	2.57	5383	2390	111.3	0.13	0.15	0.09	<0.01	0.81
Jul	30.0	25	Not det	52.57	7.58	276	100	21.18	2.92	1960	900	128.2	0.15	0.16	0.01	<0.01	0.70
Aug	29.6	24	Stinks	28.12	7.39	302	88	26.54	3.48	3783	1763	143.9	0.17	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.29
Sep	28.1	22	Stinks	19.07	7.29	273	82	25.22	3.18	2915	1750	127.3	0.20	0.15	0.01	0.01	0.38
Oct	27.7	20	Not det	17.10	7.44	244	69	18.75	2.75	2767	500	109.0	0.16	0.13	0.03	0.01	0.15
Nov	23.8	19	Not det	39.76	7.52	245	96	15.16	2.48	2033	1125	106.5	0.24	0.12	0.07	0.02	0.37
Dec	20.9	16	Not det	31.01	7.68	208	92	9.55	1.91	1600	650	108.0	0.18	0.10	0.03	<0.01	0.41
Std 2a	-	-	-	-	6.0-8.5	-	-	250.00	≥ 6.00	2,500	-	-	0.10	-	2.00	0.01	0.50
Std 2b	-	-	-	-	6.0-8.5	-	-	400.00	≥ 5.00	5,000	-	-	0.20	-	5.00	0.02	1.00
EPA 1												250.0					1.00
EPA 2					5.0-9.0									0.05	10.0		
	Value exceeded standard limit (A1)																
	Value exceeded standard limit (A2)																

Std 1a: Maximum limits on surface water quality, according to QCVN 08:2008/BTNMT, for water supply and other purposes (A1)

Std 1b: Maximum limits on surface water quality, according to QCVN 08:2008/BTNMT, for water supply activities requiring appropriate treatment technology. (A2)

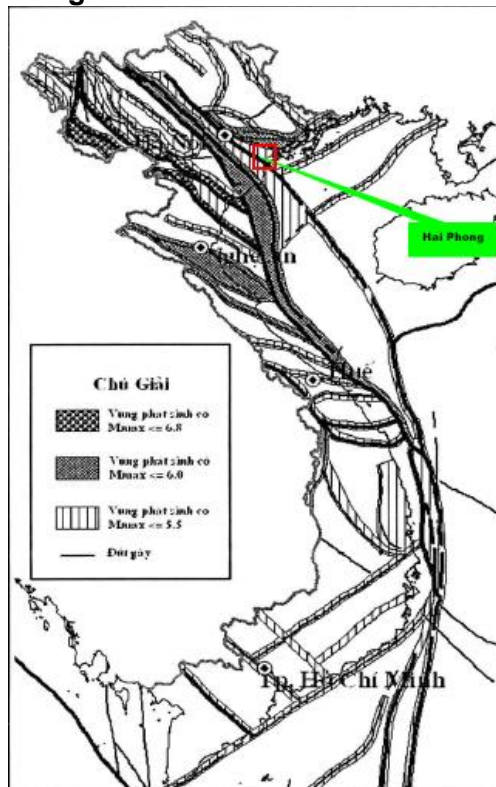
Source: Laboratory Unit of An Duong WTP, HPWSCo.

B.5 Seismicity of Viet Nam and Adjacent Areas in South East Asia



Source: Earthquake Hazard and Earthquake Risk Assessment in Vietnam. Seismic Risk Management for Countries of the Asia Pacific Region. December 2003. Bangkok. N.H.Phuong. Hanoi Institute of Oceanography. National Centre for Natural Science and Technology. Vietnam

B.6 Seismogenic Faults in Viet Nam Territory



Source: Country Report: Seismic Hazard of the Territory of Vietnam. Nguyen Anh Duong. Institute of Geophysics, Vietnamese Academy of Science and Technology.

Annex C. Screening of Potential Issues/Concerns Relative to Siting

Issue / Concern / Impact		Magnitude*		Remarks
Particular	Type	BPS	TM	
1 Adjacent to environmentally sensitive areas, physical cultural resources & sensitive institutions	-	N	M-S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Found along sections of the transmission main alignment in Do Son are: 2 pagodas, 4 schools, 2 hospitals, 3 historical monuments. Some wetlands along the transmission alignment in Duong Kinh.
2 Planned in areas with ecosystem classification system where basic surveys of plant/vertebrate taxa done.	-	N	N	
3 Encroaching into:	-			
- indigenous communities		N	N	
- habitats with species listed as globally endangered by International Union for Conservation of Nature		N	N	
- strictly protected areas (IUCN Categories I to III), including core zones of Biosphere Reserves & World Heritage Sites		N	N	
- primary/primeval forests		N	N	
- habitats with diverse domesticated species		N	N	
- habitats of migratory species listed as globally endangered by the IUCN or by Viet Nam		N	N	
- areas that are resources on which vulnerable groups depend to sustain their families		N	N	
- areas that have strong traditional lifestyles or traditional uses of biological resources.		N	N	
4 Project site/area of influence densely populated	-	N	M-S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmission main alignment in Do Son town center is heavily populated. Urban development is of moderate intensity (as against that in the City Center). Do Son is a tourist destination, for its beaches & resorts and historical & cultural attractions. Transmission main alignment in Duong Kinh is moderately populated and of medium intensity urban development
5 Heavy with urban development	-	N	M-S	
6 Land &/or ROW acquisition, loss of rice land, loss of land, housing structures, crops, income; displacement of irrigation channels and power supply poles	-	N	N	
7 Land value changes	+	S	S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement in water supply will boost urban development/ economic activities, resulting in positive change in land values.
8 Water use conflicts	-	N	N	
9 Hazard of land subsidence	-	N	N	
10 Inducing irrational conversion of agricultural lands	-	N	N	
11 Pollution of raw water supply from waste discharge from communities / unsatisfactory raw water supply	-	N	N	
12 Pollution of downstream communities	-	N	N	
13 Vulnerability to flooding during heavy rains	-	N	N	
14 Earthquake damage risk / proximity to fault line	-	M	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the Country Report on Seismic Hazard of the Territory of Viet Nam, southern half of the is crossed by an active NW-SE trending fault line & that maximum magnitude of earthquake expected to shake the City is 5.5.
15 Vulnerability to erosion	-	N	N	
16 Concerns on access to trunk infrastructure				
- No access road / access road with concern	-	N	NA	
- No power supply	-	N	NA	
- No access to urban drainage	-	N	NA	

Subcomponent

BPS Booster Pumping Station

TM Transmission Main

Magnitude

NA Not applicable

N Not a concern

L Least

M Moderate

S Significant

Type of Impact

- Negative

+ Positive

Annex D. Screening of Potential Issues/Concerns Relative to Design

Issue / Concern / Impact			Remarks
Particular	Type	Magnitude	
1 Delivery of unsafe water to the system due to, among others: - inadequate protection of system components, e.g. reservoirs, transmission mains, from damages/contamination by outsiders &/or existing site conditions/environmental factors - easy impairments of transmission mains - inadequate leak detection - inadequate distance from combined sewers - inadequate design of facilities for storage & handling of Cl & other hazardous substances	-	S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmission mains will be installed under roads that are subject to overburden &, if inadequately protected, easy impairment. Some transmission mains will be installed nearer to road kerbs. Under the sidewalks are drainage mains which possibly receive effluent from sanitation facilities. sanitation facilities. Some chlorination will be done in Do Son BPS prior to distribution. Some amount of Cl will be stored in the premises.
2 Over pumping leading to ground subsidence	-	N	
3 Excessive algae growth in reservoirs	-	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 5,000 m3 reservoir for treated water will be built in the Do Son BPS. Existing reservoirs of Do Son WTP are adequately covered.
4 Inadequate buffer zones around system components to alleviate nuisances during operation and for protection against damages by outsiders	-	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Do Son BPS site is well buffered. Transmission mains currently served by the Do Son WTP are buried underground.
5 Transmission/distribution main alignment issues: - Non-resurfacing or inadequate resurfacing of excavated areas		S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmission mains will be built in major roads of Do Son and Duong Kinh Districts. No or inadequate specification for resurfacing will not only expose transmission main to easy impairment but will cause roads accidents.
- Encroaching into protected areas	-	N	
- Impairing environmental aesthetics	-	N	
- In same trench with sewer main	-	L-M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do Son is partially served by combined sewer. The City Master Plan provides for the upgrade and expansion of the system. Transmission main alignment must be coordinated with authorities concerned.
6 Unsustainable supply of gravel, sand, soil or unsustainable extraction of these materials to meet construction demand	-	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thuy Nguyen District has many quarry sites in its northern boundary. Three of the big sites are about 33-44 km from Subproject sites. However, whether or not these & other sites could sustainably meet Subproject's demand needs investigation during detailed design.
7 Unsustained operation in times of natural disaster due to power failure	-	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing WTPs of HPWSCo have no generators. Power supply of City is quite stable. It is connected to the national grid supplied by 1 hydro-power & 2 thermal power plants. There is plan to build a thermal power plant in Hai Phong.
8 Inadequate management of wastewater, solid & hazardous wastes due to inadequate: - assessment of capacity of disposal sites to receive construction wastes & identifying of alternatives - consideration of level of access/inaccessibility to basic services - assessment of current practice	-	L-M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Do Son WTP is well kept. The WTP has access to the combined sewer system. Do Son landfill is the nearest landfill to the Subproject sites. The other 2 landfills, Trang Cat & Dinh Vu, are about 19-37 km away from Subproject sites. However, whether or not these sites have sufficient capacity to receive construction wastes needs investigation during detailed design.
9 Occupational health & safety hazard from receiving, storing, using Cl & other hazardous substances for O/M&R.	-	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some chlorination will be done in Do Son BPS prior to distribution. Some amount of Cl, as well as other hazardous substances for O/M&R, will be received, used & stored on site.

Magnitude

N Not a concern M Moderate
L Least S Significant

Type of Impact

- Negative
+ Positive

Annex E. Screening of Potential Issues/Impacts During Construction

Issue / Concern		Magnitude of Impact
1 Physical / Chemical Environment		
1.1 Air Quality		
(-) Total suspended particles		M-S
(-) Gas emissions		M
(-) Odor		L-M
(-) Noise		M-S
(-) Vibration		L-M
1.2 Water Resources and Quality		
(-) Degeneration of surface water		L
(-) Degeneration of ground water resources		L-M
(-) Generation of sewage / wastewater		M
(-) Generation of solid wastes		S
(-) Generation of hazardous wastes		M
(-) Erosion / sedimentation / siltation		L-M
2 Biological Environment		
(-) Impairment of marine / other natural habitats		L
(-) Loss of vegetation		N
(-) Disturbance of wildlife		N
3 Socio-Economic Environment		
(-) Service interruption/s, or intermittent/scheduled supply (Operation of existing Do Son WTP will be shut off during conversion.)		S
(-) Traffic and road blocking		M-S
(-) Access blocking		M-S
(-) Local flooding		M
(-) Accidental damage to utilities, resulting in service interruptions		M-S
(-) Disruption of, impact on, socio-economic activities/livelihoods		M-S
(-) Impact on resources/socio-economic activities on which vulnerable groups depend to sustain their families		L-M
(-) Damage to structures along transmission main alignment		N-L
(-) Community health and safety hazard		M-S
(-) Workers health and safety hazard		M-S
(+) Short-term employment of local population		M
4 Physical Cultural Environment		
(-) Damage to existing physical cultural resources		L-M
(-) Potential chance find of physical cultural resources		N-L

Magnitude

N	Not a concern / negligible
L	Least
M	Moderate
S	Significant

Type

-	Negative / adverse
+	Positive impact

Annex F. Screening of Potential Issues/ Impacts During Operation

Issue / Concern		Magnitude of Impact
1 Physical / Chemical Environment		
1.1 Air Quality		
(-) Total suspended particles		N
(-) Gas emissions		N
(-) Odor		N
(-) Noise		N
(-) Vibration		N
1.2 Water Resources and Quality		
(-) Degeneration of surface water		N
(-) Degeneration of ground water resources		N
(-) Generation of sewage / wastewater		L
(-) Generation of solid wastes		L
(-) Generation of hazardous wastes		L
2 Biological Environment		
(-) Impairment of marine / other natural habitats		N
(-) Loss of vegetation		N
(-) Disturbance of wildlife		N
3 Socio-Economic Environment		
(-) Delivery of unsafe water		S
(-) Unsustained operation due to some failure in source of treated water		M
(-) Unsustained operation (quality of operation) due to inefficient O/M&R		S
(-) Unsustained operation in times of natural disaster due to power failure		L
(-) Occupational health and safety hazard associated with handling of CI & other hazardous substances for O/M&R		L-M
(-) Increased generation of wastewater		S
(-) Encourages irrational conversion of agricultural land in vicinity to urban use		L
(+) Enabling environment for enhancement of small/medium-scale enterprises		S
(+) Induced local economic development		S
(+) Enhanced urban environment / quality of life		S
4 Physical Cultural Environment		
(-) Damage to existing physical cultural resources		N

Magnitude

N Not a concern / negligible
 L Least
 M Moderate
 S Significant

Type

- Negative / adverse
 + Positive impact

Annex G. Relevant Notes from Focus Group Discussions**G.1 With Households Not Connected to HPWSCO's Water Supply System**

Date :	01 Sep 2009
Group 1A	Women of households not currently connected to HPWSCO's water supply system, No. 12 Living Quarter Area, Hoang Nghia Ward, Duong Kinh District (Poverty rate, 9%)
Group 1B	Mixed men and women of households not currently connected to HPWSCO's water supply system, Hop Duc Ward, Do Son District (Poverty rate, 4-5%)
Q1	Sources of water
A1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0% dug wells, both groups - 100%, drilled wells, both groups for bathing and washing. A few poor HHs in Group 1 uses water from drilled wells for cooking and drinking. - 80% of Group 1 and 100% of Group 2 collects rainwater and uses it for cooking and drinking. - 0%, from lakes/ponds, both groups
Q2	Concerns on water quality
A2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Group 1: acid content, rustic smell; hence, white clothes turned yellowish after washing. - Group 2: high content of Al, Fe and S; highly saline; should not be used for cooking. HHs cannot use the washing machine and water heater, because salinity will damage machines.
Q3	If they did receive a connection, would they continue to use other water supply sources (rainwater harvesting, deep well, etc.)
A3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Group 1: Will use the main water system, but will keep the drilled wells for washing to lessen use or, and payment for used water from the piped water system. Further, drilled wells will be alternative source of water during interruption of service of piped water supply system. - Group 2: Will all use water from piped system only, because the water from drilled wells can not be used directly. Water from the system will be cheaper, considering the costs associated with drilled wells i.e., electricity to pump water, replacing or maintaining the pumps, filter, etc.
Q4	Do they believe they would save a significant amount of time with piped water supply? If yes, what would they spend this newly gained time on – more leisure, more economic activity, more housework?
A4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Group 1: More time for HH/domestic chores and rest (40% of time is spent by some HHs in fetching water using hand pump), & for other HHs, savings from ceasing operation/repair of electrical pumps. - Group 2: More time for rest (no more pumping daily, pump repair (a month to change filter), savings from pump repair, building of water tank & replacement of sand in filter tanks of 100,000 VND/month).
Q5	Level of satisfaction with existing sources of water
A5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Both groups said water from existing sources not safe, cannot be used for washing machine and water heater. Look forward to a convenient, reliable access to clean, safe water.

GIẤY BIÊN NHẬN RECEIPT			
DANH SÁCH CÁC ĐẠI BIỂU THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP DỰ ÁN CẤP NƯỚC HẢI PHÒNG (ADB) LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN FGD – HAIPHONG WATER SUPPLY PROJECT (ADB)			
No.	Tên (Name)	Đơn vị (Organization/Address)	Chữ ký (Signature)
1	Ngô Thị Hiền	Tổ dân phố 12, P. Hoàng	Hiền
2	Vũ Thị Mai	Nghĩa, Quận Dương	Mai
3	Phạm Thị Thủy	Kính	Thủy
4	Nguyễn Thị Bình	"	Bình
5	Nguyễn Thị Nga	"	Nga
6	Nguyễn Thị Diệp	"	Diệp
7	Đỗ Thị Tuyết	"	Tuyết
8	Phạm Thị Ly	"	Ly
9	Đỗ Đức Hưng	"	Hưng
10	Vũ Thị Lê	"	Lê
11	Nguyễn Thị Tây	"	Tây
12	Lê Xuân Tuấn	Tổ dân phố 1, Phường	Tuấn
13	Phạm Đức Hoàng	P. Hop Duc, A. Do Son	Hoàng
14	Ngô Công Thủy	"	Thủy
15	Nguyễn Văn Nguyễn	"	Nguyễn
16	Đàm Văn Chấn	"	Chấn
17	Nguyễn Văn Kiên	"	Kiên
18	Đàm Văn Ngân	"	Ngân
19	Đàm Thanh Tường	"	Tường
20	Phạm Đức Hưng	"	Hưng
21	Vũ Thị Nghi	"	Nghi

G.2 With Do Son Tourism Association

Date :	21 September 2009
Group :	Do Son Tourism Association
Q1	Are the water services adequate for your establishment, or do they sometimes hinder your business?
A1	- In general, sufficient water. But in summer water pressure is low, water has to be stored in the underground tank and pumped to feed upper floors.
Q2	When water services are always inadequate, what do you do to get more water?
A2	- Water tank to store water, between 10 and 50 m ³ .
Q3	Do you think the public and your guests/clients are satisfied with the water and sanitation your establishments are able to offer them during their visit?
A3	- No matter what happens in both of sanitation and water, we ensure the hygienic toilet. - Sometimes, the water is salty.
Q4	Does your establishment try to reuse or recycle water?
A4	- No
Q5	Have you ever complained to the water company or the Government about the water supply or quantity, or environment? And what was their response to your complaint?
A5	- Not yet
Q6	What kind of complaints or concerns do you receive from people you serve on the water or sanitation or environment of your establishment? And how did you or do you respond to those comments?
A6	- No complaints received.
Q7	How do you think the sanitation/wastewater practices of the tourism industry in Do Son are affecting the local environment (for better or worse)? Can you explain.
A7	- Wastewater from hotels are led to septic tanks connected to the combined sewer of the City. - City's wastewater collection system is not complete. HH wastewater is directed to the sea.
Q8	How could improved water supply & sanitation improve and promote tourism in Do Son?
A8	- One thing is sure, reliable supply of safe potable water and hygienic/clean environment will attract many visitors to Do Son Beach. Do Son Beach is conveniently accessible from Hanoi. It is not too far the Capital City for the rest and relaxation destination over weekends.
Q9	Have you ever sponsored any health awareness trainings (related to identifying symptoms of typhoid, cholera and gastroenteritis and ways to prevent transmission) with your employees?
A9	- No, but many meetings have been held on concerns on environmental sanitation and some difficulties in finding a sustainable solution.
Q10	Are tourism industry workers aware of workplace hygiene & safety, or do they need more training?
A10	- Need more training to raise awareness about sanitation and health, how harmful lack of clean water and inadequate sanitation are to humans.
Q11	If your establishment has not participated or sponsored such a training, do you think such a training would be useful? What type of training do industry workers need (related to water, sanitation, hygiene)?
A11	- Use clean water, water conservation - Environmental sanitation, construction of complete collection systems and wastewater treatment - Regulating the garbage management, construction of sanitary landfill

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Ngày (Time):			
No.	Tên (Name)	Đơn vị (Organization/Address)	Chữ ký (Signature)
1	Nguyễn Văn Hoàng	K/San Hải Phòng, Khu 2 Đo Sơn	Thuy
2	Hoàng Đình Chức	K/San Hoàng Anh, Khu 2 Đo Sơn	Hoàng
3	Nguyễn Phú Đôn	K/San Hoàng Anh, K2 DS	Đôn
4	Bao Xuân Thành	K/San An Giang, K2 DS	Thành
5	Nguyễn Phúc Đôn	K/San Diên Hòa, K2 DS	Đôn
6	Nguyễn Thị Minh	K/San Minh Anh, K2 DS	Minh
7	Bùi Anh Dũng	K/San Thanh Hùng, K2 DS	Dũng
8	Cao Xuân Phương	Chủ tịch Hiệp hội Du lịch Đo Sơn	Phương
9	Nguyễn Mạnh Hùng	PMU staff	Hùng