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ELECTRICITY OF VIỆT NAM
POWER COMPANY N° 2

LOAN N° 3358-VN
VIỆT NAM RURAL ENERGY PROJECT
SOUTHERN REGION

VOLUME 2
**SUPPLEMENTARY ENVIRONMENT
IMPACT ASSESSMENT - PHASE II**

HCM CITY
OCTOBER - 2003

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POWER COMPANY N° 2
POWER ENGINEERING & CONSULTING ENTERPRISE

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**SUPPLEMENTARY ENVIRONMENT
IMPACT ASSESSMENT – PHASE II**

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Abbreviations

ASS	Acid Sulfate Soils
CPC	Commune People Committee
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection
DoNRE	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DoSTE	Department of Science, Technology, and Environment
DPC	District People Committee
EA	Environmental Assessment
EA OD	Environmental Assessment Operational Directive
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EM	Ethnic Minorities
EMP	Environmental Management Plan of Vietnam
EVN	Electricity of Vietnam
FHA	Federal Highway Administration
F/S	Feasibility Study
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOV	Government of Vietnam
IDA	International Donor Assistance
IMC	Independent Monitoring Consultant
KVA	Kilovolt Ampere
LV	Low Voltage
MoNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MoSTE	Ministry of Science, Technology, and Environment
MV	Medium Voltage
NEMS	National Environmental Monitoring System
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PAH	Project Affect Household
PAP	Project Affected People
PC2	Power Company No 2
PMB	Project Management Board
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
PPS	Provincial Power Services
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
REP	Rural Energy Project
ROW	Right of Way
SEMP	Site Environmental Management Plan
T/L	Transmission Line
TCVN	Tiêu Chuan Việt Nam
TSP	Total Suspended Particulate
USD	United States' Dollar
VND	Vietnam Dong
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

Introduction

The Vietnam Rural Energy Project (REP) is to bring electricity to help rural people for development of the economy. This project follows the program of the Government to supply electricity to 100% of districts and 80% of communes in the year of 2000

The Rural Energy Project (Phase II) – Southern Region (hereafter: the Project) is to distribute electricity to 63 communes of the eight provinces to create proper conditions for socio-economic development in the remote rural areas.

This EIA Report aims at identification, prediction and assessment of the potential impacts of the project's activities on the natural environment, socio-economic conditions of the project affected households (PAHs), recommendation of a proper Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and a process of public consultation and information dissemination. This EIA Report will be used for Project Approval and environmental management in all phases of project implementation.

Polices, Legal and Administrative Framework

This EIA Report is prepared based on Vietnamese legal framework and guidelines, of which the most important documents are: Law on Environmental Protection issued by the order of the National President on 10 January 1994; Government Decree No 175/CP dated 18/10/1994 guiding the implementation of the Law on Environmental Protection; Ministerial Circular Nò 490/1998/TT-BKHCMMT of MOSTE dated 29/4/1998 guiding EIA preparation and appraisal; and the Vietnamese Standards for the Environment, issued in 1995 and 2001.

This EIA is prepared based also on regarding the WB guidelines and policies: Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01, BP 4.01, GP 4.01); Natural Habitats (OP 4.04, BP 4.04, GP 4.04); Forestry (OP 4.36, GP 4.36); Cultural Property (OPN 11.03); Indigenous Peoples (OD4.20); Involuntary Resettlement (OD4.30), Information Disclosure (BP17.50); Public Participation.

Scope of the Project

The Project includes installation of 2,379 km of distribution lines, of which 1,426 km are medium voltage (MV) lines and 953 km are low voltage (LV) lines (The voltage levels are 22/0.4kV). Total the substations are 1,362 – they are pole-mountings substation type.

The project will connect 63 communes in the eight Southern provinces in the Central Highland, the Northeast Mekong Region and Mekong Delta.

The safety right-of-way (ROW) for the 1 phase, 3 phase MV and LV lines is 4m, 6m and 2m, respectively, from which all housing and other building facilities will be removed and all trees which are higher than 4m have to be cut. The access roads for construction will be built from the main roads as required; existing paths will be used if possible. The construction camps will be installed for workers and technicians in the project's communes.

Baseline Data: (the Existing State of the Environment at the Project's Sites)

In this EIA Report the major characteristics of the natural environment and socio-economic conditions of Lam Dong province (in the Central Highland); Binh Phuoc, Dong Nai provinces (in the Mekong Northeast Region) and 5 provinces in the Mekong Delta Region (Tra Vinh, Soc Trang, Bac Lieu, Ca Mau and Kien Giang) are summarized. The main features of the present socio-economy of 63 communes are also given. In these communes, 3 communes are located in the mountainous region of Lam Dong province; 16 communes are located in the upland area of Binh Phuoc and Dong Nai

provinces. All these communes have rich natural resources (soils, water and forest) but they are still poor economically due to low development of education, health care, infrastructure facilities and low agricultural productivity. All 44 communes in the 5 provinces of the Mekong Delta Region have some constraint in climate (draught in the dry season and flood in the rainy season), in soil quality (high salinity and/or acidity) and in low development of education and economy. In the 63 communes belonging to the project there are no natural reserves areas or protected historical, cultural sites.

In the project's communes there are 7 ethnic groups: Kinh is the ethnic majority; and Stieng, K'Ho, Muong, Dao, Tay, Nung, Kh'mer and Hoa (Chinese) are ethnic minorities. The project implementation will support tens of thousands of households in these remote rural communes to increase their socio-economic development.

Environmental Impacts

The potential impacts on the natural and socio-economic environment may be divided into 3 phases of project implementation. Impact scales may be classified as no impact; minor; intermediate and major.

Impacts in the Pre – Construction Phase

Due to clearance of project Right-of-Way (ROW) and substation sites in the pre-construction phase the project may create some impacts on the ecological system: the effects of clearing and tree cutting, control of vegetation in ROW as all trees higher than 4m must be cut down. However, as the ROWs have a small area and do not go through any natural forests and/or natural reserve areas, the impacts on the ecological system are assessed as *minor*.

The ROWs do not occupy any area of cultural, religious and historical sites in all provinces. Therefore, impacts on these issues are not expected.

The most significant impact in the Pre-Construction Phase relates to relocation and resettlement: total number of the Project Affected Households (PAHs) is 9,841 of which 295 are ethnic minority; total area of land in ROW is 7,844,528 m²; total area of land affected permanently is only 207,835 m² and total area of land affected temporarily is 7,636,693 m².

The provinces having the largest area of private land affected by the project are Kien Giang (28,681 m²), Bac Lieu (20,073 m²), and Ca Mau (15,254 m²). The other provinces have only a small area that will be affected by the project: Lam Dong (1,516 m²) and Soc Trang (1,458 m²).

Impacts on socio-economy of the PAHs including ethnic minorities PAHs are assessed as "*intermediate*" but *mitigable* by the implementation of a proper Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

The War residues (toxic chemicals and explosive materials) are not expected in the 5 provinces in the Mekong Delta. But in Binh Phuoc and Lam Dong explosive materials may be a problem during preparation of the ROW. The impact is *mitigable*.

Impacts in the Construction Phase

During construction of the substations and transmission lines some impacts on the environment are expected:

- Air and noise pollution caused by construction machines
- Water pollution and change in landscape caused by construction spoil disposal
- Water, land, air pollution caused by disposal of wastes from worker's camps
- Labour accident caused by insufficient conditions in labour safety.

All the expected impacts, listed above, during the construction phase are assessed as *minor* and may be well *mitigated* by proper management and technical measures

Impacts in the Operation Phase

In this phase, the impacts may be created by operation and maintenance activities. They are impacts on biological environment by cutting tree for protection of transmission lines, environmental and health impacts fire hazard and by electric shock. These expected impacts are assessed as *minor* and may be *controlled* by proper management and technical measures.

Alternatives

Analysing various alternatives: diesel, small hydropower plants, wind energy, solar energy and construction of the electricity network indicated that the last one is the most advantageous, due to:

- The natural network grid was already available;
- Network is more reliable;
- Cost for the alternative is low

In case of “without Project Alternative”, the life of the people in the 63 communes will have not good conditions for improvement.

Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

EMP includes impact mitigation, monitoring, and capacity building.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures to reduce the project impacts are to be carried out in 3 phases: pre-construction, construction and operation.

During the *pre-construction phase*, the layout of the lines needs to be concurred and cleared by the local authority to minimize the adverse impacts, particularly for the resettlement. A proper Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) based on the policies of GOV and WB, will be implemented to minimize the impacts to PAHs and support PAHs in rehabilitation of their economic activities. Alternatives for each component have been considered and selected to ensure they have the lowest impacts on natural ecosystem. The route has been discussed and agreed upon by the local authorities and relevant organizations. The substation will be equipped with all necessary protection devices. No transformers with PCB will be used in the project. In this phase, investigation and removal of explosive materials (residual mines) in ROW will be conducted.

During *construction phase*, mitigation measures include control of soil erosion disposal of spoil material, air and water pollution; ensure safety regulations in place, health care regulation for workers in camps and other measures. All measures are to be included in the bidding documents for works.

During the *operation phase*, mitigation measures include control of ROW maintenance, access road to sensitive areas, control of fire hazards and ensure safety for workers and local residents.

Environmental Monitoring

Natural environment monitoring

Noise monitoring during the construction period will be done at places where noise pollution will be a problem. In case residents near construction sites complain on noise pollution, noise measurement will be made. Dust monitoring during the construction period will be made at the places where construction activities may create dust pollution. Water pollution monitoring is not necessary, expect when people have complaints. Biological resources (wildlife) monitoring is not necessary.

RAP Monitoring

Two monitoring programs will be conducted in parallel:

1. Internal monitoring to be implemented by PC2 or its designate; and
2. External monitoring to be implemented by independent monitoring consultants.

RAP monitoring aims at evaluating the implementation of the RAP at every commune, so that the negative impacts on PAHs could be minimized

Public Consultation and Information Dissemination

As the project is the second stage of the on-going project, the consultation with the related people has already been conducted at the provincial and district levels from the beginning of the project in 2000. For the second stage for the new communes, the public consultation in every commune and the consultation with the local people in the commune have also been conducted during the period of the preparation of Feasibility Study in 2002. The local commune/district authorities have also signed the drawings. The original EIA was sent to concerned PPC for clearance and to DoSTE for public display in December 2000.

Public participation for the project was conducted during the period from May 2002 to August 2002. Public participation was carried out by means of holding talks and sending out investigation forms.

Consultants from EVN have met with representatives of local Government (Commune, district, Provincial People's Committees), local people association such as Women Union, Farmer association etc. in the Project area to inform and receive their comments on three main issues:

- *Inform local people on the policy applied for the Resettlement and Compensation;*
- *Receive comment of local people on the Resettlement Action Plan; and*
- *Environmental and Socio-economic impact of the project to the local people.*

In the construction phase PC2 and PMU will continue proper programs on public Consultation following the Guidelines of the WB and GOV.

Conclusions

From the EIA study it may be concluded that the RE Project (Phase II) in the Southern Provinces may create some negative impacts on natural environment and socio-economy. These impacts are clearly assessed in the Report. The Project investor (PC2) will implement all effective measures recommended in EMP to mitigate the negative impacts, possible created by the Project.

1 Introduction

1.1 Report Objectives

The Vietnam Rural Energy Project (REP) (Phase II) – Southern Regions (hereafter “the Project”) is to bring electricity to help people in the remote rural areas in the Southern provinces for development of the socio-economy. This project is following the program of the Government to supply electricity to 100% of districts and 80% of communes in the year of 2000.

The Project is to distribute electricity to 63 communes of the eight provinces in the South of Vietnam. The provinces in the project are located in the Central Highland (i.e. Lam Dong), the Northeast Mekong Region (Dong Nai and Binh Phuoc) and Mekong River Delta (Tra Vinh, Soc Trang, Kien Giang, Bac Lieu and Ca Mau).

According to the guideline of the former Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MoSTE) of Vietnam, the projects in substation and transmission line development are classified as the projects of Class II. For projects of Class II, it is not required to have EIA reports but the “Registration to Meet the Environment Standards” is needed. However, according to the policies of the World Bank (WB) this type of projects is classified as the project of the Category B, which needs to have an Environmental Impact Assessment Report. Therefore, this EIA report is prepared following the WB guideline, in order to focus on the following objectives:

- *Assess the current environment status of the regions, where the project components are located.*
- *Identify potential impacts on the environment of the proposed activities of the project during the pre-construction, construction and operation phases.*
- *Screen and assess the impacts (in this EIA the negative impacts are main focuses for assessment).*
- *Analyse alternatives of the project.*
- *Develop an appropriate Environmental Management Plan (EMP), including measures for mitigation of the negative impacts and monitoring programs during the pre-construction, construction, and operation phases.*
- *Propose a process for public consultation and information dissemination for the project*

1.2 Methodology Applied in this EIA

From the technical aspects and location of the project, it is expected that the impacts of the project on the environment may not be complicated. Therefore, the method applied in this EIA is mainly based on judgment, checklist, matrix and network. No environmental model is necessary for quantification. After screening the potential impacts, these impacts were assessed and classified.

In this study, the anticipated negative environmental impacts are classified into four categories “major”, “intermediate”, “minor”, and practically “not significant”.

- A “major impact” can destroy an element of the environment or create a strong environmental modification. Such an impact can strongly affect an environmental component if it is impossible to adopt adequate mitigation measure.
- An “intermediate impact” may partially reduce a value or use of an environmental component and affect a limited portion of the population.
- A “minor impact” may slightly reduce value or use of an environmental component and slightly affect a small group of the population.

- Some activities of the project may not have evident negative impacts. In such cases, the assessment will not be detailed but some commentaries will be given. This type of impact is identified as “*not significant*”

Based on the impact classification in the Environmental Management Plan different measures will be recommended to mitigate different types of impacts.

- **No significant impacts:** These impacts do not need to have measures for mitigation.
- **Minor impacts:** For this type of impacts, the appropriate measures for mitigation should be developed.
- **Major and Intermediate impacts:** It is necessary to have more detailed information and quantification of impacts, and measures for mitigation have to be designed more carefully during project preparation and construction.

2 Policy, Legal, and Administrative Framework

This EIA is prepared based on the Vietnamese legal documents and guidelines, and also on the policies and guidelines of the World Bank (WB).

2.1 Vietnamese Legal Framework and Guidelines

- *Feasibility study reports of each project component, approved by the Vietnam General Electric Company (EVN);*
- *Agreement by the People's Committees (PPC) of the concerned provinces where transmission line and substation of the project component are located or traversed. Agreement of the commune People Committees on the layout of the project within the communes;*
- *Law on Environmental Protection issued by the order of the National President on 10 January 1994;*
- *Laws on Forest Protection and Development, issued by the National President in 1993.*
- *Government Decree No 175/CP dated October 1994 guiding the Implementation of the Law on Environmental Protection;*
- *Government Decree No 54/1999/ND-CP dated July 1999 on Protection of High Voltage Networks;*
- *Ministerial Circular No 490/1998/TT-BKHCMMT of the former Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MoSTE) dated 29, April 1998 guiding EIA Preparation and Appraisal;*
- *The Vietnamese Standards for the Environment on water quality, air quality, noise pollution, issued in 1995 and 2001;*
- *Codes on Electrical Equipment Installation - part II – Power Transmission Line and Distribution System No. 11 TCN 19 – 84.*

2.2 WB Policies and Guidelines

According to the WB classification, this type of projects belongs to Category B. During preparation of this EIA the following policies and guidelines of WB were considered:

- *Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01, BP 4.01, GP 4.01);*
- *Natural Habitats (OP 4.04, BP 4.04, GP 4.04);*
- *Forestry (OP 4.36, GP 4.36);*
- *Pest Management (OP 4.09);*
- *Cultural Property (OPN 11.03);*
- *Indigenous Peoples (OD4.20);*
- *Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12); and*
- *Information Disclosure (BP17.50)*

2.3 Administrative Framework

In Vietnam, the following agencies are responsible for environmental management including EIA review and appraisal.

2.3.1 At Central Government Level

Before 2003

The Ministry of Science - Technology and Environment (MoSTE) of Vietnam is the central government environmental management agency at central level. MoSTE is responsible in the guidance for the preparation, review and appraisal of EIA reports for the investment projects classified as Class I. MoSTE is also responsible for issuing environmental standards, regulation, conducting environmental monitoring and inspection

From 2003

The above mentioned mandates have been given to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE), which has been established based on the combination of the National Environment Agency of MoSTE, General Department of Land Management, General Department of Hydrometeorology and General Department of Geology of the Ministry of Industry.

2.3.2 At Provincial Level

Before July or August 2003 the Department of Science - Technology and Environment (DoSTE) is the agency to have mandate given by the Provincial People's Committee (PPC) to be responsible for environmental management in each province. From 2003, this mandate has been given to the Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DoNRE).

2.3.3 At Company Level

EVN is responsible for supervising and guiding environmental management and protection in power sector. For this project, the project owner (investor) is the Power Company N2 (PC2) – one of the companies of EVN. Therefore, during project preparation and construction, PC2 has authorized its Project Management Unit (PMU) to be in charge of project management, including environmental management. After commissioning, the project will be handed over to the Provincial Power Services (PPS), where the project is located, for operation and maintenance. The Provincial Power Services will be in charge of environmental management during the operation period.

3 Project Description

3.1 Project Name and Involved Agencies

Project Name:	Vietnam Rural Energy Project (Phase II) – Southern Region
Investor:	The Power Company No. 2 (PC2)
Design Company:	The Power Engineering Consulting Enterprise of PC2
Implementing Agency:	PMU of PC2

3.2 Project Location

The development of substation and transmission lines in the framework of Phase II of the project will be done in 63 communes belonging to 8 provinces in 3 regions of South Vietnam: Central Highland (Lam Dong Province); the Northeast Mekong Region (Dong Nai and Binh Phuoc Provinces) and the Mekong Delta Region (Tra Vinh, Soc Trang, Kien Giang, Bac Lieu and Ca Mau). Three communes in Lam Dong are in mountainous area; 14 communes in Binh Phuoc and 2 communes in Dong Nai are in upland area and 44 communes in the Mekong Delta Region are in flat lowland area. The characteristics of the natural and socio-economic conditions of the three regions, where the project's components are located, are summarized in Section 4. The location of the 63 communes of the project is shown in Figures 3.1 – 3.8 of Appendix 1.

3.3 Basic Content of the Project

3.3.1 Project Socio-economic Objectives

Together with the high-voltage T/L 500 kV from the North to the South of Vietnam, the rural energy (Phase II) project for the South of Vietnam is to meet the power demand of people in the remote areas. At the present time, the electric network of 22kV and 35kV are connected and distributed to almost all of the districts in the South of Vietnam. The electric networks of 15KV had been developed for meeting the power demand, which is increasing in the process of economic development. A resolution of the Vietnam Government dated September 21, 1996 decided that the target up to the 2000s was to distribute electricity to 80% of communes and 100% of the districts in the whole country.

The project in the period 2002 -2003 is targeted to:

- *Supplying electricity to the 63 rural villages consisted of tens of thousands of households for development of the economy, culture and society.*
- *Supplying electricity to helping rural people in poverty alleviation and limitation the difference between city and rural areas.*

3.3.2 Projects Main Technical Features

The project is proposed for supplying the electricity to 63 communes of 8 provinces in the South of Vietnam in the period 2002 to 2003. Scope of the project is given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Scope of the project for the period 2002-2003

No	Province	No of Districts	Total Communes	Investment scale					Note
				Substation (kVA)		Distribution Lines (km)			
				Quantity	Total Capacity	MV	Individual LV	Mixed LV	
1	Bac Lieu	5	12	283	6 920	265 1	172 6	249 7	LV lines include 2 parts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent LV lines • LV lines mixed to MV lines
2	Kien Giang	6	9	186	7 2675	286 8	218 0	251 2	
3	Soc Trang	3	4	56	1 7375	38 8	63 3	30 1	
4	Ca Mau	5	13	374	10 0900	427 4	238 6	363 3	
5	Lam Dong	2	3	29	1 0450	35 8	16 9	31 2	
6	Tra Vinh	5	6	107	3 1400	90 4	92 0	82 2	
7	Binh Phuoc	5	14	209	6 6000	267 2	128 0	189 2	
8	Dong Nai	2	2	18	9,875 0000	13 1	23 7	16 8	
Total		33	63	1,362	37,787.6	1,425.6	953 1	1,213 7	

Source: Adapted from F/S Report of PC2, 2003

Table 3.2: Total statistics on land acquisition of project

No	Province	No of Communes	Total Length (m)	Area of Corridor (m ²)	Independent MV		Mixed MV		Independent LV		No of substations
					Length (m)	Quantity of pole	Length (m)	Quantity of pole	Length (m)	Quantity of pole	
1	Bac Lieu	12	437 7	1,410,722	5 5	206	24 9 7	2,815	172 60	4,664	283
2	Kien Giang	9	504 8	1,643,820	35 6	474	251 2	3,691	218 00	5,892	286
3	Soc Trang	4	103 0	301,360	9 7	129	30 1	444	63 30	17 10	56
4	Ca Mau	13	666 0	2,270,788	64 0	854	363 3	5,381	238 60	6,450	374
5	Lam Dong	3	52 7	202,200	4 7	62	31 2	447	16 90	456	29
6	Tra Vinh	6	182 4	609,100	8 2	109	82 2	1,174	92 00	2,485	107
7	Binh Phuoc	14	395 2	1,379,898	78 0	1,040	18 2	2,831	127 96	3,458	209
8	Dong Nai	2	40 5	107,700	0 0	0	16 8	236	23 70	639	18
Total		63	2,382 19	7,925,588	251 6	2,874	1,213 6	17,017	953 06	25,754	1,362

Source: Adapted F/S Report of PC 2, 2003

The technical features of the project are summarized as follows:

<i>Voltage degree:</i>	
Medium voltage:	22kV
Low voltage:	220/380V
<i>Feeders:</i>	1 to 2
<i>Conductors:</i>	
Medium voltage:	(AC-50) to (AC-120)
3 phases or 1 phase	
Low voltage:	(AV-50) to (AV-70)
Conductor is covered by insulated material	
<i>Pole:</i>	Centrifugal concrete pole
<i>Pole foundation area:</i>	
Average area:	0.5 x 1.5 m – 0.75 m ²
Maximum area:	1.25 x 1.5 m – 1.875 m ²
<i>The safe corridor of the lines:</i>	
MV line:	3 phases: 6m 1 phase: 4m
LV line:	2 m
<i>The safe distance from conductors to ground:</i>	≥6m

Volume and investment scale of the project is shown in detail in Table 3.1.

<i>Length of transmission lines:</i>	2,378 km (total)
Length of three-phase medium voltage T/L:	159 km
Length of single-phase medium voltage T/L:	1,267 km
Length of independent low voltage T/L:	953 km
<i>Number of proposed substations:</i>	1,362 substations
<i>Total capacity of substations:</i>	37,787.5 KVA

3.3.3 Projects Activities

Activities of the project will be carried out in three phases (stages).

In the Pre-construction Phase

To install the transmission lines the safe corridor has a width of 4.0m for MV poles and 2.0m for LV poles (Figures 3.1 and 3.2). Vertical distance from the lines to top of trees is not less than 2m. Therefore, in the pre-construction phase at the designed safe corridor all 4m – higher trees and all wooden trees in the corridor will be cut.

To construct the corridor all houses, shops, building facilities located in the safety distance should be removed partly or fully. Some areas of agricultural and residential lands will be used for construction of transmission lines and substations. According to a calculation of PC2, total houses to be rebuilt is 290 and the number of houses partly impacted is 1,178; total area of land used for the corridor is 7,925,588 m² (Table 3.2).

According to results of the field surveys conducted by PC2 in 2002, no part of the natural forests and protected areas and nor any historical, cultural, religious sites are located in the designed safe corridor (Right of Way – ROW) and substations of the projects.

In the Construction Phase

Along ROW ten poles in each commune will be erected. They may be three-phase MV Mixed LV pole, LV pole sizes and safe distances of which are shown in Figures 3.9 and 3.10. Substations will be installed on some poles (Figure 3.11)

To erect the poles some construction activities will be done: excavating a hole with 2000 mm in depth, 1700 mm width or 1500 mm in depth, 1200 mm in width for fixing three-phase MV poles or LV poles, respectively, in ground; disposal of waste excavated earth; and transport of construction materials and poles.

ROW in most communes is designed along the existing commune's roadside to minimize encroachment onto protected sites residential and agricultural land and to easily supply electricity for households. The electric lines will be installed on the erected poles.

In the Operation Phase

In this phase cutting trees encroached to the safe distance of the corridor will be done, maintaining poles and substations will be regularly carried out.

From the above-described activities the project may not create serious (major) impacts on the natural and socio-economic environment (see Section Five).

3.3.4 Socio-economic Benefits of the Project

The project will play an important role for assuring "Action Program of the Electricity of Vietnam" that by the year 2005, 100% of rural and mountainous communes will be electrified and 80% of their population will be demand in electrical supply. The project will satisfy the electricity requirement of the 63 communes in the period 2003-2010. Electric source to be provided by this project is:

- In 2003: 58,923,000 kwh
- In 2005: 91,316,000 kwh
- In 2010: 144,592,000 kwh

This may contribute to the solution of rural energy demand of 8 provinces (Table 3.3).

Therefore, the socio-economic benefits of the project are great. This will strongly promote economic development in the rural area of the Southern provinces.

3.4 Proposed Schedule of the Project

According to the PC2 plan project preparation should be completed in April 2002, design and draft F/S, RAP, EIA should be completed in August 2002; approval on F/S, RAP, EIA by the World Bank and EVN in November 2002; construction activities will be from February to September 2003 and Commission will be in May to October 2003. However, this implementations schedule was delayed

3.5 Cost of the Project

Total cost for the project is estimated at 363,845 million VND or 23.781 million USD.

This includes:

- *Foreign capital: 232,156 mil. VND or 15.174 mil. USD*
- *Domestic capital: 131,689 mil. VND or 8.607 mil. USD*

Table 3.3: Rural energy demand of provinces for the period 2003-2010

No	Province	2003					2005					2010				
		Household	Non- industry	Agriculture	Industry and Handicraft	Energy Sales	Household	Non- industry	Agriculture	Industry and Handicraft	Energy Sales	Household	Non- industry	Agriculture	Industry and Handicraft	Energy Sales
1	Bac Lieu	9,756	861	901	1,561	13,079	14,643	1,803	2,466	2,537	21,449	19,908	3,255	4,012	4,328	31,503
2	Kien Giang	7,908	981	1,405	1,369	11,663	9,879	1,725	2,804	185	16,260	14,855	3,473	4,548	3,831	26,707
3	Soc Trang	2,978	370	1,161	703	5,212	4,057	567	1,970	1,164	7,759	6,119	803	3,902	1,929	12,754
4	Ca Mau	8,911	1413	1,867	826	13,017	12,074	3,567	3,234	1,620	20,495	20,504	5,672	5,599	2,466	34,241
5	Lam Dong	512	307	109	43	971	4,503	496	171	56	2,226	2,843	908	273	94	4,118
6	Tra Vinh	4,195	295	1,235	512	6,237	5,044	542	1,902	934	8,422	7,899	724	3,571	1,609	13,803
7	Binh Phuoc	5,286	742	771	420	7,219	7,253	2,131	1,526	1,021	11,931	10,453	3,409	2,255	1,439	17,556
8	Dong Nai	781	72	326	78	1,257	1,398	140	675	156	2,369	1,796	270	1,087	207	3,360
	Total	40,327	5,041	7,775	5,512	58,655	55,851	10,971	14,748	9,340	90,910	84,377	18,514	25,247	15,903	144,042

Source: Adapted from F/S Report of PC2, 2003

4 Baseline Data

The South of Vietnam which belongs to PC2's responsibility for electric supply and management includes 20 provinces.

- *7 provinces in the Northeast Mekong Region: Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan, Dong Nai, Binh Duong, Binh Phuoc, Tay Ninh and Ba Ria Vung Tau.*
- *1 province in the Central Highland: Lam Dong*
- *12 provinces in the Mekong Delta: Long An, Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Dong Thap, Vinh Long, Tra Vinh, Can Tho, Soc Trang, An Giang, Kien Giang, Bac Lieu, Ca Mau.*

In the project, 8 provinces with their rural and mountainous communes will have investment for electrification. They include: Lam Dong, Binh Phuoc, Dong Nai, Tra Vinh, Soc Trang, Kien Giang, Bac Lieu and Ca Mau.

These 8 provinces are located in three different eco-geographical regions: the Central Highland, the Northeast Mekong and the Mekong Delta. Based on the reports on State of the Environment of Vietnam prepared by the former MoSTE as well as by DoSTEs and data of various research projects general characteristics of the natural environment and socio-economic conditions of each region and province are briefly described below. Some information on each commune where the project will be implemented is also given.

4.1 Lam Dong Province

4.1.1 Present State of the Environment of Lam Dong Province

Lam Dong province has an area of 9,765 km², consisting of two basaltic plateaus: Lamvien at the Northeast and Dilinh at the Southwest. The average elevation of Lamvien is about 800-1000m, and of Dilinh is 500-600m. In the territory of the province, there are various high mountains with peaks over 1,200m. Lam Dong is such a place with two major rivers of the Dongnai-Saigon System originating from here: River Langa from the Dilinh plateau and River Dongnai from the Lamvien plateau. These rivers flow across various districts and cities of the province and discharge their water to the Trian Reservoir in Dong Nai province.

In the province two distinct seasons occur: the rainy season lasting from May to November and the dry season lasting from December to April next year. In the rainy season, over 80% of the average annual rainfall occurs (1,750 mm), causing floods at some places, particularly in the Southwest districts. In the dry season serious draughts sometimes occur, creating great constraints on agriculture.

Lam Dong is rich in natural resources. Besides a large area of fertile basaltic soils suitable for growth of industrial trees (coffee, tea, rubber, cashew, etc), and minerals (Kaolinite, Bauxite, Zink), the province has a large area of natural and planted forests which occupies 35% of the total provincial area. In the province there are two natural reserves: Bidoup - Nui Ba (73,972 ha) and Daibinh Mountain (5,000 ha); three wetland sites (reservoirs Dankia, Tuyenlam, Danhim); and one National Park (Cat Tien - 38,900 ha, in which over 10,000 ha is located in Lam Dong). Detailed information of the conservation areas is indicated in Appendix 2.

Although rich in natural resources, but with low development in industry, service, tourism and education, Lam Dong is still a poor province. Total population of the province is 1,100,000 inhabitants (2002), in which the Kinh ethnic group occupies over 60%. Other ethnic groups are K'Ho, M'Nong, Churu (native) and Nung, Dao, Thai, Tay, Muong (immigrants from the Northern provinces). The major economic sector is agriculture (coffee, tea and rubber production). Other important sectors are tourism and small industry. The GDP/capita of Lam Dong is 250 USD (2002).

The poorest areas in Lam Dong province are remote mountainous ones, where electricity is not yet supplied.

The ethnic minorities live in remote area, far from towns. Their major income comes from agriculture. Their education is low: few of them get university education. At present, most of the households of K'Ho, M'Nong, Churu, Tay, Nung, Muong, Dao are poor

4.1.2 Present Environment and Socio-Economy of Three Communes in Lam Dong

Three communes belonging to the Project are: B'La (District Bao lam), Tan Lac (District Bao Lam), and Da K'Nang (District Lam Ha). B'La and Tan Lac are located on Dilinh Plateau and Da K'Nang is located on Lamvien Plateau. They have good quality land suitable for agriculture, water and air pollution does not occur. All three communes are mountainous but have no natural reserve or protected site located in their territory. General information on socio-economy of the three communes is given in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Socio-economic conditions of three communes in Lam Dong

Commune	Area (ha)	Population (inhabitant)	Population Growth Rate (%)	Percentage of Households Used	Length of Electric Line (km)	Major Economy
B'La	7,424	3,550	2.1	0	9	Agriculture
Tan Lac	2,688	4,170	2.2	0	0	Agriculture
Da K'Nang	5,670	3,330	10.0	0	0	Agriculture, Forestry

Source: Adapted from F/S Report of PC2, 2003

4.2 Dong Nai Province

4.2.1 Present State of the Environment of Dong Nai Province

Located in the Dongnai-Saigon River Basin, in the Mekong Northeast Region, Dong Nai has an area of 5,895 km². Topographically, the province may be divided into two parts: the Northeast part is upland with an average elevation of 100-150m; the Southwest part is flat lowland with an average elevation of 20-50m. The main rivers in Dong Nai are Langa, Dongnai and Thiva. Like Lam Dong, climate in Dong Nai is tropical monsoon. Average annual rainfall is 1,700mm, 85% of which occurs in the rainy season. Dong Nai is rich in water, soil and mineral resources. In the 60th decade of the last century forest cover in Dong Nai was 60%. It is now only 25%. In the province there is one National Park (Cat Tien) in the boundary with Lam Dong and Binh Phuoc provinces and one wetland site (Tri An Reservoir, 32,000 ha) (Appendix 2).

Due to rapid industrial and urban development in the situation of limited infrastructure facilities environmental pollution, particularly air and water pollution at the urban and industrial areas, is significant.

Dong Nai has a population of 2,015,000 inhabitants (2002), annual population growth rate is 1.6%, (during the period 1998 – 2002). Located near Hochiminh City and in the Southern Economic Focal Zone, Dong Nai is one of the most economically developed provinces of Vietnam. In the province, there are over 10 industrial parks with over 500 plants and thousands of small industrial units. Agricultural sector, mainly, industrial trees is also developed. However, the remote rural districts and communes in the Northeast part (Long Khanh, Xuan Loc, Dinh Quan, Tan Phu districts) are still poor, where electric supply is limited.

4.2.2 Present Environment and Socio-economy of the Communes in the Project

In Dong Nai province only two communes will receive investment from the project. They are Xuan Thien (Long Khanh District) and Ngoc Dinh (Dinh Quan District) Xuan Thien does not have

forest or wetland area, Ngoc Dinh has an area of planted forest and a part of the Trian Reservoir, but it does not relate to the Cat Tien National Park (Appendix 2) The main features of the present socio-economy of the two communes are shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Brief information on socio-ecology of two communes in Dong Nai

Commune	Area (ha)	Population (inhabitant)	Population Growth Rate (%)	No of Households Using Electricity	Length of Electric Line (km)	Average Electricity/ Capita (KWh/y)	Major Economy
Xuan Thien	3,153	8,466 (1,922 households)	1.70	468	11	126	Plantation of industrial trees
Ngoc Dinh	4,217	8,561 (1,738 households)	1.72	527	29	186	Plantation of industrial trees

Source: Adapted from F/S Report of PC2, 2003

4.3 Binh Phuoc Province

4.3.1 Present State of the Environment of Binh Phuoc

Binh Phuoc is a province in the Dongnai-Saigon Basin of the Northeast Mekong Region with the natural area being 6,856 km², the province has boundaries with The Kingdom of Cambodia and the provinces of Daklak, Lam Dong, Dong Nai, Binh Duong and Tay Ninh. Most of the area of the province has an average elevation of 50-100m above sea level. Some mountains in the province have peaks of 200-736m. The main soil groups are bazaltic occurring in the Northeast, grey and alluvial soils in the Southwest, suitable for growth of industrial trees.

Climate in Binh Phuoc is similar to that in Dong Nai and Lam Dong: high rainfall in the rainy season and draught in the dry season. The major river in the province is Be, on which there are several reservoirs constructed (Thac Mo, Cau Don), or planned to be constructed (Phumieng) for hydropower plants. Binh Phuoc is rich in mineral resources (limestone, bentonite, clay) and also biological resources. Before 1970 the total area of natural forest was 400,000 ha (58% of the provincial area). However, in 2002 the area of natural and planted forest was under 100,000 ha, excluded are hundreds of thousand ha of rubber, cashew and coffee.

In the province there is one Natural Reserve (Bu Giamap, 22,330 ha) and a part of the Cat Tien National Park (Appendix 2).

Binh Phuoc has a population of 690,000 inhabitants (2002) with over 20 ethnic groups: Kinh, Stung, Churu, M'ngong (native) and Dao, Nung, Tay, Thai, Khmer, H'mong, Hoa.

At present, Binh Phuoc is the poorest province in the Northeast Mekong Region. The major economic sectors are agriculture (industrial trees), rubber processing, and hydropower. The average GDP/capita is 260 USD (2002).

4.3.2 Present Environment and Socio-Economy of the 14 Communes in the Project Area

In Binh Phuoc, 14 communes will have investment of the project. All of them are located in the remote rural area (Figure 3.3 in Appendix 1). In these 14 communes there are no protected or natural reserve sites. Dak Nhai is the commune nearest to the Bu Giamap Natural Reserve but the distance is over 20 km (Appendix 2). Some information on socio-economy of the communes is given in Table 4.3

Table 4.3: Main data on socio-economy of 14 communes in Binh Phuoc

Commune	Area (ha)	Population (inhabitant)	Population Growth Rate (%)	No of Households Using Electricity	Length of Electric Line (km)	Average Electricity/ Capita (KWh/y)	Major Economy
Loc Tan	21,254	12,779 (3,021 households)	2.0	1,034	14.5	35	Industrial trees
Loc An	6,400	5,807 (1,297 households)	2.0	24,7276	14.5	21.5	Industrial trees
Loc Hoa	5,067	4,638 (1,094 households)	1.75	407	12.0	58	Agriculture
Tan Lap	7,268	8,395 (1,914 households)	2.2	712	10	46.9	Industrial trees
Thanh An	5,015	10,063 (2,215 households)	2.2	400	14.6	21.52	Industrial trees
Phuoc Tin	16,262	11,589 (2,556 households)	2.2	860	16.2	36.4	Industrial trees
Phu Rieng	7,800	9,958 (2,338 households)	1.75	920	38.8	36	Industrial trees
Binh Phuoc	9,482	14,175 (2,980 households)	4.4	1,144	18.8	31	Industrial trees
Dak Nhai	38,240	10,272 (2,375 households)	1.75	286	20.9	7	Agriculture
Minh Duc	12,527	8,079 (1,815 households)	1.75	247	9.7	7.3	Agriculture
Tan Loi	12,483	2,534 (738 households)	2.3	0	0	0	Agriculture
Tan Hoa	9,500	2,607 (515 households)	2.4	0	0	0	Agriculture
Phuoc Son	10,300	4,316 (984 households)	1.75	145	10.5	12	Agriculture
Nghia Trung	13,357	11,581 (2,487 households)	1.75	497	15	19.2	Agriculture

Source: Adapted from F/S Report of PC2, 2003

4.4 Environment and Socio-economy of the Project Sites in the Mekong Delta

4.4.1 General Information on the Environment and Socio-economy of the Provinces in the Mekong Delta

In the Mekong Delta there are 44 communes of 5 provinces (Bac Lieu, Ca Mau, Soc Trang, Tra Vinh and Kien Giang) that will have investment from the project for rural electrification. Four provinces (Bac Lieu, Ca Mau, Soc Trang, Tra Vinh) are located in the Eastern coastal zone, and Kien Giang province is located in the Western coastal zone of the Delta. Due to the conditions of the natural environment and socio-economy being quite similar between the five provinces, description about each province is not necessary, but general environmental characteristics of the whole Delta are briefly described below.

The Mekong Delta has an area of over 3.9 million ha, including 12 provinces with a total population of 18.5 million inhabitants (2002). The Mekong Delta lies entirely within the hot monsoon climate. The air circulation over the Delta is dominated by the North-East (NE) and South-West (SW) monsoons, which results in two distinct seasons, separated by short transition periods. The dry season lasts from November to April and the rainy season lasts from May to October.

The total average annual rainfall in the different provinces of the Delta range from less than 1,400 to almost 2,400 mm. In Soc Trang, Tra Vinh, Bac Lieu rainfall is only 1,400-1,500 mm but in Ca Mau and Kien Giang it is over 2,000 mm. About 85% of the total annual rainfall occurs in the rainy season. In the Mekong Delta the annual average temperature varies little in the different areas, ranging from over 26 to over 27 °C

Interaction of such factors as the alluvial sediment composition, climate, hydrology, topography and vegetation has formed the different soils in the Mekong Delta. Based on the obtained data, the soils in the Delta may be classified into eight main units: sandy soils, saline soils, acid sulphate soils, alluvia soils, peaty and mud soils, grey soils, red yellow soils, eroded soils. In Tra Vinh, Soc Trang, Ca Mau and Bac Lieu provinces saline and acid sulphate soils largely occur. In Kien Giang, saline soil is dominant along the coast, and at the border to Cambodia grey and eroded soils are common. All communes of the project have great problems with acid sulphate and/or saline soils and acidic or saline water impacted on cultivation and domestic water supply.

The amount of water flowing into the Delta depends greatly on the discharge of the upstream Mekong. The water entering the Mekong Delta (14,800m³/s is the average) flows through a dense network of branching rivers. In the flood season (July-October) the discharge of the Mekong River is over 40,000 m³/s, but it is only 2,000 m³/s in the driest months (February-April).

In the flood season (September, October) a great area of the Mekong Delta is inundated. In the project area the province strongly affected by flooding is Kien Giang.

The Mekong Delta is rich in biological resource. In the region there are three National Parks (Tram Chim, 7612 ha; U Minh Thuong, 8509 ha, U Minh Ha, 3394 ha) and various wetland sites in Ca Mau, Bac Lieu and Kien Giang.

In the Mekong Delta, beside the Kinh (ethnic majority), there are two ethnic groups with high population: Chinese (Hoa), Khmer. Chinese live mainly in towns, but Khmers live mainly in rural areas of Tra Vinh, Soc Trang, and Kien Giang provinces. This project will support rural areas, particularly areas where a great number of Khmers are living.

The Mekong Delta is the largest agricultural region of Vietnam. Its annual rice and aquacultural production are 18 mil ton and 0.8 mil ton, respectively. In recent years, industry and service sectors in the Delta are rapidly developed with growth rate 15-20 %/year. However, the Mekong Delta is still one of the poor regions of Vietnam, particularly the provinces of Tra Vinh, Soc Trang, and Bac Lieu (locations of the project) GDP/capita of the provinces are: Tra Vinh 320 USD, Soc Trang 350 USD, Bac Lieu 250 USD, Ca Mau 350 USD and Kien Giang 400 USD (2002).

All communes related to the project in the Mekong Delta have similar characteristics in climate, hydrology and socio-economy and all of them are not located near the natural reserve areas (Appendix 2).

Some information on socio-economy of the communes in the Mekong Delta is given in Table 4 4

In general, all the communes are located far from towns. The major economic sectors are agricultural, and living conditions of peoples in these communes are significantly increased. However, they still belong to the poor communes in the Mekong Delta.

Table 4.4: Main data on socio-economy of communes in five provinces in the Mekong Delta

Province	Commune	Area (ha)	Population (inhabitant)	Population Growth Rate (%)	No of Households Using Electricity	Length of Electric Line (km)	Average Electricity/ Capita (KWh/y)	Major Economy
TRA VINH	Nhi Truong	2,712	10,706 (2,192 households)	1.5	219	6	18.214	Agriculture
	Dai Phuoc	2,942	14,253 (3,037 households)	1.5	992	16	49.232	Agriculture
	Ninh Thoi	2,186.49	10,041 (2,259 households)	2	842	7.32	42.6	Agriculture
	Dan Thanh	4,143.37	6,554 (1,514 households)	1.2	497	11.7	90	Aquaculture, Agriculture
	Dong Hai	5,926.76	7,036 (1,619 households)	1.2	508	6.3	67	Aquaculture, Fishing
	Nguyet Hoa	1,300.8	10,746 (3,317 households)		1160	9.7	71	Agriculture
SOC TRANG	Vinh Chau	4,032.16	19,452 (3,966 households)	1.2	1105	12	61	Aquaculture, Agriculture
	Xuan Hoa	3,600	19,971 (4,171 households)	1.2	1235	22.3	51	Agriculture
	Chau Hung	4,660	17,521 (3,303 households)	1.47	1279	25.271	38	Agriculture
	Lac Hoa	3,520	5,975 (1,195 households)	1.62	456	12	52.9	Agriculture, Aquaculture
BAC LIEU	Vinh Phu Tay	4,867	13,836 (2,533 households)	1.25	570	24	16	Agriculture
	Hung Hoi	2,894	9,936 (1,958 households)	1.28	370	11.5	37.5	Agriculture
	Phong Thanh Nam	9,576	19,036 (4,074 households)	1.3	870	12	147.0	Agriculture
	Minh Dieu	3,945	13,715 (2,533 households)	1.5	545	33	15.5	Agriculture
	Ninh Hoa	5,025	15,039 (3,096 households)	1.5	1040	20	27.0	Agriculture
	Chau Thoi	4,779	14,385 (2,919 households)	1.4	384	25	80	Agriculture
	Vinh Thinh	7,043.16	10,459 (2,118 households)	1.4	498	18.6	80.0	Agriculture

Province	Commune	Area (ha)	Population (inhabitant)	Population Growth Rate (%)	No of Households Using Electricity	Length of Electric Line (km)	Average Electricity/ Capita (KWh/y)	Major Economy
BAC LIEU (cont'd)	Long Dien Dong A	5,286	10,901 (1,983 households)	1.6	609	17.453	30	Agriculture
	Phong Thanh Dong A	3,051.6	14,126 (2,930 households)	1.5	1087	20	36.7	Agriculture
	Phong Thanh Dong	4,660	5,712 (1,140 households)	1.47	275	32.7	36	Agriculture
	Vinh Hung	4,364	19,053 (3,528 households)	2	1296	40.262	40	Agriculture
CA MAU	Khanh Binh Dong	6,495	18,833 (3,671 households)	1.3	687	18	45	Agriculture
	Khanh Hai	6,258	14,209 (2,612 households)	1.4	742	13.89	61	Agriculture, Fishing
	Thanh Tung	10,500	18,617 (3,547 households)	1.99	538	34.7	198.36	Aquaculture
	Hiep Tung	3,646	6,371 (1,217 households)	1.2	250	20	61	Agriculture, Aquaculture
	Tan An	21,179	12,237 (2,663 households)	1.4	845	33	61	Agriculture, Aquaculture
	Tan Duyet	8,100	19,064 (3,718 households)	1.99	1008	39.4	272	Aquaculture
	Tan Hung Tay	8,403	21,424 (4,016 households)	1.99	1120	32.691	45	Aquaculture
	Viet Khai	10,230	15,962 (3,025 households)	1.99	701	22.937	49.6	Agriculture, Fishing
	Khanh Lam	14,696.6	20,876 (4,132 households)	1.62	788	13.8	76.7	Agriculture, Aquaculture
	Loi An	4,380	11,559 (2,322 households)	1.75	437	6.911	22.1	Aquaculture
	Quach Pham Bac	3,279.24	10,134 (1,949 households)	1.4	605	20	14.3	Agriculture
	Khanh Hoa	22,224	16,3581 (3,171 households)	1.55	195	16	3	Agriculture, Aquaculture
	Khanh Binh Tay Bac	7,040	17,385 (3,389 households)	1.6	274	8.1	7.5	Agriculture, Aquaculture

Province	Commune	Area (ha)	Population (inhabitant)	Population Growth Rate (%)	No of Households Using Electricity	Length of Electric Line (km)	Average Electricity/ Capita (KWh/y)	Major Economy
KIEN GIANG	Hoa Thuan	5,137	27,120 (4,883 households)	1.2	996	16.28	19.2	Agriculture
	Vinh Hoa Hung Nam	4,680.97	15,557 (3,128 households)	1.47	849	21	62.4	Agriculture
	Vinh Tuy	6,648.6	20,223 (3,338 households)	1.32	1134	35	49.4	Agriculture
	Vinh Binh Nam	7,201	16,656 (3,242 households)	1.4	972	21.132	48.6	Agricultural Production
	Vinh Phuoc A	4,104.42	10,161 (1,098 households)	1.65	371	16	22.83	Agricultural Production
	Van Khanh Dong	4,001	7,169 (1,499 households)	1.7	198	18	133	Livestock breeding and cultivation
	Nam Thai A	8,220	14,090 (2,818 households)	1.68	713	14	31	Agriculture, Aquaculture
	Mong Tho B	3,831	20,253 (1,635 households)	1.67	1635	18	36	Agriculture
	Vinh Binh Bac	7,739	17,028 (3,433 households)	1.7	550	16	141	Agriculture

5 Environmental Impacts

5.1 Identification of Potential Impacts of the Project

The Project, including the construction and the operation of transmission lines and substations in 63 communes in the Southern provinces will play a very important role in the electrification program and policy in poverty of Vietnam. It will also promote the policy of industrialization and modernization of the Government of Vietnam in the coming decades as well as create a great opportunity for overall socio-economic development of the remote rural areas. These positive socio-economic values of the project are great, which are indicated in the Feasibility Study.

Beside the significant beneficial impacts, the potential environmental impacts are identified below, using a Rapid Assessment Matrix (Table 5.1, 5.2) and network techniques (Figure 5.1). From Table 5.1, Figure 5.1 and results of field surveys the following impact identification is given:

5.1.1 Impacts Associated with the Project's Design and Pre-Construction Phase

The electrical lines and substations will be constructed in the planned communes, in which some residential sites, economic units will be removed, encroachment on some agricultural and residential lands is expected, tens of thousands of households will lose a part their residential or agriculture land. No area of historical and/or ecologically protected sites will be affected.

In this phase impact of the war residue (explosive materials), particularly at communes in Lam Dong and Binh Phuoc, may occur. Therefore, this problem will be carefully considered.

5.1.2 Impacts Associated With the Construction Phase

Construction of the transmission lines and substations in the communes will conduct associated civil works during the construction process, which may cause the following impacts to the environment:

- Air pollution from the construction site and from transport of construction materials
- Noise and vibration pollution produced by construction equipment and transport of electrical poles
- Soil and water pollution from earth excavation for pole erection in the saline and/or acid sulfate soils (ASS), particularly in the provinces of Kien Giang, Ca Mau, Bac Lieu, Soc Trang, Tra Vinh in the Mekong Delta with consequent potential damage to water quality and aquatic organisms
- Water pollution and aesthetic influence created by erosion at the construction site, spoil disposal area and waste handling facilities

5.1.3 Impacts Associated With Operation Phase

In case of a lack of effective measures for environmental management, the following negative impacts can be expected:

- Influence on biological resources due to cutting trees at ROW
- Electric shock and fire hazards
- Environmental problems created by induced development due to consequences of rural electrification

These impacts are expected as *minor* and *mitigable*. The sources and consequences of the anticipated potential impacts are summarized in Figure 5.1 and Tables 5.1, 5.2.

Table 5.1: Rapid environmental impact assessment matrix for transmission line construction and operation (impacts on Natural Environment)

ACTIVITIES			Pre-Construction Activities				Construction Activities					Operation Activities				
			ROW Acquisition	Access Tracks	Vegetation Clearing	Material Storage / worksites	Earth excavation for Pole Erection	Wire Stringing	Sub-station Construction	Generator Operation	Materials Transport	Waste and Spoil management	Electricity Transmission	Vegetation Maintenance	Maintenance Access	
ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENT																
	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	Atmosphere	Air Pollution	Vehicle emissions	0	0	0	X*	X*	0	X*	0	X*	0	0	0
Dust generation				0	0	0	X*	X*	0	X*	X*	X*	0	0	0	0
Noise / Vibration			Noise emissions	0	0	0	X*	X*	0	X*	X*	0	0	0	0	0
			Ground / structure vibration	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	X*	0	0	0
Hydrosphere		Water Quality	Surface water contamination	0	0	0	0	X*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Groundwater contamination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Water Quantity/ Access	Surface water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Groundwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage / Hydrology		Changes to drainage patterns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Changes to flooding patterns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lithosphere		Soil	Soil erosion	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Soil contamination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Loss of productive soil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biosphere		Aquatic / Terrestrial Flora and Fauna Habitat Weeds / Pests	Vegetation removal	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Impact on rare/endemic species	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Biological diversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Pest species (flora & fauna)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Fauna migration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Habitat fragmentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Bird strike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wetland destruction		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Note:

- o: "No significant" impact
- xx: negative "intermediate" impact
- v: positive impact
- x: negative "minor" impact
- xxx: negative "major" impact
- *: mitigable impact

Table 5.2: Rapid environmental impact assessment matrix for transmission line construction and operation (impacts on Socio-economic Environment)

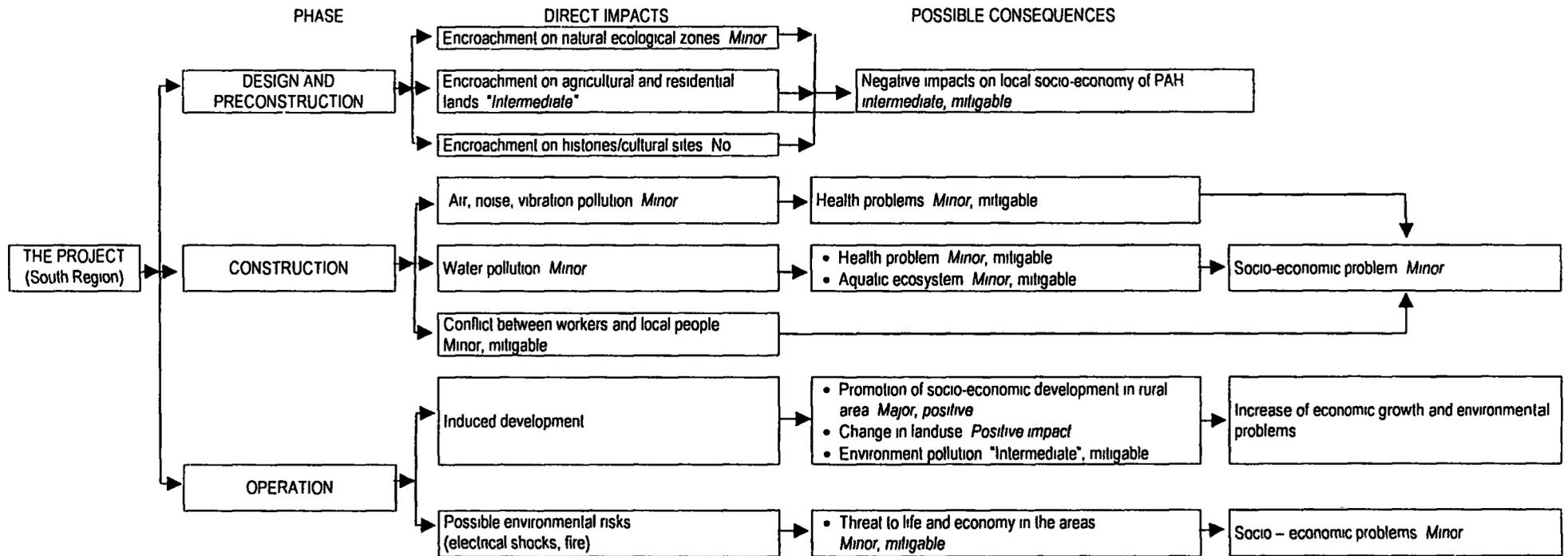
ACTIVITIES			Pre-Construction Activities				Construction Activities						Operation Activities			
			ROW Acquisition	Access Tracks	Vegetation Clearing	Material Storage / workites	Earth excavation Pole Erection	Wire Stringing	Sub-station Construction	Generator Operation	Materials Transport	Waste and spoil management	Electricity Transmission	Vegetation Maintenance	Maintenance Access	
ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS																
SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	Property and Land Use	Residential Land	Loss of residential development / resettlement	XX*	X*	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Amenity of residential land	X*	X*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Agricultural Land	Loss of agricultural land	X*	X*	0	0	X*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Disturbance to use of agricultural land	X*	X*	0	0	X*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Health & Safety Community & Construction Personnel	Human Health and Safety	Infectious and contagious disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X*	0	0	0
			Waste impact	0	0	0	0	X*	0	0	0	X*	X*	0	0	0
			EMF Effects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X*	0	0
			Electrocution Effects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X*	0	0
	Heritage	Cultural Heritage – Historic and Current	Cultural heritage items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Archaeological impact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Visual	Visual Impact	Permanent viewers	0	0	0	0	X	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
			Transient viewers	0	0	0	0	X	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0
	Traffic	Traffic and Transport	Impact on transport routes and vehicle movements	0	0	0	0	X*	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
	Community Structure	Demographic Ethnic Minorities Lifestyle / Customs	Population increase	0	0	0	0	X*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Minority peoples	X*	X*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V	0
			Conflict between residents & aliens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Change in lifestyle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VV	0
			Recreational activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VV	0
			Social / economic structure changes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VV	0
			Relocation of social services	V	V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V	0

Note:

- o "No significant" impact
- xx negative "intermediate" impact
- v positive impact

- λ negative "minor" impact
- xxx negative "major" impact
- * mitigable impact

Figure 5.1: Network of potential environmental impacts of the RE project



5.1.4 Indirect Socio-Economic Impacts of the Project (Positive Impacts)

Overall Impacts

- One of the indirect impacts of the project is the increase of land value. The cost of land in the electrified communes will increase.
- The project will promote industrialization and urbanization in the rural area. Consequently, this will promote socio-economic growth in the remote rural communes in the South Vietnam.

With this positive impact, the life of the majority of local households will be significantly improved. This project will play a great role in the development of not only energy, but also local education and culture, which are still poorly developed in the rural area of 8 provinces in the project site

Promotion of Economy

Agriculture, aquaculture and industry in the 63 communes will be strongly promoted. All planned projects for socio-economic development in the 8 provinces will have a good chance for implementation.

Enhancement of Woman Roles in the Society

The project will not specifically focus on the roles of local women in the society. However, with the expected economic improvement created by the project, participation of women, particularly women of minor ethnic groups in Lam Dong, Binh Phuoc provinces and in the Mekong Delta into the socio-economy and public activities will be promoted. Opportunities for women in education, culture and general employment will be significantly improved by the enhancement and further development of the local infrastructure.

Changes in Employment Opportunity

Construction of the electric network in 63 communes will provide significant temporary employment for local labourers and construction workers. A lot of villagers will be enrolled in the construction phase. The existing rural settlements may be expected to become more urban in character during operation period. Therefore, it may be concluded that positive impacts of the project are expected to be much higher than any potential losses caused by the negative impacts on local socio-economy and on the natural environment.

Detailed assessment of the above anticipated impacts is given in Sections 5.2; 5.3 and 5.4.

5.2 Impacts Associated with the Pre-construction Phase

In this phase of the project, the project activities in preparation of ROW will create significant impacts on the households who will lose partly or totally housing facilities or lands for the preparation of ROW. Due to the number of the project affected households (PAHs) will be high, this impact is assessed as “intermediate”.

5.2.1 Statistic of PAHs and Assets Affected by the Project

Number of PAHs

According to results of the PC2’s survey programs in 63 communes of 8 provinces total number of PAHs is 9,0841; total affected persons is 47,195; in which:

- Tra Vinh has 1,763 PAHs with 9,697 persons
- Soc Trang has 85 PAHs with 468 persons
- Kien Giang has 521 PAHs with 866 persons
- Bac Lieu has 1,248 PAHs with 7,062 persons

- Ca Mau has 2,565 PAHs with 14,108 persons
- Lam Dong has 1,006 PAHs with 5,530 persons
- Binh Phuoc has 1,255 PAHs with 6,903 persons
- Dong Nai has 102 PAHs with 561 persons

Classification of PAHs by Affected Categories

Identification of categories is given by EVN Based on the field surveys the classification of PAHs according to categories is given as follows

Category 1 PAH affected temporarily with agricultural – forest land

1,198 PAHs belong to Category 1, in which	
Kien Giang has	297 PAHs
Bac Lieu has	537 PAHs
Ca Mau has	157 PAHs
Lam Dong has	207 PAHs

Category 2 PAH only affected temporarily on residential and planting land without houses and/or structure located in ROW

5,752 PAHs belong to Category 2, in which	
Tra Vinh has	1,763 PAHs
Soc Trang has	41 PAHs
Kien Giang has	500 PAHs
Bac Lieu has	1,129 PAHs
Ca Mau has	653 PAHs
Lam Dong has	309 PAHs
Binh Phuoc has	1,255 PAHs
Dong Nai has	102 PAHs

Category 3 PAH with their houses within the ROW must be removed, housing area need to be removed < 25% the total housing area

988 PAHs belong to Category 3, in which	
Tra Vinh has	106 PAHs
Soc Trang has	81 PAHs
Kien Giang has	116 PAHs
Ca Mau has	598 PAHs
Lam Dong has	23 PAHs
Binh Phuoc has	64 PAHs

Category 4 PAHs lose >25% of their house or less but with irreparable damages to the house portion left standing The lost house area will be rebuilt in adjacent areas already owned by the PAHs

290 PAHs belong to Category 4. in which	
Kien Giang has	97 PAHs
Bac Lieu has	143 PAHs
Ca Mau has	50 PAHs

Category 5 PAHs with their houses within the ROW must be removed, housing area removed > 25% total overall housing area or < 25% total overall housing area but part removed can damage for general structure of the house, remaining land part is not enough to reconstruct the house, therefore it have to move to another place

In the project, there are no PAHs in Category 5

Category 6 PAH affected permanently for pole foundations

There are 5,726 PAHs belonging to Category 6

Area to be Cleared for ROW

Total land area taken for ROW is 7,844 528 m² (in which 5,926,550 m² used for ROW of MV lines, and 1,917,978 m² used for ROW of LV lines)

Total land area affected permanently	207,835 m ²
Total Land area affected temporarily	7,636,693 m ²

In which, private land affected permanently is 67,241 m², mainly in Kien Giang, Bac Lieu and Ca Mau (Table 5.3)

Table 5.3: Area of private land will permanently affected by the project

Province	Land Acquisition (m ²)
Tra Vinh	
Soc Trang	1,458
Kien Giang	28,681
Bac Lieu	20,703
Ca Mau	15,254
Lam Dong	1,516
Binh Phuoc	0
Dong Nai	129
Total	67,241

Source Adapted from F/S Report of PC2 2003

Loss of Plants and Crops

Beside land and houses affected, the project also affects 146,439 fruit and industrial trees, including 21,595 coconut trees, 14,849 cashew trees, 4,027 mango trees, 8,784 coffee trees, 188 golden oak, 3,177 rubber trees, 7,198 bamboo trees, 3,538 eucalyptus trees and 82,879 others, 30,990 m² of farm plants and 739 542 m² of paddy will also lost by the project

Number of PAHs according to categories, area of affected land and number of trees to be cut of each province is indicated in Table 5.4 and summarized in Table 5.5

With the above indicated data, considering the total area and total population of 63 communes and the positive impacts of the project, the anticipated negative impacts created by the project is assessed as “intermediate” but “mitigable” according to the impact classification given in Section 1.2. The PMU and EVN should set up and implement a proper RAP to mitigate the socio-economic negative impacts of the project

5.2.2 Impacts on Ethnic Minorities (EM)

Distribution of Ethnic Minorities

- In 63 communes of the project beside of the major ethnic group (Kinh) there are 7 minor ethnic groups: Khmer, K'Ho, Stieng, Tay, Nung, Muong and Hoa (Chinese).
- Khmer ethnic people live mainly in provinces of Tra Vinh, Soc Trang, Kien Giang, Ca Mau, Bac Lieu (the Mekong Delta) and Binh Phuoc.
- Stieng people live in Binh Phuoc province.
- K'Ho people live mainly in Lam Dong province.
- Tay, Nung, Muong peoples living in Lam Dong, Binh Phuoc, Dong Nai immigrated from the Northern provinces after 1975.
- Hoa (Chinese) people have settled in all towns in the 8 provinces.

Socio-economic Condition of Ethnic Minorities

The ethnic minorities in the project areas live in groups. Their main economic activities are on rice cultivation (Khmer), industrial tree cultivation, forestry (Stieng and K'Ho) and small industry and trade (Chinese)

Kh'mers, K'Hos, Tays, Nungs, Muongs, Stiengs live closely with nature. Their lives greatly depend on the natural environment. At present, their living standards are low, due to low productivity in agriculture, forestry and less development of industry service and education.

Chinese mainly live and work in towns. Their income is high and stable.

Most ethnic minorities maintain their traditional cultures. Ethnic people have their own languages. However, most of them can speak the national Vietnamese language.

To support economic and educational development for the ethnic minorities is priority in socio-economic policies of the Government of Vietnam. The Government and local authorities create various programs to improve economy, health care, education and poverty alleviation for areas where is location of minor ethnic groups, particularly Kh'mers, K'Hos, Stiengs, Tays, Nungs etc. Therefore, at present socio-economic conditions of the ethnic minorities in the Central Highland and the Mekong Delta are greatly increased. This project of rural electrification is aimed to support K'Ho, Kh'mers and all peoples in 63 project communes improvement of their lives.

- *Household characteristics:* The average number of people per household is 6.5, higher than that of the whole country (4.97) as an ethnic family usually comprises several generations. Most households are headed by men.
- *Education:* About 100% household heads are literate, of which 93% finished primary level, 7% recorded secondary level.
- *Housing condition:* According to Vietnamese House Classification, 5% of houses of Kh'mers and K'Hos is of class 4 and 95% is temporary houses.
- *Arable land:* Beside the ROW and garden area (about 400-800m² households) around ethnic people's houses, there are agricultural land. Cultivation in this area is mainly on rice, maize, cashew trees (Stieng, Tay, Nung, K'Ho). Each households has 2,000-10,000m² (Kh'mers) and 5,000-20,000m² (K'Hos, Stiengs).
- *Domestic amenities:* Modern domestic facilities are still low: only 7% of households have TV sets, 10% of households have motorbikes, 70% of households have bicycles. Most of households in the project's communes do not have electricity supply.

Table 5.4: Data on PAHs according to categorized and affected areas caused by the project in 8 Southern provinces

Province	Category	Number of PAHs	Houses Affected (m ²)	Residential Land Affected (m ²)	Agricultural Land Affected Permanently (m ²)	Forest Land Affected Permanently (m ²)	No of 4m-Higher Trees (tree)	Farm (m ²)	Paddy Field (m ²)
TRAVINH	2	1,763	-	-	-	-	35,261	-	-
	3	106	7,124	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOCTRANG	2	41	-	-	-	-	5,615	-	-
	3	81	1,120	1,141	-	-	-	-	-
	6	85	-	-	1,458	-	-	-	-
KIENGIANG	1	297	-	-	-	-	-	105,927	20,800
	2	500	-	-	-	-	39,065	-	-
	3	116	2,634	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4	97	4,154	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6	521	-	-	28,681	-	-	-	-
BACLIEU	1	537	-	-	-	-	-	226,718	1,690
	2	1,129	-	-	-	-	13,985	-	-
	4	143	5,321	4,825	-	-	-	-	-
	6	1,284	-	-	20,703	-	-	-	-
CAMAU	1	157	-	-	-	-	-	359,109	8,300
	2	653	-	-	-	-	27,333	-	-
	3	598	8,215	8,215	-	-	-	-	-
	4	50	1,396	1,396	-	-	-	-	-
	6	2,694	-	-	14,750	504	-	-	-
BINHPHUOC	2	1,255	-	-	-	-	22,534	-	-
	3	64	344	-	-	-	-	-	-
DONGNAI	2	102	-	-	-	-	1,593	-	-
	6	77	-	-	129	-	-	-	-
LAMDONG	1	207	-	-	-	-	-	47,788	-
	2	309	-	-	-	-	1,053	-	-
	3	23	122	122	-	-	-	-	-
	6	1,065	-	-	1,415	100,5	-	-	-

Source: Adapted from RAP Report of PC2, 2003

Table 5.5: Summary of the impacts created by the project on PAHs in eight Southern provinces

Category	No of PAHs	Area of Affected House (m ²)	Area of Residential Land (m ²)	Area of Affected Agricultural Land (m ²)	Area of Affected Forest Land (m ²)	No of 4m-Higher Trees to be Cut (tree)	Area of Affected Farm (m ²)	Area of Affected Paddy Field (m ²)
1	1,198	-	-	-	-	-	739,542	30,790
2	5,752	-	-	-	-	146,439	-	-
3	988	19,559	12,292	-	-	-	-	-
4	290	10,871	10,375	-	-	-	-	-
5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	5,726	-	-	67,136	604,5	-	-	-

Source: Adapted from RAP Report of PC2, 2003

Project Potential Impacts on Ethnic Minorities

Number of ethnic minorities households affected by land acquisition is 371 in which

Impact on houses ROW.

No house or cultural sites of ethnic communities will be affected by ROW.

Impact on permanent land acquisition

Most ethnic PAHs have large arable land (2,000-20,000m²), thus the 3-6m² for each electric pole foundation is quite small compared to the total arable area of the PAHs. Therefore, this will not influence PAHs' long-term revenue.

Impact on crops and trees

Ethnic people's cultivation is mainly on rice, corn and industrial trees, and fruit trees. Area and number of trees to be cut are small (Table 5.6).

From the data obtained by the socio-economic study teams comparing with the calculated PAHs and land areas of the EMs to be lost for the Project it is assessed that the Project will mainly create good condition for the EMs in the provinces, its impacts on EM's PAH are expected but *minor* and *mitigable*.

Table 5.6: Number of EM PAH in the project's province

Province	Commune	No of EM PAH	No of Affected Person	Name of EM
TRAVINH	Nguyet Hoa	12	65	Kh'me
SOCTRANG	Vinh Chau	13	82	Kh'me, Hoa
KIENGIANG	Hoa Thuan	2	11	Kh'me
	Vinh Hoa	6	31	Kh'me
CAMAU	Tam Duyet	2	15	Kh'me
	Tam An	3	19	Kh'me
LAMDONG	B'La	5	23	Moung, Tay, Kh'me
	Tan Lac	4	20	Tay
	Da k'Nang	41	201	K'ho
BINHPHUOC	Loc Tan	1	2	Stieng
	Loc An	33	167	Stieng
	Phuoc Tin	7	12	Stieng
	Phu Rieng	59	275	Stieng
	Binh Phuoc	35	189	Stieng
	Dak nhau	16	85	Stieng
	Minh Duc	12	65	Stieng
	Loc Hoa	7	31	Stieng
	Tan Loi	40	203	Tay, Nung
	Tan Hoa	85	341	Tay, Nung
Total	19 communes	295	1,305	7 EM

Source: Adapted from RAP Report of PC – 2, 2003

5.2.3 Impacts caused by the War Residues (Explosive Materials and Toxic Chemicals)

In the Vietnam War (1961-1975), American Army had sprayed millions of litres of the herbicide, mainly agent Orange, and tens of thousands of tons of other toxic chemicals, mainly CS, on a large area of Lam Dong, Binh Phuoc, Dong Nai and mangrove forests in Bac Lieu, Ca Mau and Kien Giang. However, after 30 years, toxic chemical residues with evident amounts in all project's communes do not occur, all CS-containers have been removed and detoxified. Therefore, impacts by toxic chemicals on the project preparation for ROW are not expected.

The problem to be considered is residue of explosive materials, including mines and cannon ball in the communes of Binh Phuoc and Lam Dong which may occur. This problem may cause damage to

health of construction workers Therefore, during the ROW preparation PC2 will collaborate with the Provincial Military Engineering Corp to determine location and remove all explosive materials

At present, explosive materials do not exist in the communes in the Mekong Delta

5.3 Impacts Associated with the Construction Phase

During the construction phase the expected potential environmental impacts are identified in Section 5.1.2

The identified environmental impacts are assessed as negative. However, they will be short-term, local, minor and mitigable, due to the construction activities will only occur in a short duration and scales of construction (erection of poles and substation) are small

The main impacts are assessed as follows

5.3.1 Impacts on Air Quality

In the construction phase air pollution is produced by dust (total suspended particulate, TSP), toxic gases (SO₂, NO_x, CO, volatile organic compounds- VOC) from construction equipment and earth works.

The major air pollutant in construction phase will be dust produced by earth works (digging, excavating, filling, levelling), using motorized machines The affected receptors are areas surrounding the construction sites, as well as houses, cultural, religious buildings located at a distance of about 50m from the construction site At this distance in the dry season and at the peak construction hours, ambient air quality may be degraded However, number of truck and/or construction machines used for excavating pole's foundation are small so the impact of air pollution on these types of receptors is minor

According to monitoring data at various construction sites in Vietnam in the normal weather conditions, this impact on air quality is only local (only evident at and nearby the construction sites) and temporary (only in the construction period)

5.3.2 Noise and Vibration Impacts During the Construction Phase

Noise Impact

According to monitoring data, the present noise levels in the rural areas in the project site are low and meet the Vietnam Noise Standards (TCVN 5949-1995) (Table 5.7) Table 5.8 shows ambient air values recommended by The World Bank (WB) Comparison between WB guidelines and Vietnam Noise Standard shows that for the same norm (commercial area) of Vietnam Standard is stricter Used of Vietnam Standard will meet the WB guidelines

Table 5.7: (TCVN 5949-1995) Vietnamese Permissible Noise Level in public and residential area (in dBA)

Area	Period of Time		
	From 6h-18h	From 18h-22h	From 22h-6h
Areas needing special low noise (Hospitals, libraries, sanatoria, kindergartens, schools)	50	45	40
Residential area (Hotels, administration offices, apartment houses etc)	60	55	45
Commercial and service areas	70	70	50
Small industrial factories in residential areas	75	70	50

Source: MoSTE, Vietnam Standards on the Environment 1995

Table 5.8: World Bank Ambient Noise Quality

Receptor	Maximum Allowable Leq. (hourly) in dB(A)	
	Day time (7:00-22:00)	Night time (22:00-7:00)
Residential, Institutional educational	55	45
Industrial commercial	70	70

Source: WB Thermal Power – Guideline for New Plant, 1999

At present, only at the sites located at the road sides noise levels are sometimes higher than the standards. Construction activities will contribute to noise pollution at the construction and surrounding sites.

During the construction phase noise pollution may be caused by:

- Construction equipment
- Earth excavating activity
- Generators (if any)
- Vehicles used for material and pole transport

According to data of the Federal Highway Administration (FHA) of the USA the A-weighted sound level ranges of construction equipment are given in Table 5.9.

Table 5.9: Sound levels ranges of construction equipment

Equipment	Noise Level at 15 m (dBA)	Regulation of the General Service Administration (USA)
Pile drivers (peak level)	90-104	95
Jackhammers and drills	76-99	75
Trucks	70-96	75
Front loaders	72-96	75
Compactors (rollers)	72-88	75
Backhoes	72-93	75
Tractors	73-96	75
Scrapers, graders	77-95	75-80
Pavers	82-92	80
Concrete mixers	71-90	75
Movable cranes	75-95	75
Generators	70-82	75
Vibrators	70-80	75

Source: FHA

Noise level of special construction activities are evaluated as follow:

Earth moving activity:

The work will require some types of machines, including trucks for earth excavating and moving. Noise from this equipment can reach 90 dBA each at 15 meters distance. If the noise at receptors is too high, measures will be taken in order to protect sensitive receptors from noise impact. The time of

work should be appropriate to the receptors. As the site is very small, earthworks will be generally limited, therefore noise impact is assessed as *minor* and *local*.

Vibration Impact

During construction, the major potential vibration sources are material transport activity. However, this impact will be *minor* and *short-term*.

5.3.3 Acidification

In this construction phase at each commune various poles will be erected. Volume of earth to be excavated is 8m³ for 3 phase MV pole and 6.4m³ for LV pole. Amount of waste (redundant) earth is 0.3m³ for each MV pole and 0.72m³ for each LV pole.

In communes at Tra Vinh, Soc Trang, Kien Giang and Bac Lieu (in the Mekong Delta), a large area of acid sulphate soils occur. In case of disposal of waste earth, containing acid materials into surrounding, acidification may be created when pyrite (FeS₂) in the soil will be exposed to the air and water.

The conversion of ferrous sulphate to ferric sulphate occurs very slowly below pH4, but is rapid in the presence of microbial catalysts such as iron-oxidizing bacteria, which can increase the rate of oxidation a million-fold.

According to a Study of NEDECO for the WB's Project of Rehabilitation of the Inland Waterway Transport in the Mekong Delta (1999) from 1m³ of severe ASS 20-60 moles of acid may be created when it will be exposed to the air and water.

Run-off water may transport acidic materials to rivers, canals or ponds causing water acidification. A high acidity (low pH) can kill shrimp and fish.

Generalized short-term effects of acidity upon fish according to Wellburn (1988) are shown in Table 5.10.

Table 5.10: Short-term effect of acidity on fish species

pH range	Effect
6.5-9.0	No effect
6.0-6.4	Unlikely to be harmful/except when CO ₂ level are very high (> 1000 mg/L)
5.0-5.9	Not especially harmful except when CO ₂ levels are high (>20 mg/L or ferric irons are present)
4.5-4.9	Harmful to the eggs of salmon and trout species and to adult fish when Ca ²⁺ , Na ⁺ and Cl ⁻ are low
4.0-4.4	Harmful to adult fish of many types
3.5-3.9	Lethal to salmonids
3.0-3.4	Most fish are killed within hours

Source: Wellburn (1988)

Because a large proportion of the excavated soil will be re-used for site construction and will be compacted and covered by sand, stone, and concrete, acidic materials will not greatly leak into rice fields, aquacultural ponds or canals.

Therefore, the impact of acidification on water quality caused by excavation of acid sulfate soils for making foundations of poles in the communes in the Mekong Delta will not be a serious problem. However, various proper measures for acidification prevention control will be applied (Section 6). In the communes of the Lam Dong, Dong Nai, Binh Phuoc, acid sulfate soils do not occur, therefore acidification caused by earth excavation is not expected.

5.3.4 Impacts Associated With Worker Concentration

During the construction phase in each commune about 5-10 construction workers will work. The following impacts may be contemplated.

Environmental Pollution

Environmental pollution will be a problem at the camping sites, where domestic waste will be created. Average amounts of waste to be daily produced by a group of 5 workers is estimated as follows.

- Daily domestic wastewater: about 0.5-1.0 m³
- Daily domestic solid wastes: about 5-10 kg

This amount of domestic wastes is small but it is necessary to be considered in management of sanitation during construction activity at each commune.

Possible Transmission of Infections Diseases from Workers to Local Population and Vice Versa

In the remote rural communes in eight provinces of the project communicable diseases, such as water-borne diseases (diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid fever), vector-borne diseases (Dengue fever, Malaria) are still common. In the circumstance of low sanitary conditions and daily contact between local people and construction workers, infections diseases may be transmitted from workers to local people and vice versa. However, transmission of infection diseases will not occur if effective mitigation measures will be adopted.

Conflict Between Construction Workers and Local People

In some cases, conflicts between the construction workers and local people may be caused by the following reasons:

- Difference in customs and traditions
- Difference in income
- Encroachment of workers to historical, traditional sites and customs of local people.

However, in the case of this project this problem is not expected, due to the educational programs of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and local authorities will be conducted and local people strongly support this project.

5.3.5 Impacts on Transportation on the Route

In the construction phase in each commune, some trucks will be used for transporting materials and poles. Therefore, construction works may cause some impact on the normal traffic activity at local roads. This activity may affect local traffic during the construction phase. However, number of trucks used for the project at each commune is very small (1, 2 trucks) this impact is assessed as *minor* and *temporary*.

5.4 Impacts Associated with the Operation Phase

5.4.1 Social Development and Poverty Alleviation

The Project will provide electricity for tens thousands households in 63 communes of 8 Southern provinces in Vietnam. This provision will greatly help increase economic development and poverty alleviation, two pillars of Vietnamese development policy with the contribution of the project in rural electrification, development of not only agriculture, aquaculture, but also industry, urbanisation and service sector will be induced in these remote areas. This will create good conditions for improvement of life of local peoples particularly ethnic minorities. This impact is considered as being major positive.

5.4.2 Health and Safety

As the voltage of the project is only 35 kV and lower, the magnetic field generated will have no impact on health of people living in or near ROW.

Electric shock is a danger for the human life during the operation phase if there is no proper preventive measure, particularly for the people in the remote areas, where people’s knowledge about electricity is limited. This impact is *minor* and *mitigable*.

5.4.3 Induced Development

With the rural electrification in 63 communes remote communes, in the near future several economic sectors: agriculture, aquaculture, industry, trade, tourism, etc. will be rapidly developed. This will create good conditions for increase of income, education, health care for local people. On the other hand, this may cause various environmental problems: water, air pollution, reduction in forest and wetland area, encroachment into natural reserves; shortage in ground water source, change in life style etc.

These impacts are expected but may be mitigable by proper policy in sustainable development which will be considered by GOV as well as provincial PCs.

Table 5.11: Summary of the Project’s Impacts

Types of Impact	Impact Assessment
Pre-Construction Phase	
Project affected households and land acquisition	Intermediate, Mitigable
Impact on ethnic minorities PAHs	Minor, Mitigable
Impacts on historic and cultural property	No Impact
Impacts on the ecosystem due to ROW preparation	Minor
Health risks related to explosive materials and toxic chemicals	Minor, Mitigable
Construction Phase	
Air, noise pollution	Minor, Mitigable
Soil erosion	Minor, Mitigable
Water pollution by waste disposal	Minor, Mitigable
Water pollution by leakage of acidic materials	Minor, Mitigable
Impacts caused by new access roads to remote or sensitive areas	Minor, Mitigable
Impacts on health and safety of workers and local people	Minor, Mitigable
Social impacts caused by construction workers	Minor, Mitigable
Operation Phase	
Social Development and Poverty Alleviation	Significant, Positive
Health and Safety	Minor, Mitigable
Induced Development	Major (positive), Minor (negative), Mitigable

6 Analysis of Alternatives

6.1 Alternatives to the Project

To select the best solution to supply the electricity to the project areas in the South Vietnam some alternatives may be considered: wind energy, solar energy, small hydropower plants and diesel generators. The following analysis was given by EVN:

- If diesel or small hydropower plants used, the beneficiaries would be much more limited than the proposed project.
- If medium hydropower used, network would still need to be developed.
- Wind energy is suitable for only some places along the central coastal zone and islands.
- Solar energy would require tremendous investment to support 63 communes. This region has high poverty rate, not suitable for large investment.

The most advantageous alternative is to construct the electricity network, due to:

- The national network grid was already available, therefore it was most cost effective to add to the grid rather than to develop new energy sources.
- Network is more reliable – is most common way to utilize energy by grid.
- Grid has added benefit of creating infrastructure for installing fibre-optic cables and other communications lines.
- Cost for this alternative is lower than the other ones

6.2 Alternatives Within the Project

For within the project, the following alternatives were considered: choice of optimal voltage of network, alignment of transmission and distribution lines, access routes for construction and operation, capacity of transformers, and location of substation. Since this project is the second phase of the Rural Energy Project I, one of the criteria in considering the project's alternatives is that its main features need to be consistent with those of the first phase, which have been taken into consideration during the execution of FS, EIA, and Technical Design of the project-Phase I.

6.3 The “No Project” Alternative

If the “No Project” alternative was implemented, 63 communes with tens of thousands of households in the Southern 8 provinces could not access the network for use of electricity. Some of the poorest people in the country's remote areas will not likely have access to electricity of any kind in the near future. This will affect the chances of economic development and poverty alleviation for rural peoples, particularly for minor ethnic groups in the project areas.

7 Environmental Management Plan

According to the World Bank Operational Policies (OP.4.01, January, 1999) the “*Environmental Management Plan (EMP) consists of mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operation to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels.*”

The World Bank OP.4.01 also considers that “*EMP are essential elements of EA reports for Category A projects*”. The Rural Energy Project (Phase II) does not belong to Category A but it also needs the following measures recommended by this EIA study to prevent and mitigate potential impacts and to manage the project in the pre-construction, construction and operation phases.

7.1 Mitigation Measures in the Design and Pre-Construction Phase

7.1.1 Limitation of Encroachment Into Densely Populated and Natural, Historical Protected Areas

In the F/S the PC2 has selected alignment with minimum encroachment to the existing residential, historical and religious sites. Most of the lines of 1,425 km will be installed along the existing roadsides.

There are no churches, temples, pagodas, natural forests, or wildlife sanctuaries at the ROW in 63 communes of the project area that could be encroached upon by construction or operation of the project. However, about 9,841 households in 63 communes will be partly or fully affected by the project. Therefore, appropriate measures for mitigation in socio-economic impacts should be used through a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

7.1.2 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

In principle, the RAP should be prepared by the project based on the Vietnamese legislation and the WB guidelines.

The basic guiding principle of the World Bank's policy on Involuntary Resettlement (World Bank OD 4.30) is that the affected people should be “*assisted in their efforts to improve their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, or at least to restore them.*”

OD 4.30 further stipulates that absence of legal title to land cannot be considered as an obstacle to compensation and rehabilitation privileges. All persons affected by the project, especially the poorer, land-less and semi-land-less sectors should be included in the compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation package.

In recent years, the Government of Vietnam (GOV) has issued various policies, and guidelines for compensation and support to PAHs in rehabilitation living. Each province, based on the general policy of the Government, has its own resettlement policy. To better support PAHs, PC2 has prepared a RAP for this project following the Guidelines of the Government, related provinces combined with the WB policies. Applying this RAP the negative impacts on the PAHs are expected to be significantly mitigated. The main items of the RAP are:

- Select alignment with minimum affect to houses, shops, cultural, historical site
- Land acquisition will be minimized
- PAHs will be fairly compensated and supported for loss of land and/or houses.

Subsidy Allowances

Besides the direct compensation for the losses, RAPs are also entitled to subsidies/allowances as stipulated in the Decree No.22. 1998 of Government.

Subsidy for house moving (transport allowance)

This allowance is for PAPs who are totally impacted on houses and have to be moved to new sites or reorganized to the remaining residential areas: i) PAPs which have to move their houses to new places within the province will be entitled to an allowance from 1,000,000 VND to 3,000,000 VND; ii) PAPs which have to relocate out of their provinces will be entitled to transport allowance of 3,000,000 VND to 5,000,000 VND. This subsidy allowance is for the transportation of their salvageable materials and living facilities.

Relocation subsidy for resettlement

This subsidy allowance is a food allowance for PAPs who are totally impacted on house and therefore have to reconstruct their new houses. Each member of PAP will be subsidized 30kg of rice (equivalent) /month for six months.

Allowance for PAPs have person getting social subsidy by GOV

If PAPs have to be relocated will be subsidized with an allowance of 1,000,000 VND.

Timely movement incentive

PAPs who relocate on timely manner will get a maximum bonus of 5,000,000 VND/household.

Rehabilitation allowance

PAPs, who are permanently affected more than 25% of productive land or incomes, will be entitled to training 1,000,000 VND/ person.

According to the result of PC2 inventory, there are no PAPs who would be permanently affected more than 25% of their total productive land or income resources. Therefore, the economic restoration program is not required. However, if the designs have been changed in the detail design phase and there are PAPs permanently affected more than 25% of their incomes, the proposal for rehabilitation program will be developed by PC2 based on consultation with local authorities and PAPs

Compensation Modes

- PAHs lose more than 25% of total land can opt land for land or cash for land.
- PAHs lose less than 25% of their land, compensation for land will be given in cash.
- Compensation for crops will be given in cash at current market rates calculated on the productive average of the last three years.
- Compensation for houses, buildings and trees will be provided in cash at substitution cost rates.

General Resettlement Action Plan for the Southern Region of the Project (Phase II) is indicated in Table 7.1.

Cost Estimation for RAP Implementation

According to PC2 study total cost estimated for the RAP is VND 22,084,270,000 equal to USD 1,424,792.

Table 7.1: Summary on RAP, prepared by PC2 (project investor)

Household Category	Definition	Quantity of PAHs	Legality	Compensation Policies	Implementing Measures
1	Being affected temporarily on agriculture, forestry land within the ROW	1,198	All PAH having certificate of land occupancy or, in absence of it, PAH recognized as stable occupants by the communal authority or simply PAH included in the PAH inventory.	Compensated in cash at market prices or substitution rates respectively for harvests lost and trees lost.	The provincial or district compensation Committees will adjust the compensation unit cost before compensating for PAH (if necessary). It will be compensated at least 4 months earlier before construction.
2	Being affected temporarily on residential and planting land without construction works within the ROW	5,752	All PAH having certificate of land occupancy or, in absence of it, PAH recognized as stable occupants by at least two neighbours, or simply PAH included in the PAH inventory.	Compensated in cash at market prices or substitution rates respectively for harvests lost and trees lost.	The provincial or district compensation Committees will adjust the compensation unit cost before compensating for PAH (if necessary). It will be compensated at least 4 months earlier before construction.
3	Being affected a part of house and land within the ROW, with available land beside, affected part with area <25% total overall house	988	All PAH having certificate of land occupancy or, in absence of it, PAH recognized as stable occupants by at least two neighbours, or simply PAH included in the PAH inventory	The PAHs will be : a) Compensated in cash at substitution rate calculated on house's type and quality. b) Compensated in cash for housing land	The provincial or district compensation Committees will adjust the compensation unit cost before compensating for PAH (if necessary). Houses and housing land will be compensated at least 4 months earlier before construction. In case, the demolished parts can damage to the remaining structure, the structure will be also compensated PAHS receiving compensated cost and reconstructing their houses by themselves.
4	Being affected a part of house and land within the ROW, with available land beside, affected part with area >25% total overall house or less if partial demolition can damage the general house structure	290	All PAH having certificate of land occupancy or, in absence of it, PAH recognized as stable occupants by at least two neighbours, or simply PAH included in the PAH inventory.	The PAHS will be : a) Compensated in cash at substitution rate calculated on house's type and quality. b) Compensated in cash for housing land c) Relocation allowance	The provincial or district compensation Committees will adjust the compensation unit cost before compensating for PAH (if necessary). Houses and housing land will be compensated at least 4 months earlier before construction. The PAHS receiving compensated cost and reconstructing their houses by themselves.
5	Having a partly or wholly affected house but without spare land for reconstruction	0	All PAH having certificate of land occupancy or, in absence of it, PAH recognized as stable occupants by at least two neighbours, or simply PAH included in the PAH inventory	a) Compensated in cash for overall land and assets on the land, buying other land by themselves and reconstructing other houses. b) Compensated with other land and in cash for assets on the land, and reconstructing other houses on compensated land by themselves c) Relocation, transport allowances, incentive movement	The provincial or district compensation Committees will adjust the compensation unit cost before compensating for PAH (if necessary). Houses and housing land will be compensated at least 4 months earlier before construction. The PAHS receiving compensated cost and reconstructing their houses by themselves.
6	Land occupied permanently for pole foundations	5,726	All PAH having certificate of land occupancy or, in absence of it, PAH recognized as stable occupants by the communal authority	Compensated in cash for land and assets affected.	The provincial or district compensation Committees will adjust the compensation unit cost before compensating for PAH (if necessary) Houses and housing land will be compensated at least 4 months earlier before construction.

Source Adapted from RAP of PC2, September 2003

7.1.3 Investigation and Removal of War Residues (Mines and Toxic Chemicals) Before Construction

To avoid any risks to workers, during the design phase the Project will cooperate with the Military Engineering Units to find and removal residual mines and chemicals in the ROWs. The provinces may have war residues are Lam Dong, Binh Phuoc and Dong Nai. This problem may not occur in the Mekong Delta.

7.2 Mitigating Measures in the Construction Phase

7.2.1 Mitigating Measures for Impacts on Natural Ecosystems

Protection of Terrestrial Ecosystems

There is no natural terrestrial reserve in the project area (Appendix 2), specific recommendations for their conservation are not required. However, propaganda and education for construction workers about wildlife conservation will be conducted, so that, they would not encroach into forest or protected sites.

Protection of Water Quality and Aquatic Ecosystems

- Disposal of solid waste (construction waste, sand, stone etc.) and waste grease and oil from construction equipment to water source will be avoided. All these wastes will be collected and transported to the approved disposal sites.
- Disposal of excavated earth containing acidic materials will be avoided. This type of soils will be used for road or house foundation construction.
- The project will install adequate sanitation systems (for example mobile toilet facilities) for workers or require them to use public sanitation facilities to prevent untreated or inappropriate domestic waste discharge.

These measures will be required in bidding document and strictly applied during construction.

- Discharge and disposal of domestic waste from construction camps into water sources will be avoided. Domestic solid wastes will be collected and transported to the disposal sites of each communes.

7.2.2 Prevention of Soil Erosion and Soil Loss

Soil erosion will be well managed during the construction phase. After finishing, foundation of the pole excavated will be strongly compacted to avoid soil erosion caused by run-off water.

7.2.3 Mitigation Measures for Impacts on Air Quality in the Construction Phase

Air pollution will be an environmental problem during the construction phase. The following recommendations are given to mitigate air pollution at the construction site.

- Vehicles, trucks, construction equipment used in this project will be checked for their noise level, to meet the Vietnamese Standards (TCVN 5948-1995).
- During the dry season in some places, particularly in communes of Lam Dong, Binh Phuoc and Dong Nai, periodic watering of construction sites will be necessary for dust control.
- All vehicles transporting construction materials (sand, clay, cement, stones, etc.) will be covered to prevent dust dispersion. Installation and maintenance of mufflers on vehicles are necessary.

All above suggested measures will be included in bidding document.

7.2.4 Mitigation of Noise Impacts in the Construction Phase

According to various studies on impacts of noise from transport, it is necessary to indicate that even at a distance of 100m from a strong noise source (>90 dBA) the sensitive receptors (residential, historical, religious, sites, schools, office buildings etc) will still receive noise level higher than the Vietnamese Standard for residential areas (60 dBA – day time). Therefore, the various following measures should be applied to prevent noise impact from construction equipment and vehicles.

Noise Prevention for Sensitive Receptors

If the required distance is impossible where construction operation will be necessary, measures of noise prevention for sensitive receptors should be considered: noise generation sources will avoided in the night time and installation of adequate barrier at schools, temples, offices etc. for noise control.

Operation of heavy vehicles in the centre of communes must also be properly managed to reduce noise generation, particularly at places near sensitive receptors (churches, schools, temples, offices etc.).

7.2.5 Vibration Control

From vibration impact assessment described in Section 5 it is necessary to point out that vibration will be only a minor impact, therefore specific measure for vibration control is not necessary.

7.2.6 Prevention of Labour Accidents and Occupational Health for Construction Workers

Besides education for workers in electric safety, installation of adequate construction camps and sanitation facilities for construction workers to control transmission of infections diseases will be necessary. Constructors will provide workers with equipment for noise, vibration and dust control, where and when it is necessary.

Medical station at each commune will help construction workers when they will get labour risks.

7.3 Mitigating Measures in the Operation Phase

7.3.1 Control of Fire Hazards

The following measures will be implemented by PC2:

- Design substation with fire detection and prevention equipment;
- Train workers in fire prevention and fighting;
- Conduct regular monitoring of fire prevention compliance

7.3.2 Control of Electric Shock

- Distribute educational pamphlets on electrical safety in communes where knowledge of electricity is low.
- Place “Danger-Warning” signs at appropriate locations (e.g. foot of poles, substations).
- Ensure appropriate specifications for MV and LV lines.
- Ensure safety equipment (surge arrestors, lightning arrestors, breakers, insulated wires) are purchased, installed, and maintained.
- Provide training for at least one person in each commune to assist residents with minor in-house repairs.

7.4 Environmental Monitoring Plan

In order to properly control environmental impacts of the project as well as evaluate effectiveness of mitigation measures, some programs of monitoring and oversight of the project will be implemented.

7.4.1 Legal and Institutional Backgrounds

Legal Documents

Monitoring for project implementation is required by the Government of Vietnam as well as the World Bank. The major legal documents related to requirement in environmental monitoring are indicated as follows.

- Environmental Protection Law of Vietnam, issued on 10th January 1994 by Order of the President.
- Decree N175/CP on 18th October 1994 issued by the Government, guiding implementation of the Environmental Protection Law.
- Circular N276-TT/Mtg on 6th March 1997 issued by the Ministry Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE) guiding implementation of pollution control and environmental monitoring after approval of EIA report
- Guideline of World Bank (OD 4.00, October 1989; OD 4.30, OP 4.01, January 1999).

Monitoring Agencies

In Vietnam, now the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) within MoNRE is responsible for the national wide environmental management including environmental monitoring. A National Monitoring System which has been set up by the former MoSTE from 1994 includes various environmental research centres. These centres carry out monitoring on air, water quality and wildlife in the selected areas and prepare reports to DEP.

According to the law, projects and/or companies which may have environmental problems may carry out themselves suitable monitoring programs during construction and operation (“*internal monitoring*”).

At provincial level, Departments of Natural Resources and Environment (DoNRE) are responsible for environmental management for this project in each province. However, “*external environmental monitoring*” should be done by independent environmental agencies.

7.4.2 Environmental Monitoring Organization

During Pre-construction Phase

There was not any agency responsible for environmental monitoring in process of F/S study for this project.

During the Construction Phase

The Project Management Unit (PMU) of PC2 or Provincial Power Services (PPS) will be responsible for internal environment monitoring in each province.

During Operational Phase

The PMU or Provincial Power Services will be responsible for internal environment monitoring.

External environment monitoring for both last phases will be implemented by an independent environmental monitoring agency which will be selected by the WB and/or provincial DoNRE. Budget for all external monitoring programs will be included in loan from WB.

7.4.3 Natural Environmental Monitoring

Natural environmental monitoring programs *will be implemented in three phases: Pre-construction, Construction and Operation of the project.*

Monitoring programs in the Pre-construction phase focus on collecting baseline data on existing environmental conditions at the project sites. Monitoring programs in other phases aim at obtaining sufficient data to precisely evaluate the impact of the project and the effectiveness of the mitigation measures.

Air Quality Monitoring

Methodology

According to MoNRE requirements the standard monitoring equipment and standard methods for air sampling, storage analysis and reporting, are regulated by the Vietnam National Environmental Monitoring System (NEMS); Vietnam Ambient Air Quality Standard (TCVN 5937-1995) will be applied during monitoring in residential areas; Vietnam Standard for Exhaust Emissions from Vehicles (TCVN 5948-1995) will be applied for monitoring air emission from vehicles.

Selected parameters to be monitored

Generally, in Vietnam for routine air quality and noise monitoring the following parameter are required:

- Temperature, humidity, wind velocity and direction
- Dust (as total particulate matter and PM₁₀)
- Sulphur dioxide (SO₂)
- Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)
- Carbon monoxide (CO)
- Lead (Pb)
- Volatile organic compounds (VOC)
- Noise

In the construction phase, due to air pollution generation sources are too small dust is the major parameter to be monitored. In the pre-construction and operation phases all above-mentioned parameters should not be necessary to be monitored.

Location of monitoring sites

In the Pre-construction phase:

- Air quality monitoring is not necessary.

In the construction phase:

- At each commune, a -minimum of two sites will be chosen at receptors nearby the construction site with the highest potential to be affected by construction activities.
- Location of the monitoring sites will be mobile depending on construction progress.

In the operation phase:

- Air quality monitoring is not necessary.

Monitoring Frequency

During the construction phase:

- Air quality and noise monitoring will be undertaken two times at each commune and in the event of public complaint.

Water Quality Monitoring

Due to the project activities almost do not cause significant impact on surface and ground water quality, water quality monitoring is not necessary. Only in cases of acidic leakage from acid sulphate soil disposal sites, which will be very rare case, water quality of the receiving sources will be monitored. In this case, pH, Fe, Al and turbidity are parameters to be selected.

Wildlife Monitoring

The project will not cause major adverse impacts on terrestrial biological resources. Therefore, monitoring program on terrestrial and aquatic wildlife is not required.

7.4.4 Cost of External Natural Environmental Monitoring

Cost of environmental monitoring programmer is estimated as follows.

Activity	Estimated Cost (in USD)
During the Pre-Construction phase	Not necessary
During the Construction phase	
Air, noise, vibration monitoring, including travel, accommodation Average: 63 communes * USD 200	12,600 USD
Water quality monitoring	Not necessary
Terrestrial and aquatic organism monitoring	Not necessary
During the operation phase	Not necessary

7.4.5 Monitoring on RAP

The implementation of RAP shall be constantly supervised and monitored internally by PC2 and its Provincial Management Unit in co-ordination with local People’s Committees and externally by an independent environmental institution.

The independent monitoring institution(s) shall be contracted by PC2 immediately after RAP approval and shall begin supervision and monitoring activities from the beginning of the implementation phase. Terms of Reference for independent external monitoring will be prepared by PC2 and then submitted to the World Bank for its concurrence.

Internal Monitoring

Internal supervision and monitoring include the following activities:

- Monitoring the population and the inventory of PAP assets, status, occupations and living conditions and supervising the implementation of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation for the PAP in the terms agreed by the PAPs.
- Monitoring the implementation of resettlement and compensation programs.
- Monitoring the availability and quality of replacement land for resettlement.
- Assess each case of complaint and grievance.
- Internal monitoring agencies will prepare a quarterly report on the progress of RAP implementation. Such a report should be made available to GOV authorities, WB, and external monitoring agency/consultants

Independent (External) Monitoring

Beside evaluation the quarterly reports produced by internal monitors and conduct the same kind of investigation assigned to internal monitoring, the external monitoring agency will be responsible for the following duties:

- Evaluation of inventory survey and entitlements determination. Check for the unit costs applied in RAP to see if they are still at replacement costs/ market prices at the time of RAP implementation. Providing recommendation for modification to PC2 if necessary.
- Evaluation of socio-economic project impacts on the PAHs.
- Supervision of the implementation of RAP to achieve the objectives of the RAP in particular” to improve or at least maintain the incomes and living conditions of the PAP after the resettlement.”
- Putting forward the amendments for the implementation of RAP to achieve the objectives of this RAP.
- Offering suggestions on how improve RAP programs.
- Closely monitoring compensation activities and be prepared to give informed evaluation of complaint and grievances cases.
- Write working reports and submitted to PC2 and its PMU and WB.

Methodology for external RAP monitoring

RAP monitoring will use methodology given in the WB’s Guideline.

Selected parameters to be monitored

Various parameters related with evaluation of RAP implementation will be given in questionnaire prepared by the monitoring institution and approved by the WB’ Consultant.

Monitoring frequency

RAP external monitoring will be conducted in 3 phases of the project: the pre-construction (Housing Removal and Land Clearance Stage), construction and operation phases. Number of PAHs to be monitored in each province will be approved by the WB’s Consultants.

Cost for the external RAP monitoring

This cost will depend on the number of PAHs and location of the communes to be monitored. But it is about USD 35,000-40,000 if number of PAHs to be monitored about 10,000 and all 63 communes will be monitored. This cost includes transport, accommodation, survey and reporting.

7.5 Institutional Framework for Environmental Management

7.5.1 Project Implementation Framework

The institutions and offices responsible for preparation and implementation of the EMP are:

- Electricity of Vietnam (EVN)
- Power Company No 2 (PC2)
- Project Management Unit of PC2 (PMU)
- Provincial People’s Committee (PPC)
- District People Committee (DPC)
- Commune People Committee (CPC)
- Consultant
- Construction Contractors

The responsibilities and roles of the above institutions are specified as following

Electricity Vietnam

Electricity of Vietnam (EVN) is responsible for the implementation of Rural Energy Project, including overall environmental management of the project. To carry out overall environment management, within EVN, there is an Environmental Management Section in EVN's Centre for Information Technology, Science and Environment. The Section is in charge of guiding and supervising implementation of the EMP for the project.

Power Company No 2

Power Company No 2 (PC2) is the Project owner for Rural Energy Project's Southern Region. PC2 is responsible for the project implementation, including implementation of RAP and EMP.

Project Management Unit of PC2

Project Management Unit (PMU) is responsible for Project implementation. PMU responsibilities include:

- Overall planning, management and monitoring of the environmental management
- Ensuring that all environmental protection and mitigation measures of environmental impacts are carried out in accordance with policies, regulations on environment and other relevant laws
- Coordinating with provinces' people committees, provinces' power services, districts' people committees .. in environmental management activities
- Being in charge of organizing training courses of local staff (provinces, districts) and contractors' teams on mitigation measures and safety methods (inviting professional expert on environment shall be included).
- Carrying out internal monitoring and supervise independent monitoring, which will be contracted with other consulting services of the project
- Supervising and providing budget for monitoring activities
- Reporting on the environmental information to EVN, the concerned DoNRE and the WB
- Implement changes or adjustments according to DoNRE recommendations to protect the environment according to Vietnam's standards, laws, and regulations

Consultant

The Consultant will be selected and managed by PC2 to conduct several project tasks, including

- Preliminary survey and designs
- Preparation of feasibility study
- Preparation of RAP and EIA report
- Preparation of some bidding documents
- Carry out some EMP tasks, and assist PMU with environmental issues during construction

Provincial Power Services

Provincial Power Services (PPS) are provincial-level dependent utilities of PC2. PPS is responsible for EVN's business within each province. For the Rural Energy Project, the PPS will be in charge of the supervision of the contractors during the construction and will be in charge of the operation of the project. For the EMP, the PPS is directly in charge of the supervision of the implementation during the construction stage, and implement of this plan during the operation stage.

Civil Works Contractor

The Civil Works Contractor (Contractor) will be selected by PMU and approved by PC2. Their responsibility includes Project construction works and following all contractor specifications outlined in the EIA and EMP. This includes:

- Applying construction-phase mitigation measures
- Ensuring safety of construction workers and local people during construction
- Following Vietnam and World Bank policies on environmental protection during construction

7.5.2 Project Monitoring of EMP

An independent monitoring consultant (IMC) will be hired by PMB to monitor implementation of the EMP/RAP.

7.5.3 Other EMP Stakeholders

Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DoNRE)

DoNRE is responsible for state management on environmental issues within each province's territory. As part of this responsibility, DoNRE will review and manage the GOV's approval process for the EIA report. This process is described in CP 490/1998/TT-BKHCMNT *Circular for Setting Up and Appraising the Environmental Impact Assessment Report for Investment Projects*. During EMP implementation, DoNRE will act as external regulator. Their duties will include:

- Supervising the implementation of mitigation measures to minimize the project impacts in the construction and operation phases.
- Managing and checking protection measures for plantations and animal subject to the impact caused by the project.

Provincial People's Committee (PPC)

The PPC's responsibilities include:

- Guiding and monitoring environmental management planning and implementation within the province
- Approving method of environmental protection and impact mitigation including estimated costs after DoNRE appraisal
- Reviewing document on environmental activities and granting within the province area
- Providing guidance and leading the coordination between sectors and departments in EMP implementation
- Approving the unit price for the compensation
- Financing the compensation costs

District People's Committee (DPC)

The DPC's responsibilities include:

- Ratifying methods of environmental protection and management
- Coordinating with DoNRE on supervision of implementation process of environmental impact mitigation and protection during and after construction phase
- Carrying out the detailed measurement survey

Communes' People's Committees (CPC)

The CPC's responsibilities include:

- Confirming impact caused by the project in the commune
- Monitoring environmental impact mitigation and protection process within the commune
- Organizing meetings at commune level on matters concerning environment

Project Affected Households (PAHs)

PAHs will directly participate in the survey on PAH duties and entitlements. Through these surveys they will: 1) have the opportunity to express their requirements and concerns to the above institutions; and 2) have input to the method and units of compensation. After compensation is complete, PAHs are responsible for co-operating with Contractor to clear relevant sites in a timely manner.

In addition to their own duties and entitlements, PAHs have the right to participate either directly or indirectly in the Project decision-making process during pre-construction, construction, and operation. In order to ensure that PAHs are well informed on the Project, local authorities will provide PAHs with basic knowledge on Project-related activities, and the negative and positive impacts they can have on the natural/social environment. PAHs will be allowed to bring legal action to an appropriate court if the PAH considers its claim for participation or information is ignored, groundlessly refused, or if provided information by local authorities was inadequate.

7.6 Environmental Reporting Procedures

PMU will submit Project quarterly reports to the EVN and WB. The reports will include updates on the effectiveness of environmental mitigation measures being carried out, environmental monitoring results collected during the quarter, and a discussion of any outstanding issues which should be addressed in the forthcoming quarter. The format and detail of these reports will be discussed and agreed upon by EVN and WB prior to Project implementation.

PMU will submit an annual environmental report to EVN and the WB. The report will summarise environmental protection measures implemented, problems encountered, actions taken to resolve environmental problems and the results of environmental monitoring.

IMC will closely monitor the implementation of RAP and EIA. In case of accident or risk of environment. The IMC will report the results of their work every six months during the Project period. The report will be sent to PMU, DoNREs, DPCs and EVN and WB for review.

7.7 Capacity Building

Environment management is a relatively new task for the power sector. Therefore, prior to project implementation, there should be training for staff that will participate in EMP. Management staff will be equipped with knowledge on mitigation measures for environmental impact and monitoring plan.

The following training has been conducted to date:

1. **2000: Project Launch Workshop.** The main objective was to inform all the implementing agencies on the safeguard policies of the Bank, including the environmental issues of the project
2. **May 2002: Training Workshop on the environmental issues,** conducted by international and national environmental specialists. The objectives of the training were:
 - Legal documents on environment protection
 - WB stipulations on safeguard policies
 - Responsibilities and rights of state functional bodies in environment management
 - Identification of typical impacts of power transmission line projects and mitigation measures

3. **August 2003: Hands-on learning-by doing training** for improving environmental reports. Local and international consultants worked with PC2 staff to improve draft EIA and EMP reports.
4. **September 2003: Hands-on workshop** for environmental assessment of transmission and distribution projects. International and national environmental specialists lead PC2 staff and other participants on a field trip to test new tools for environmental assessment, held group work activities on challenges and opportunities to improve environmental assessment, and held lectures on WB safeguard policies and GOV environmental requirements for the Project.

Future training includes the following:

5. **Commune-level training:** At least one person from a commune will attend a course that will provide training on (i) the basic operation of the power system for the safety of the users of the electricity, (ii) environmental monitoring during the operation of the system to prevent the fire, electric shocks, and maintenance of the ROW.
6. **EVN training.** Internal training course on how to monitor SEMP's and how to report environmental results as part of quarterly and annual project reports.

7.8 Estimate Cost for the EMP Implementation

This section estimates the marginal costs for conducting the EMP's main sub-components: mitigation, monitoring, and capacity building. Costs that are incurred by other project components but satisfy some aspect of the EMP are not included in this section. The division of costs between EVN and IDA funds was developed in consultation with EVN.

The total marginal cost of the EMP from Pre-construction through to the end of the first year of operation is 194,700 USD (not including contingencies, taxes, or inflation). This amount is about 0.5% of the project's estimated USD 23.78 million budget. EMP costs can be broken down as follows: Pre-Construction (16,700 USD); Construction: (133,600 USD); and Operation 44,500 USD/year.

Table 7.2: Costs of Implementing the EMP1

	Pre-Construction		Construction		Operation (per year)	
	EVN	IDA	EVN	IDA	EVN	IDA
1. Mitigation						
Soil Erosion	-	-	4,000	18,000	-	-
Environmental impacts of construction workers	-	-	6,000	30,000	-	-
Social impacts of construction workers	-	-	6,000	30,000	-	-
Health and safety impacts	-	-	2,000	7,000	35,000	-
EVN time to supervise/report on mitigation measures	400	1,000	800	1,300	1,300	-
Sub-total Mitigations	400	1,000	18,800	86,300	36,300	-
2. Monitoring						
Water quality surveys	700	3,000	700	3,000	-	-
Dust surveys	1,000	4,500	1,000	4,500	-	-
SEMP monitoring	-	-	700	3,000	-	-
Health and safety	-	-	700	-	1,400	-
Effectiveness of electricity	-	-	-	-	2,200	-
EVN time to supervise/report on monitoring results	700	-	700	-	1,400	-
Sub-total Monitoring	2,400	7,500	3,800	10,500	5,000	-
3. Capacity Building						
PMU and EVN capacity building	400	1,000	400	1,000	400	-
Commune level capacity building	800	3,200	800	3,200	2,000	-
Additional workshop/training costs	-	-	1,800	7,000	700	-
Sub-total Capacity Building	1,200	4,200	3,000	11,200	3,100	-
TOTAL COSTS	4,000	12,700	25,600	108,000	44,400	0

Unit Cost Assumptions

Item	Unit	Unit Cost (USD)
National Consultant (fees and expenses)	1 month	1,000
EVN env staff (salary and training honorariums)	1 month	400

¹ This budget does not include the costs of hosting training activities 1,2,3,4 from Section 7.7: Capacity Building

8 Public Consultation and Information Dissemination

8.1 Policies of the World Bank and Vietnamese Government on Public Participation

8.1.1 World Bank Policy

World Bank (the Bank) policy regarding community involvement is provided in detail in the WB Environmental Assessment Source Book, Vol. 1 (1991) It is summarized as follows.

Bank policy directs the borrower to publicly solicit, hear and consider the concerns of the local community, other affected groups and local NGOs (non-governmental organizations) and to fully incorporate into the design and implementation of the project and the Environmental Assessment (EA). The rationale for consideration and incorporation of the concerns of the affected parties is to assure community acceptance and enhance the viability of the project. The Bank has found that where such views have been successfully incorporated into the design and plan of implementation, the projects are more likely to be successful. The Bank has not found community participation to be an impediment to project execution. On the contrary, projects in which affected parties views have been excluded are more likely to suffer from delay and quality issues resulting from community resistance.

The Environmental Assessment Operational Directive (EA OD) clarifies Bank policy, which for more than a decade has encouraged community participation in Bank-supported projects. Sociological considerations were added to the Bank's operational manual statement on project design and appraisal in 1984 (OMS 2.20), specifying that effective project implementation requires the full commitment of all beneficiaries and associated stakeholders and that to be effective a project appraisal should verify that affected parties were fully informed and involved in project identification and preparation.

The operational directive on collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) also urges Bank staff "as a matter of Bank policy" to develop contacts and operational collaboration with NGOs (OD 10.70). The directive defines NGOs as "private organization that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, or undertake community development"

At identification of an EA category "A" project, or as soon as the project is classified as a category "A" project, any borrower who does not consult with local NGOs, or does not seek and consider the informed views of the affected parties through the release and public comment on the relevant EA, are considered to be out of compliance with this policy. It is therefore unlikely, in such cases, that the Bank would continue to support that project. EA requirements should be reviewed well in advance of the implementation of any project to ensure compliance with the principles outlined in the EA OD

The EA OD's provision for public consultation reflects a larger social trend. Forces are converging to convince both government and development agencies to be more responsive to public concerns and participation because popular support is a key factor in project viability. In some countries, this trend has helped to motivate a popular shift towards democracy. Experience with "people-centered" development is growing and gaining acceptance and attention.

8.1.2 Policy of the Vietnam Government (GOV)

Vietnam is a socialist country. The State is determined by the fundamental principle "*of people, from people and for people*". The democratic approach to the social management of GOV is expressed in the basic principle of "*people know, people discuss and people control*" all activities of the Government.

At present, based on these basic principles, all policies, programs or projects of the Government, private and/or foreign investors should be disclosed and discussed with the people in the affected areas so that the reasonable comments and concerns of project affected people (PAP) are fully considered and incorporated.

In recent years, the rapid pace of industrialization and urbanization has impacted environmental quality, causing adverse impacts on public health, the general ecology and associated economy in various regions in Vietnam. As a result, inclusion of relevant environmental considerations in the socio-economic development decision process have become an important issue, and compliance is of concern by not only to the Government (MoNRE, DoNRE, MPI, Ministry of Industry) but also affected parties associated with the project.

To avoid negative impacts on project affected people, Governmental Decree N 175/CP issued on 18 April 1994 required that all projects in the development of industry, energy, transport, water resource, agriculture, etc. should conduct a compliant EIA study meeting the requirements of the environmental management authorities and that the contents of EIA reports include predicted impacts and mitigation measures must be discussed with the PAP.

The PAP should submit their comments and concerns to the project proponents through their authorised representatives, e.g. Governmental agencies (the People Committee, People Council) and/or socio-political organizations (Fatherland Front, Farmers Association, Women Union etc.) or non-government organizations (e.g. Vietnam Association for the Conservation of the Nature and Environment, Biological Association, Economic Association, Foresters Association etc.). These organizations should collect all comments from the local people and send them to the environmental management authorities (DoNRE at provincial level or MoNRE at central level) or even to Provincial People's Council or National Assembly. During the environmental review process, all comments and requirements of the PAP should be discussed and conclusions reported to the project proponents, so that the project can develop proper alternatives and implement measures for mitigation of the negative impacts. The project will receive an investment license, only after appropriate modification of location, design, capacity and/or technology of the project to meet the requirement of environmental protection and resettlement.

Relating to compensation for the PAP who lost land, dwellings and/or income as a result of the projects, the GOV issued Decree N 22/1998/ND-CP (24 April 1998).

This Decree is the legal base for preparation, implementation of proper resettlement action plan (RAP) which supports the PAP in finding new jobs, new settlement sites, maintain living standard and avoid adverse impacts of the project on the local socio-economy. In the recent years, various policies and regulations of the Government and provincial PC issued to create more chances for public consultation, more support in compensation rates to PAHs so that their life will be improved. This project will use the nearest policies of the Government and province in public consultation.

8.2 Aims of Public Consultation and Information Dissemination

Information dissemination to, consultation with, and participation of affected people and involved agencies: (i) reduce the potential for conflicts, (ii) help to establish a comprehensive environmental management plan and thus, maximize the project socio-economic benefit, (iii) minimize the risk of project delays, and (iv) enable the project to design the resettlement and rehabilitation program as a comprehensive development program to fit the needs and priorities of the affected people, thereby maximizing the economic and social benefits of the project investment.

Public consultation and information dissemination was scheduled for two phases: pre-construction (project preparation) and project implementation.

8.3 Public Consultation and Information Dissemination During the Pre-construction Phase

During project preparation stage from November 2001 to August 2002, the following activities were carried out sequentially by PC2 and/or provincial energy services:

8.3.1 Information and Discussion with Local Authorities on the Line Route

During the field survey for the F/S, the PC2's Consultants discussed with the Commune authority on the project line route to find the best route with minimal effects on compensation and minimal impacts on the environment.

In meetings with local authorities PC2 also proposed compensation and rehabilitation policies, mechanism for complaints.

After the line routes have been designed, the Consultants of PC2 sent the designed line route to the communes for their further comments.

8.3.2 Impact Survey and Statistics

Based on the agreed line route, survey teams had realized the route at site, and coordinated with the commune officials to make a list of PAPs' affected land and crops. The socio-economic survey forms were delivered to affected households (for each commune). The survey is carried out by the District Compensation Committee, with the participation of the commune authority.

8.3.3 Meetings with PAPs

When the survey finished, District Compensation Committee in coordination with the commune officials held meetings with PAPs having land in the ROW and with village representatives. In these meetings officials informed the participants of the project purposes; presented the project impacts on houses, land and crops in detail; introduce the principles and policies of compensation and advised people not to build new structures in the designed ROW. PAPs were consulted on the entitlement policy, property affected, and the compensation amount to each household. If PAH agree they will sign the inventory.

From the reviewing programs by filling questionnaires), the project has received strong support from the local authorities as well as PAHs. PAHs want to have good policy for resettlement.

8.3.4 Approval and Clearance by Provincial Authority

After working with the communes, the compensation document was sent to Steering Committee, which includes the Department of Finance and Price, Planning and Investment, Agriculture and Rural Development, and DoNRE. The committee reviewed the related documents and recommended to the Chairman of the People Committee for signing the compensation.

8.3.5 Consultation and Clearance on EIA

Based on the survey result, for the duration of September 2002- July 2003 PC2 has prepared a draft EIA to submit to EVN, WB and concerned DoSTEs and PPCs for review. So far 6 of 8 related Provincial DoSTEs (now DoNRE) have approved EIA report of the project in the Southern Regions.

In September 2003 the WB's Consultants is collaborating with PC2 to revise and rewrite the drafted EIA report to meet the WB requirement.

8.4 Public Consultation and Information Dissemination during the Construction Phase

Public consultation and information dissemination during project implementation is of great importance. The following information campaign will be carried out.

8.4.1 Information to the Local Authority

Before the project starts, the first task for PC2 PMU is to assist the Provincial Steering Committee to organize meetings with involved departments of the project provinces to discuss all the aspects of the project, including implementation of RAP, EIA, environmental monitoring.

8.4.2 Information to the Local People

All environment impacts, land acquisition and other impacts induced during construction as well as operation of the project, if any, will be announced in meetings with local people at every commune so as to find prompt solution in order to avoid conflicts and implementation delays.

At each commune at least two meetings with commune PC, social organisations and PAHs, will be held. PC2 and its PMU will be responsible for replying to all requirements and questions of the PAHs and stakeholders.

Hochiminh City, September 7-10, 2003

Hanoi, September 15-22, 2003

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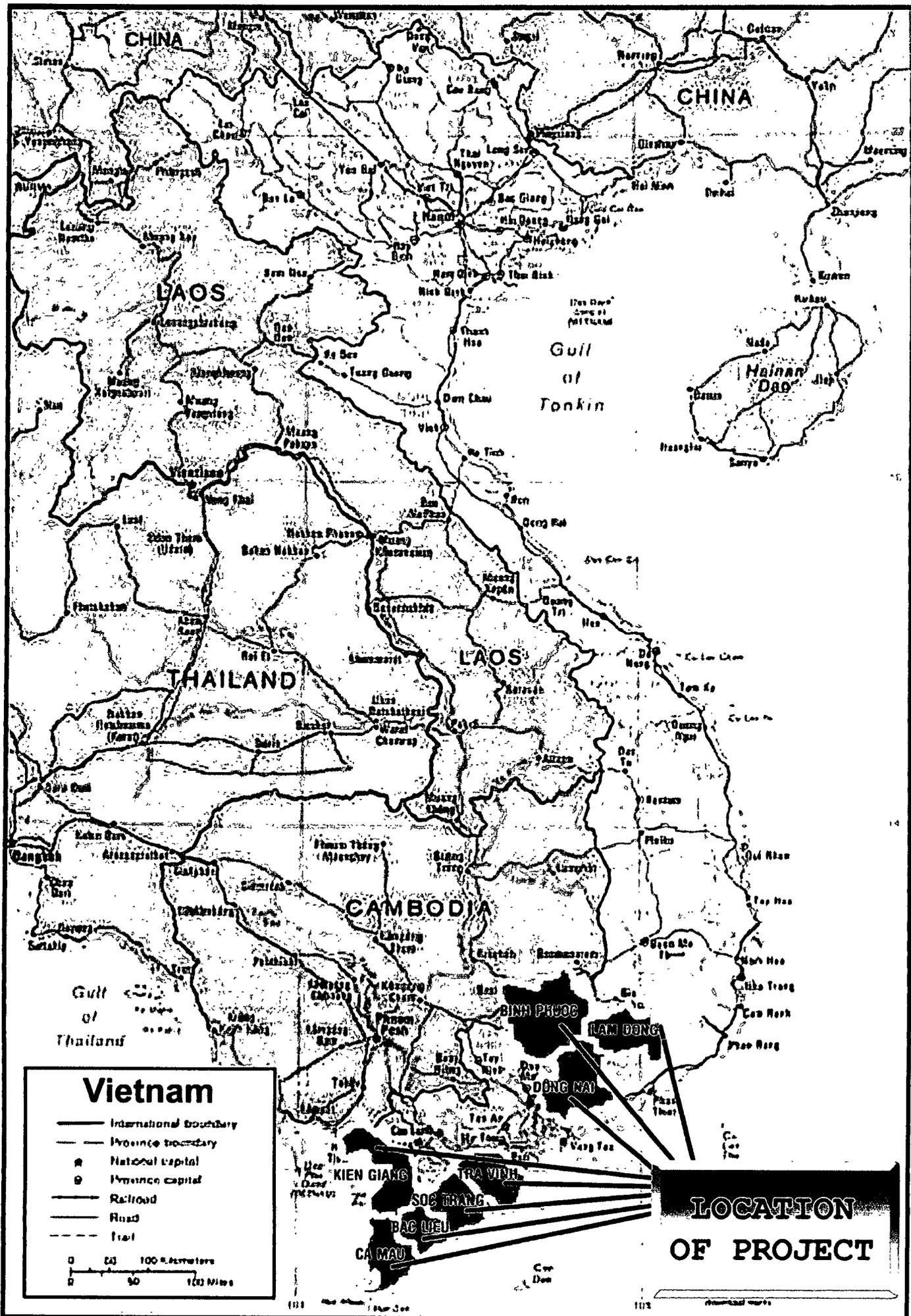
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List of Appendices

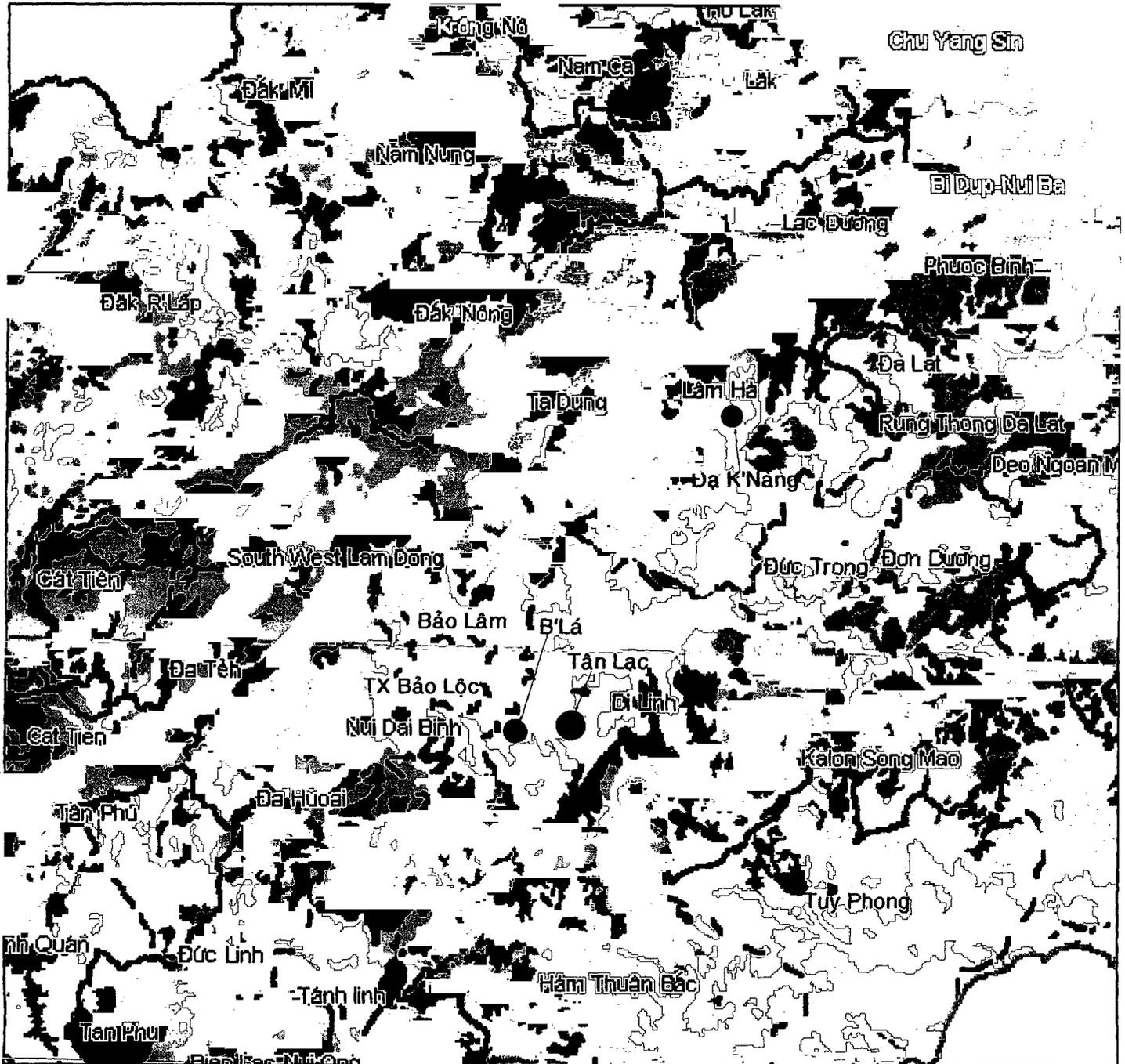
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LOCATION OF PROJECT / KHU VỰC DỰ ÁN LAM DONG PROVINCE / TỈNH LÂM ĐỒNG

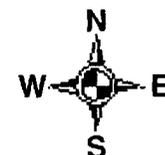


Vegetation type / Kiểu rừng

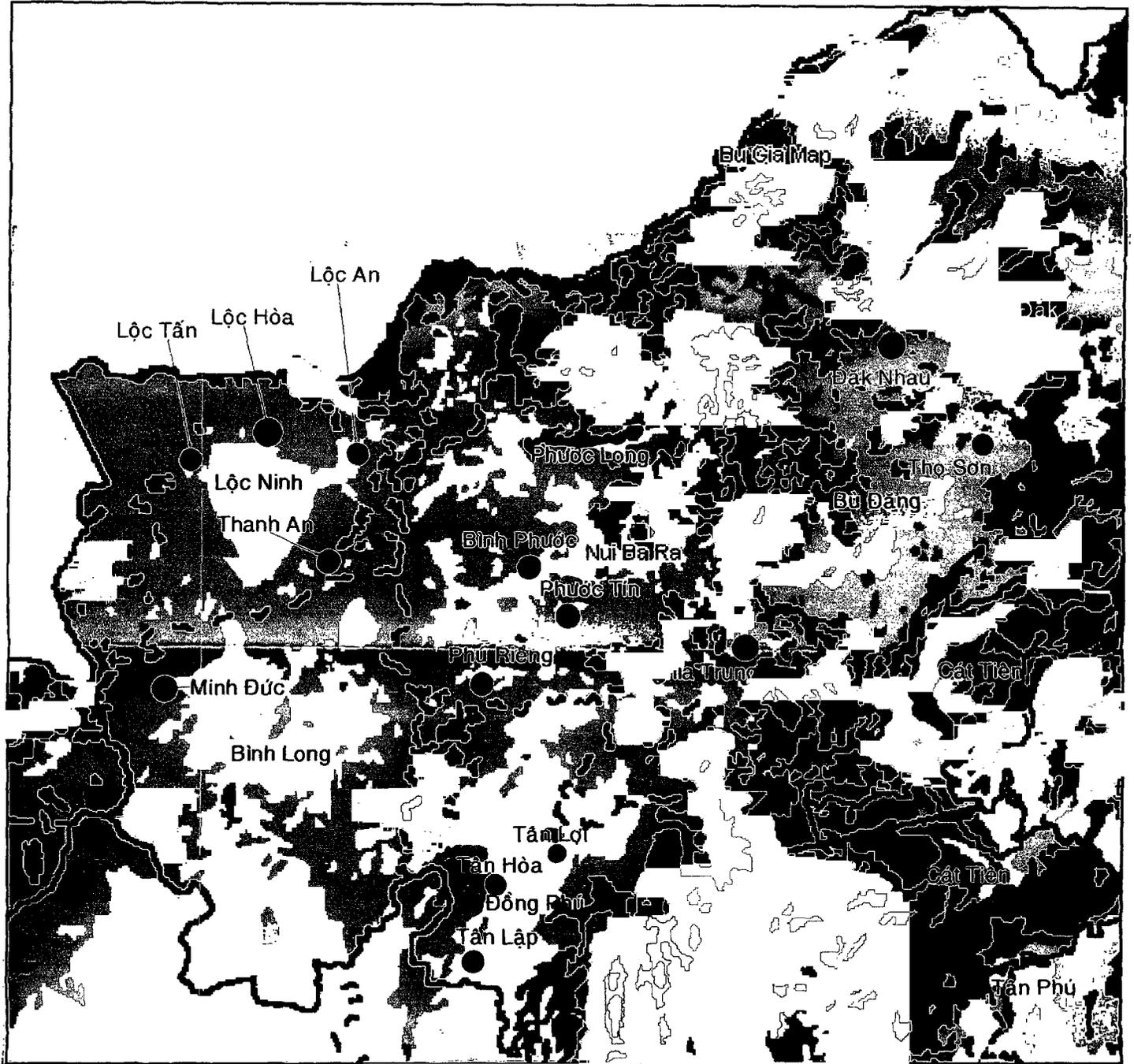
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- Coniferous forest / Rừng lá kim
- Deciduous forest / Rừng rụng lá (khộp)
- Semi-deciduous / Rừng nửa rụng lá
- Limestone forest / Rừng núi đá
- Bamboo / Rừng tre nứa
- Plantation forest / Rừng trồng
- Grassland and scrub / Đất trống
- Agricultural land / Đất nông nghiệp
- Water bodies / Mặt nước
- Mangrove / Rừng ngập mặn
- Melaleuca / Rừng tràm

Legend / Chú giải

- Protected area / Khu bảo vệ
- Province border / Ranh giới tỉnh
- - - District border / Ranh giới huyện
- Project area / Xã nằm trong dự án



LOCATION OF PROJECT / KHU VỰC DỰ AN BINH PHUOC PROVINCE / TỈNH BÌNH PHƯỚC

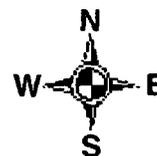


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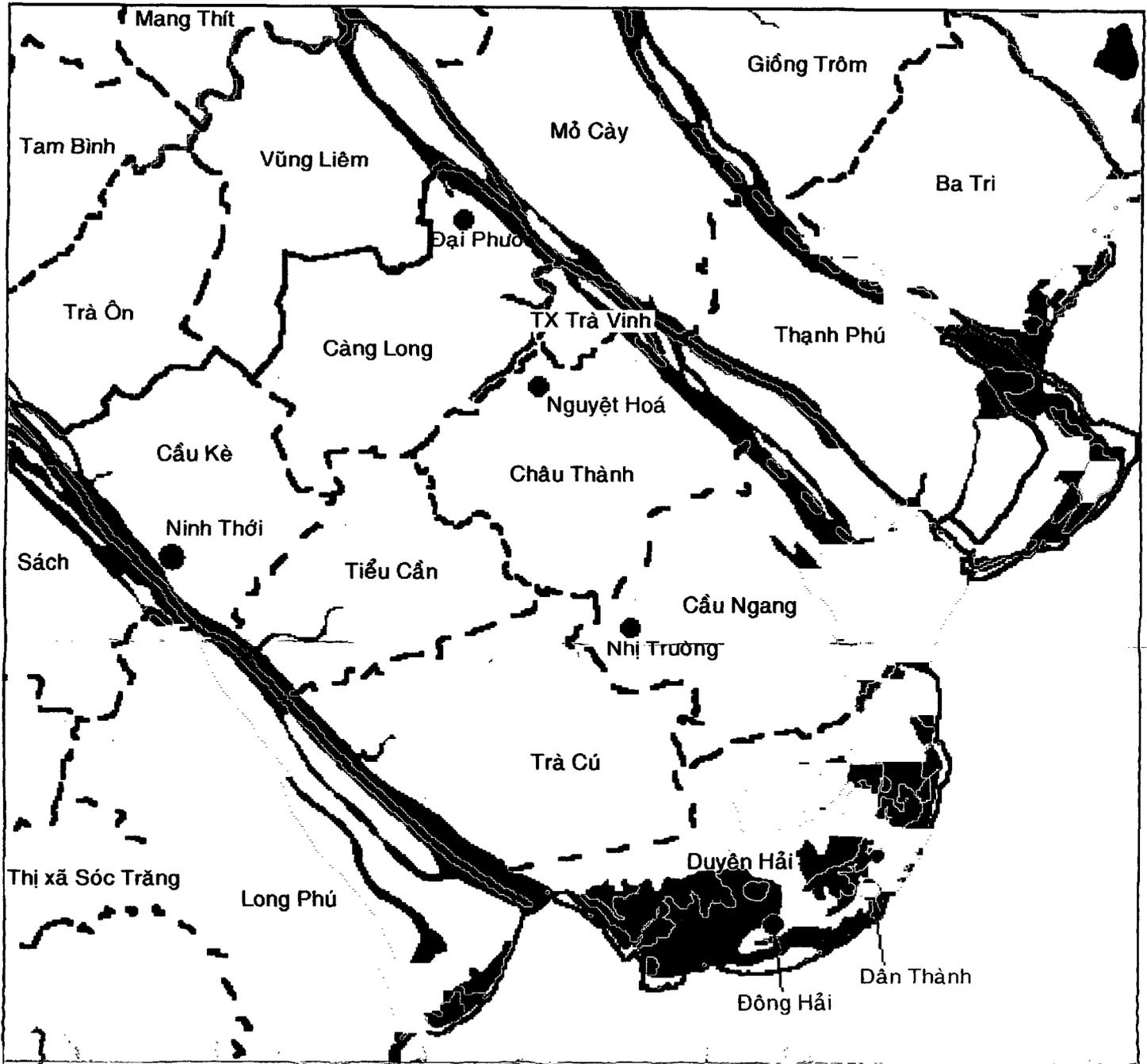
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LOCATION OF PROJECT / KHU VỰC DỰ ÁN TRA VINH PROVINCE / TỈNH TRÀ VINH

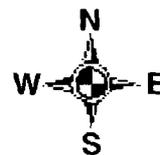


Vegetation type / Kiểu rừng

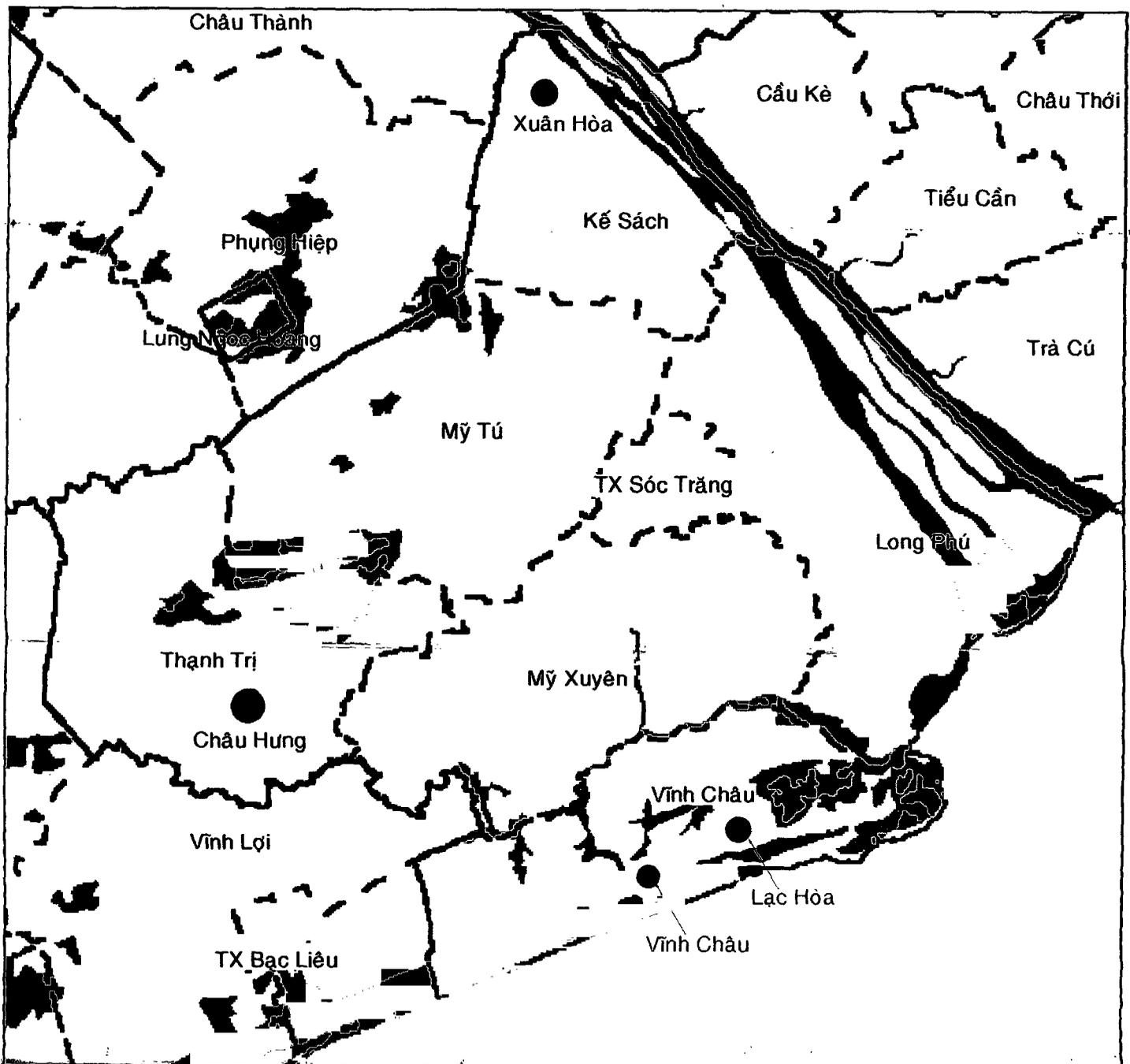
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LOCATION OF PROJECT / KHU VỰC DỰ ÁN SOC TRANG PROVINCE / TỈNH SÓC TRĂNG

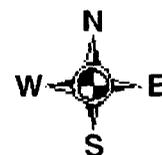


Vegetation type / Kiểu rừng

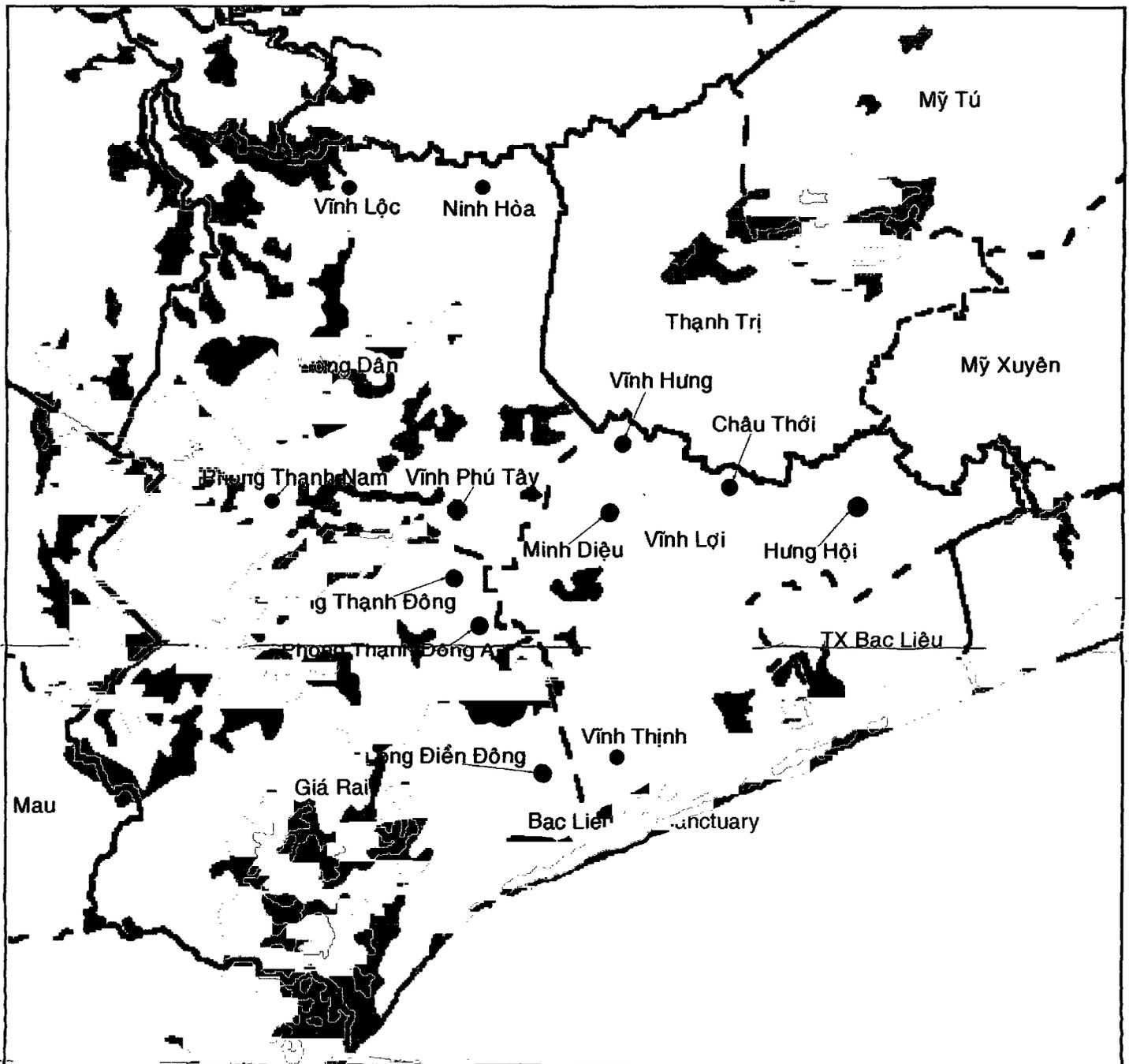
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- Coniferous forest / Rừng lá kim
- Deciduous forest / Rừng rụng lá (khộp)
- Semi-deciduous / Rừng nửa rụng lá
- Limestone forest / Rừng núi đá
- Bamboo / Rừng tre nứa
- Plantation forest / Rừng trồng
- Grassland and scrub / Đất trống
- Agricultural land / Đất nông nghiệp
- Water bodies / Mặt nước
- Mangrove / Rừng ngập mặn
- Melaleuca / Rừng tràm

Legend / Chú giải

- Protected area / Khu bảo vệ
- Province border / Ranh giới tỉnh
- District border / Ranh giới huyện
- Project area / Xã nằm trong dự án



LOCATION OF PROJECT / KHU VỰC DỰ ÁN BAC LIEU PROVINCE / TỈNH BẠC LIÊU

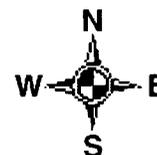


Vegetation type / Kiểu rừng

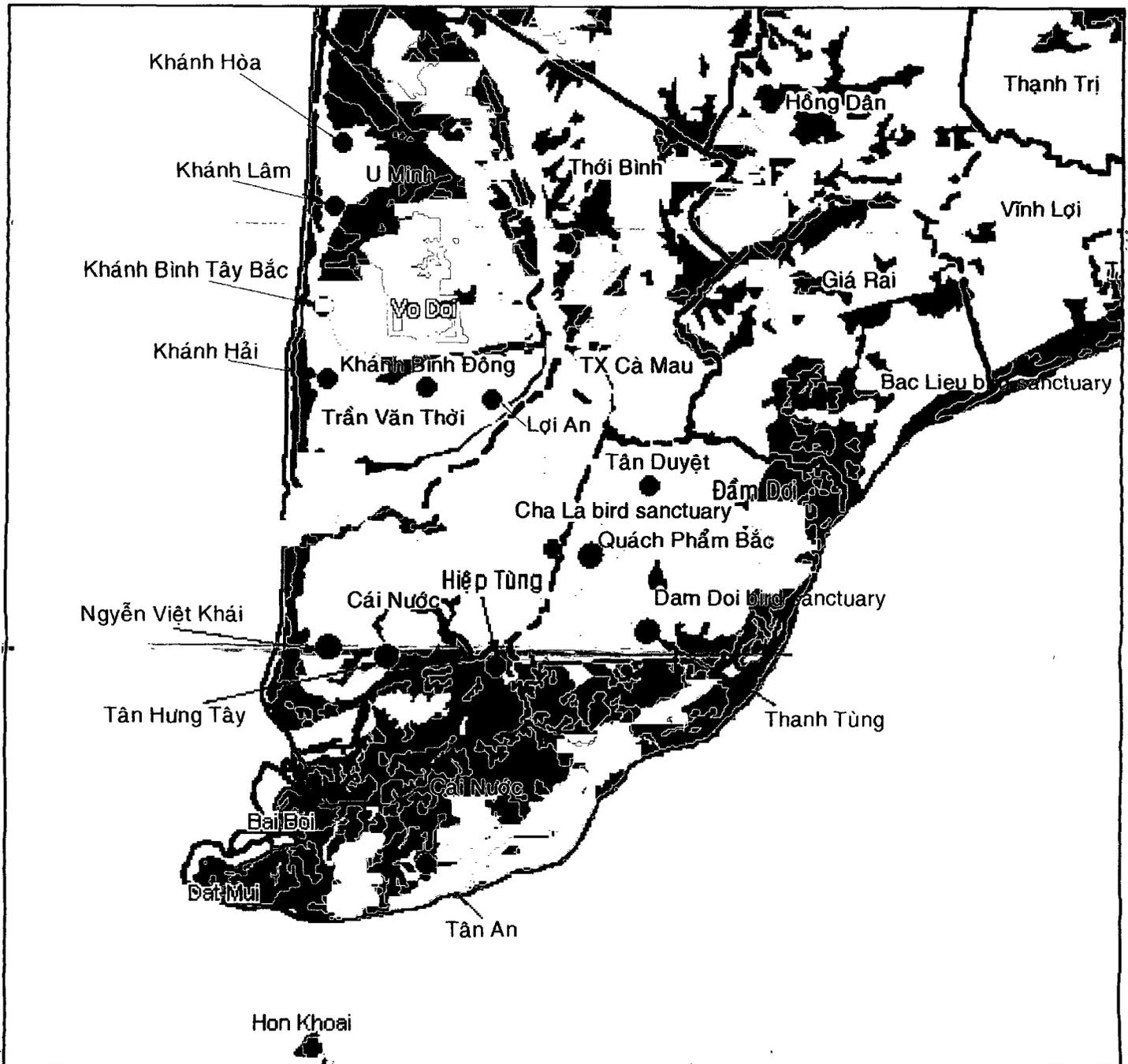
- Evergreen forest / Rừng thường xanh
- Coniferous forest / Rừng lá kim
- Deciduous forest / Rừng rụng lá (khộp)
- Semi-deciduous / Rừng nửa rụng lá
- Limestone forest / Rừng núi đá
- Bamboo / Rừng tre nứa
- Plantation forest / Rừng trồng
- Grassland and scrub / Đất trống
- Agricultural land / Đất nông nghiệp
- Water bodies / Mặt nước
- Mangrove / Rừng ngập mặn
- Melaleuca / Rừng tràm

Legend / Chú giải

- Protected area / Khu bảo vệ
- Province border / Ranh giới tỉnh
- - - District border / Ranh giới huyện
- Project area / Xã nằm trong dự án



LOCATION OF PROJECT / KHU VỰC DỰ ÁN CA MAU PROVINCE / TỈNH CÀ MAU

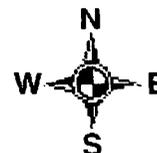


Vegetation type / Kiểu rừng

- Evergreen forest / Rừng thường xanh
- Coniferous forest / Rừng lá kim
- Deciduous forest / Rừng rụng lá (khộp)
- Semi-deciduous / Rừng nửa rụng lá
- Limestone forest / Rừng núi đá
- Bamboo / Rừng tre nứa
- Plantation forest / Rừng trồng
- Grassland and scrub / Đất trống
- Agricultural land / Đất nông nghiệp
- Water bodies / Mặt nước
- Mangrove / Rừng ngập mặn
- Melaleuca / Rừng tràm

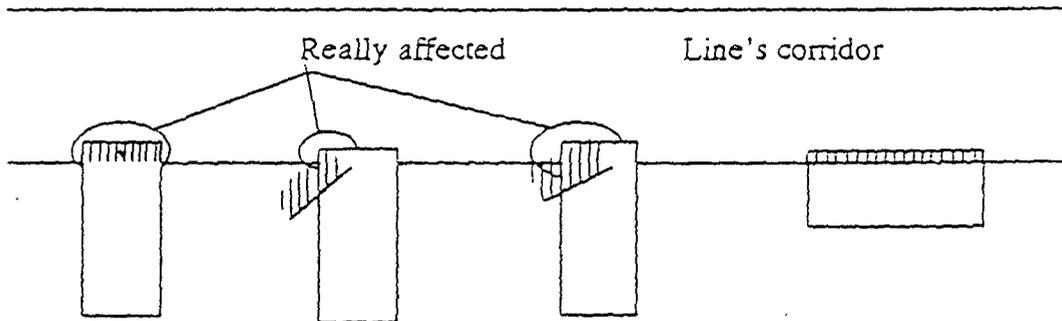
Legend / Chú giải

- Protected area / Khu bảo vệ
- Province border / Ranh giới tỉnh
- - - District border / Ranh giới huyện
- Project area / Xã nằm trong dự án

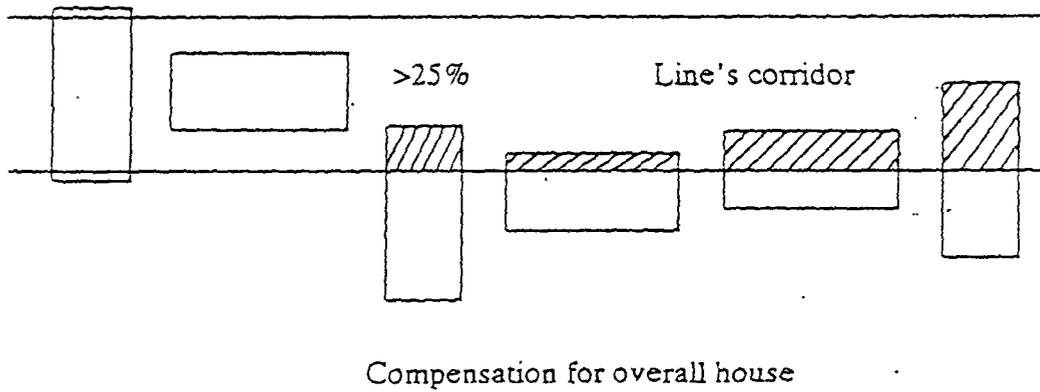


Appendix:

1. Description of calculating method for houses affected partly

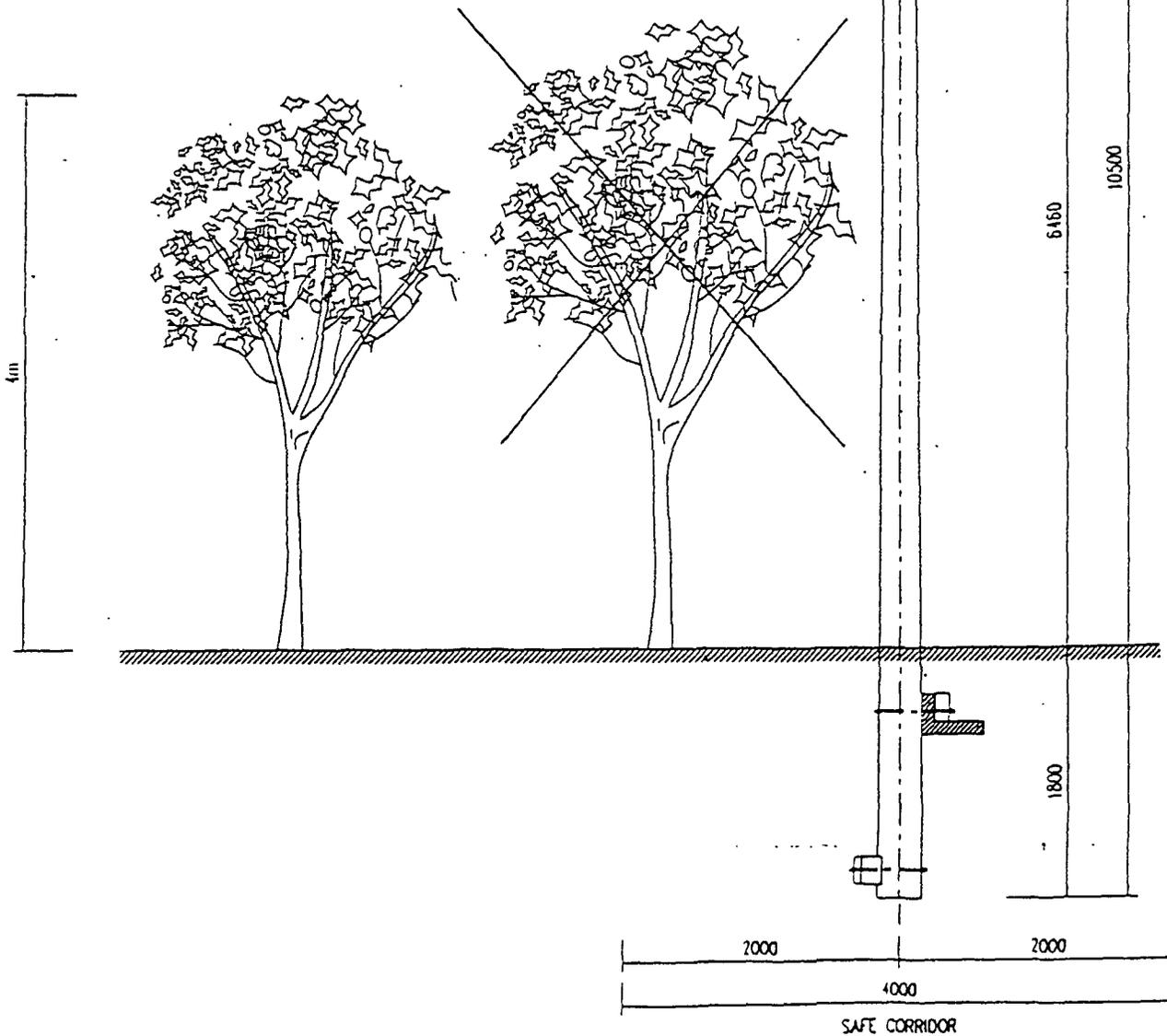
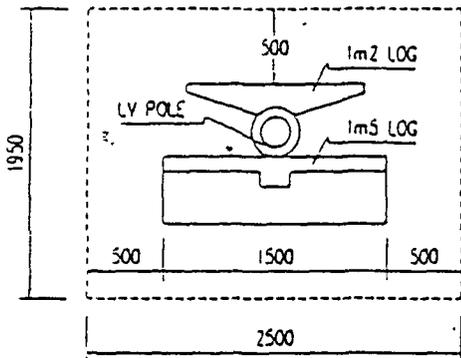


2. Description of calculating method for houses affected wholly.



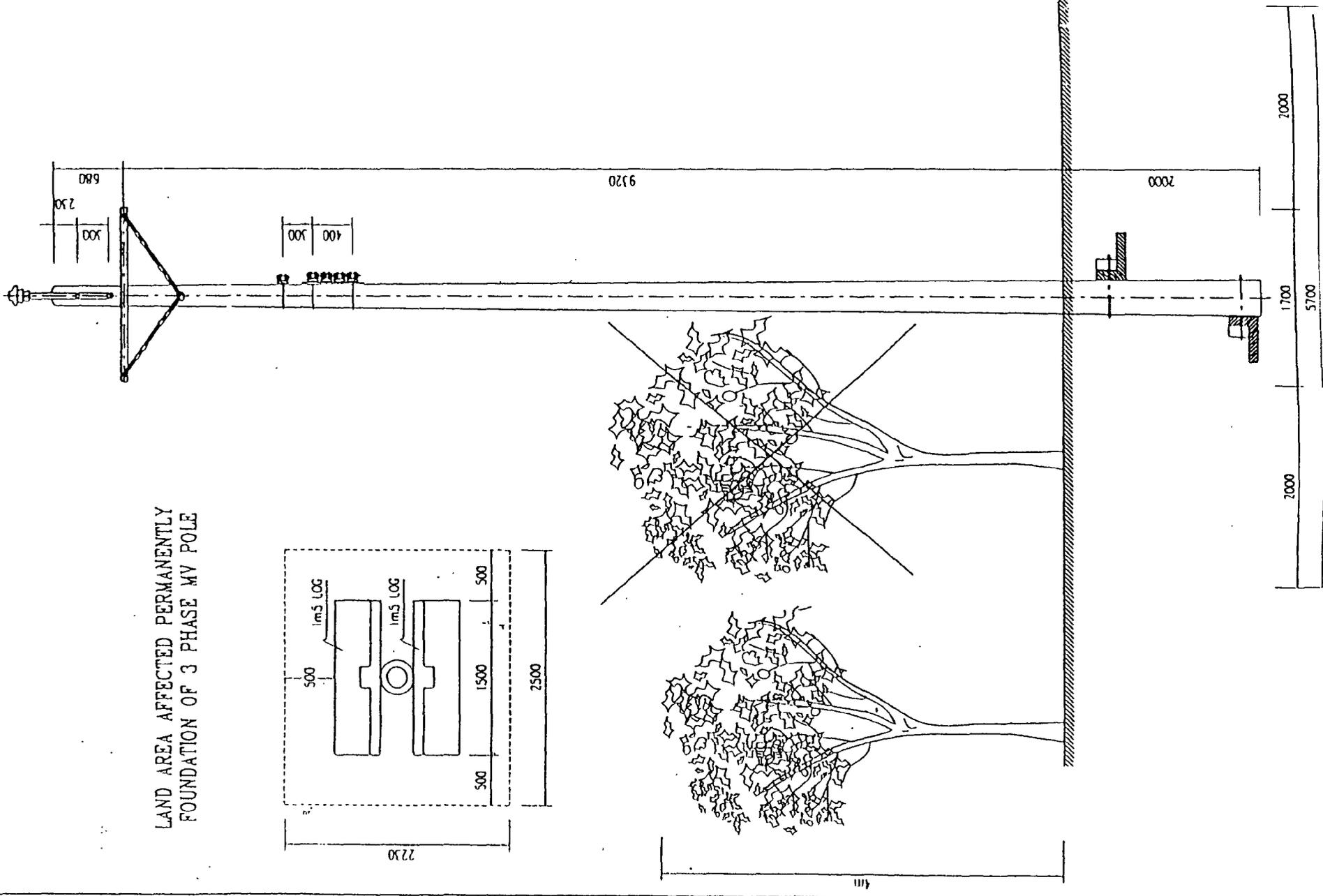
1 PHASE MV MIXED LV POLE

LAND AREA AFFECTED PERMANENTLY
FOUNDATION OF 1 PHASE MV POLE

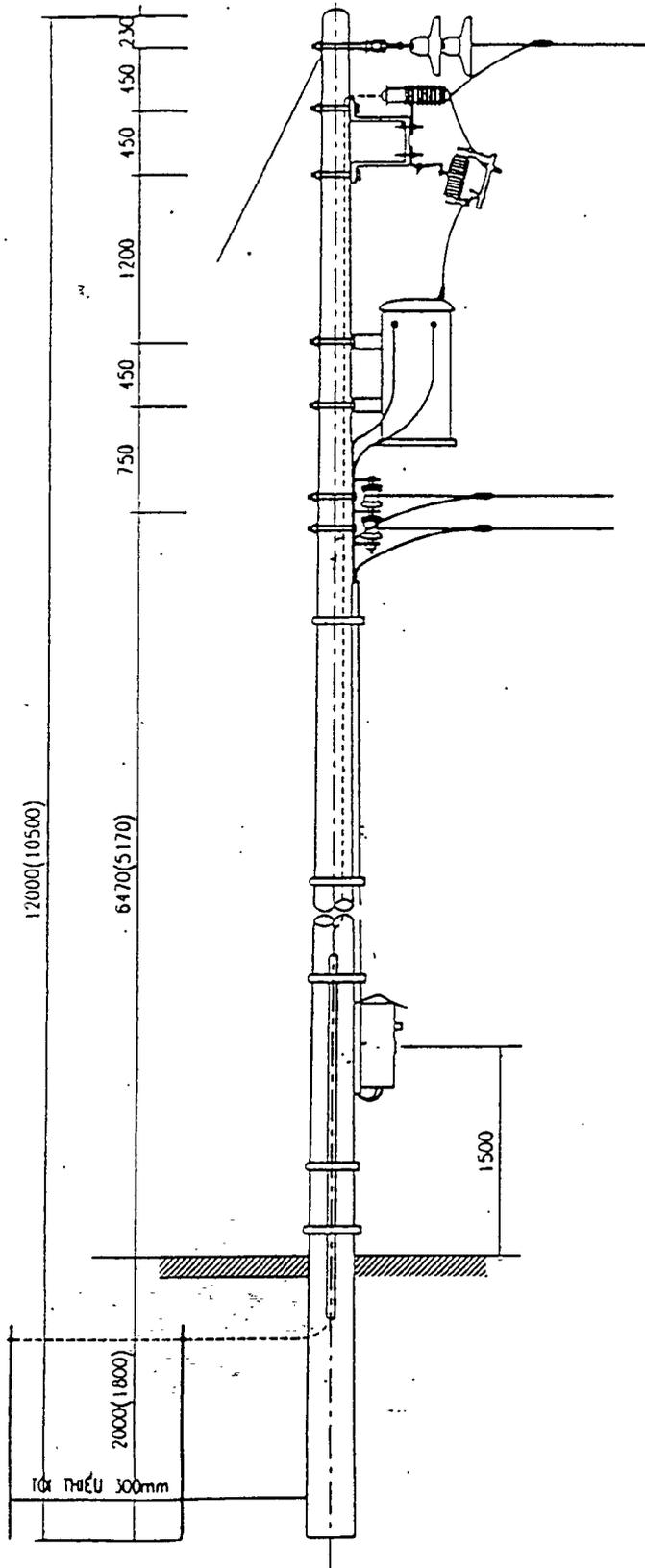


3 PHASE MV MIXED LV POLE

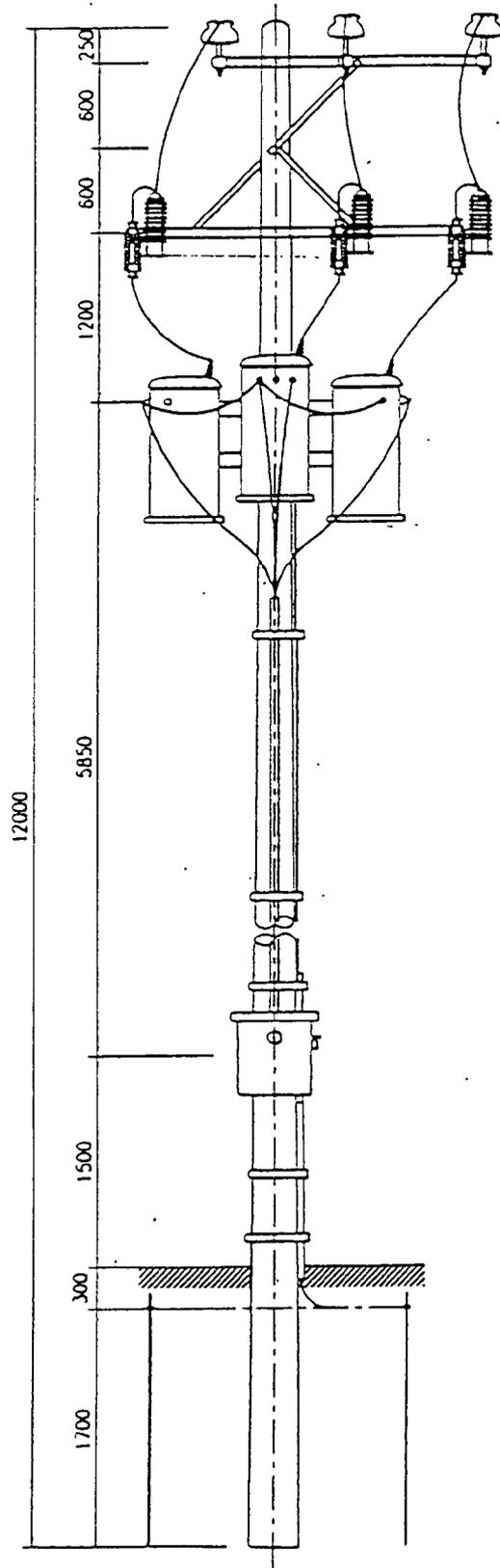
LAND AREA AFFECTED PERMANENTLY
FOUNDATION OF 3 PHASE MV POLE



1 PHASE POLE MOUNTING SUBSTATION

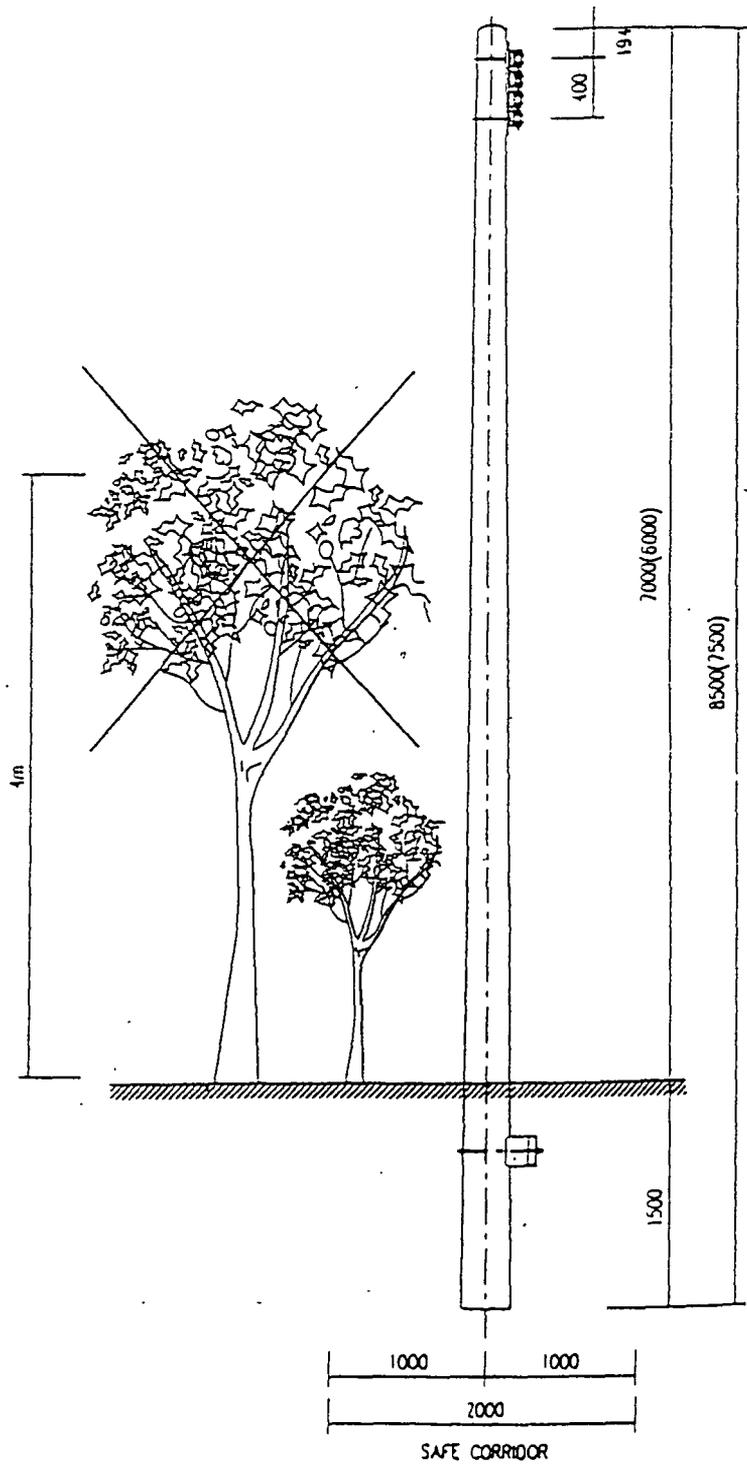
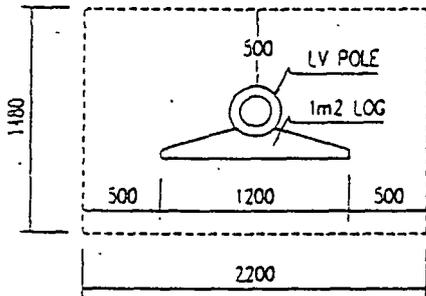


3 PHASE POLE MOUNTING SUBSTATION



LV POLE

LAND AREA AFFECTED PERMANENTLY
FOUNDATION OF LV POLE



Appendix 2: List of Conservation Areas in the Project's Provinces

Province – Conservation	Subject of Conservation	National Park (ha)	Nature Reserve (ha)	Cultural Historical Environmental Sites (ha)	Wetland (ha)	Distance to Nearest Commune (km)
LAM DONG						
Cattien	Dipterocarp forest, crocodiles, <i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i> , <i>Bosgaurus</i>	38,900 (10,000 in Lam Dong)	-	-	-	40
Bidup – Nui Ba	Sub-tropical hill forest, <i>Ducampopinus</i> , <i>Krempfit</i> , <i>Pinus dalatensis</i> , endemic birds, primates	-	73,972	-	-	30
Dankia	Lake	-	-	-	300	20
Tuyen Lam	Lake, water birds	-	-	-	200	20
Dalat Forest	Pine forest	-	-	32,051	-	20
DONG NAI						
Cattien	Dipterocarp forest, crocodiles, large mammals	38,900 (20,000 in Dong Nai)	-	-	-	25
Trian Reservoir	Reservoir	-	-	-	32,300	2
BINH PHUOC						
Cattien	Dipterocarp forest, <i>Bosgaurus</i> , large mammals	38,900 (8,900 in Binh Phuoc)	-	-	-	30
Bugiamap	Tropical forest, large mammals	-	22,330	-	-	20
Bara	Historical site	-	-	940	-	25
BAC LIEU						
Bac lieu Sanctuary	Bird Mangrove forest, native and migratory birds	-	127	-	-	8
CA MAU						
Namcan	Mangrove forest, migratory birds	-	-	4,472	-	20
Ngochien	Estuary natural reserve	-	-	24,000	-	25
Damdoi (Lower Uminh)	Mangrove forest, migratory birds, small mammals	-	-	3,724	-	5
Chala Sanctuary	Bird Mangrove forest, migratory birds	-	-	129	-	3
Ong Trang canal	Reptiles, amphibians	-	-	-	-	25
KIEN GIANG						
Hon Chong	Limestone landscape	-	-	-	3,495	55
Nui Cam	<i>Aquilaria crassna</i>	-	1,500	-	-	50
Phuquoc Island	Dipterocarp forest, large bats	-	31,422	-	-	70
TRA VINH	No					
SOCTRANG	No					

Sources: IUCN, MOSTE – Map of Natural Conservation Areas of Vietnam, 2001

Note: Distance to nearest commune is "direct distance" but not distance by road

Appendix 3: An Example of Meeting Minutes on Public Consultation

Please contact PC 1 for more information on Consultation Meeting Records

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Nội dung: Đóng góp các ý kiến của các tham vấn về đánh giá tác động môi trường (EIA). Kế hoạch đền bù tái định cư (RAP) của các xã bổ sung (đợt 2) Dự án Năng lượng nông thôn I - khu vực miền Nam.

Hôm nay, ngày 10 tháng 6 năm 2003. Tại văn phòng UBND xã FACTA huyện Yên Định tỉnh Thanh Hóa.

Chúng tôi gồm đại diện các cơ quan, ban ngành, đoàn thể, tổ chức xã hội, nhân dân có trong danh sách đính kèm.

Sau khi nghe đại diện của Hội đồng đền bù Dự án Năng lượng nông thôn khu vực miền Nam trình bày tóm tắt nội dung RAP&EIA của Dự án, Chúng tôi có các ý kiến đóng góp như sau:

Cần ưu tiên tổ chức triển khai ngay một đội công nhân của huyện Công khai biên tập tất cả những thửa đất nông nghiệp của xã để có thể quản lý và thu thuế. Cần ưu tiên xây dựng cầu đường, xây dựng trường học, trạm y tế, trạm điện, trạm cấp nước tại ấp tại bãi, và các thôn lân cận xã để ưu tiên cho người dân. Cần ưu tiên xây dựng trường học, trạm y tế, trạm điện, trạm cấp nước tại ấp tại bãi, và các thôn lân cận xã để ưu tiên cho người dân.

Đại diện một số hộ dân xã Công khai trình bày ý kiến.

Hội đồng đền bù tiếp thu ý kiến của dân.

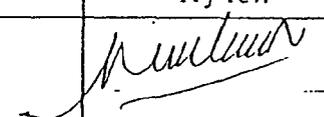
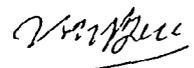
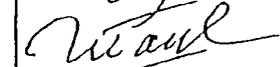
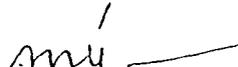
Bà con đề nghị sớm triển khai thi công xây dựng, người dân mong đợi có tiền đền bù để có tiền sinh hoạt và tiếp tục mua sắm vật tư.

Chúng tôi xin Công khai ưu tiên giải quyết đền bù theo chế độ của Nhà nước và tổ chức phát huy vai trò của Ban đền bù.

DANH SÁCH ĐẠI BIỂU THAM DỰ ĐUỐC HỢP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Định kèm theo: Biên bản cuộc họp ngày 19 tháng 06 năm 2023.

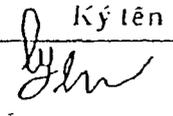
Tại UBND xã Lạc Hòa huyện Vĩnh Châu tỉnh Sóc Trăng.

TT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ	Thành phần xã hội	Ký tên
1	Dương Kim Châu	Thị trấn phước Kiết - Lạc Hòa - T.C		
2	Dương Văn Tài	Ấp 12 - Phường Cầu Lộ - Lạc Hòa - T.C		
3	Tô Minh Nghiê Lê Văn Đào	Thị trấn phước Kiết - Lạc Hòa - T.C		
4	Nguyễn Văn Tỉnh	Chủ tịch dân Lạc Hòa		
5	Lê Văn Đanh	Phó chủ tịch dân Lạc Hòa		
6	Trương Trọng	Chủ tịch Hội Nông Dân		
7	Trạch Kinh	Trưởng Ban cấp Ấp Đai Bùn		
8	Châu Thị Mỹ	Nhóm dân cấp Ấp Đai Bùn		
9	Trạch Văn	Nhóm dân cấp Ấp Đai Bùn		
10	Kim Huyền	,		
11	Kim Anh	,		
12	Nguyễn Thị Non	,		NA

DANH SÁCH ĐẠI BIỂU THAM DỰ QUỐC HỘI THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Đính kèm theo: Biên bản cuộc họp ngày _____ tháng _____ năm _____.

Tại UBND xã _____ huyện _____ tỉnh _____.

TT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ	Thành phần xã hội	Ký tên
1	Tông Thị Hợp	Nhóm dân cư Phố Bắc		
2	Tông Thị Hoàn	Nhóm dân cư Phố Bắc		
3	Trần Thị Song	"		S
4	Kim Hoàng Thu	"		THOL
5	Lý Văn Quy	"		Quang
6	Trần Văn Sơn	"		W
7	Trần Thị Bích	"		B
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc Lập - Tự Do - Hạnh Phúc

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Nội dung: Đóng góp các ý kiến của các tham vấn về đánh giá tác động môi trường (EIA) Kế hoạch đền bù tái định cư (RAP) của các xã bổ sung (lot 2) Dự án Năng lượng nông thôn I - khu vực miền Nam.

Hôm nay, ngày 28 tháng 07 năm 2003. Tại văn phòng UBND xã Xuân Hòa huyện Lạc Thủy tỉnh Lai Châu

Chúng tôi gồm đại diện các cơ quan, ban ngành, đoàn thể, tổ chức xã hội, nhân dân có trong danh sách đính kèm.

Sau khi nghe đại diện của Hội đồng đền bù Dự án Năng lượng nông thôn khu vực miền Nam trình bày tóm tắt nội dung RAP&EIA của Dự án, Chúng tôi có các ý kiến đóng góp như sau:

Xuân Hòa là một vùng nông thôn sâu, trước đây là vùng Cỏ Cành mang được nhà nước đầu tư nhiều công trình trong đó có điện tưới nông thôn nhưng chưa phủ được khắp toàn xã.

Đặc biệt là nay có dự án WB (RAP-EIA) được nhà nước quan tâm bổ sung đất π cho xã chúng tôi. Đã có chứng từ mặt phân khí, quan tâm thực hiện tốt dự án. Lần này cũng như đợt trước.

Về giá đền bù như đơn giá đã qui của UBND Tỉnh phải duyệt mặt thừa đất và phù hợp với hàng tồn được nhà dân chúng tôi đồng thuận hưởng ứng.

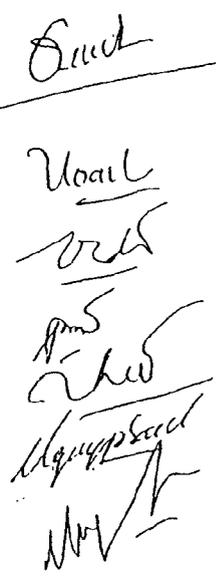
Ưm nhà nước kéo xong đường điện trung hạ thế' như là: chúng tôi ủng hộ tư kéo rãnh hố và lấp đất kê vào nhà để sử dụng cho tốt công trình.

Khi công trình đi ngang qua Điều an bị hưởng đến nhà của họ. Họ hợp mùa mưa này chúng tôi sử dụng đất. Nếu không như khi có mưa nhà nước cần phải di dời chúng tôi ở đây như theo giá đền bù, quyết định 385 của UBND Tỉnh Sóc Trăng.

Đề nghị phân đất tốt không yêu cầu bồi hoàn.

DANH SÁCH ĐẠI BIỂU THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Đính kèm theo: Biên bản cuộc họp ngày _____ tháng _____ năm _____
 Tại UBND xã Xuân Hòa huyện Chợ Mới tỉnh Bắc Giang

TT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ	Thành phần xã hội	Ký tên
1	Phạm Văn Thái	Ấp Mã Bưởi, xã Xuân Hòa, KS, BT	ĐVT. UBND xã Xuân Hòa	
2	Nguyễn Văn Quý	Ấp Hòa Phú, xã Xuân Hòa, KS, BT	CF. Hội Cựu Chiến Sĩ xã	
3	Phạm Văn Tiến	Ấp Hòa Thành, xã Xuân Hòa, KS, BT	CF. Hội Phụ Nữ xã	
4	Phạm Thị Loan	Ấp Hòa Lộc, xã Xuân Hòa, KS, BT	ĐVT. Đoàn TNCS HCM xã	
5	Nguyễn Văn Dũng	Ấp Hòa An, xã Xuân Hòa, KS, BT	CF. Hội Cựu Chiến Sĩ xã	
6	Phạm Hải Hoàng Tâm	Ấp Hòa Hải, xã Xuân Hòa, KS, BT	CF. Hội Cựu Chiến Sĩ xã	
7	Đặng Văn Phúc	Ấp Hòa Thành, xã Xuân Hòa, KS, BT	ĐVT. Đoàn TNCS HCM xã	
8	Nguyễn Phúc Sang	Ấp Hòa Phú, xã Xuân Hòa, KS, BT	ĐVT. Đoàn TNCS HCM xã	
9	Chê Hiệp Sĩ	Ấp Hòa Phú, xã Xuân Hòa, KS, BT	ĐVT. Đoàn TNCS HCM xã	

Xác nhận
 UBND xã


BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Nội dung: Đóng góp các ý kiến của các tham vấn về đánh giá tác động môi trường (EIA).
Kế hoạch đền bù tái định cư (RAP) của các xã bổ sung (đợt 2) Dự án Năng lượng
nông thôn I - khu vực miền Nam.

Hôm nay, ngày 11 tháng 06 năm 2003. Tại văn phòng UBND xã Vĩnh Châu
huyện Vĩnh Châu tỉnh Sóc Trăng.

Chúng tôi gồm đại diện các cơ quan, ban ngành, đoàn thể, tổ chức xã hội, nhân dân có
trong danh sách đính kèm.

Sau khi nghe đại diện của Hội đồng đền bù Dự án Năng lượng nông thôn khu vực miền
Nam trình bày tóm tắt nội dung RAP&EIA của Dự án, Chúng tôi có các ý kiến đóng góp như
sau:

Sau khi Hội Tổ Minh Hiền thu thập một số
đồng đến ban của huyện, cấp, khi báo cáo
tất cả thông tin và chính sách, đến ban và
mục đích yêu cầu để lập ý kiến theo văn
cùng đồng tại xã Vĩnh Châu và sau đó

~~.....~~
Số 385/QĐ.HC.01 ngày 16/04/2001

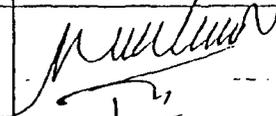
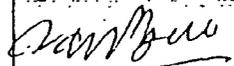
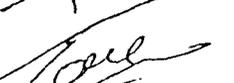
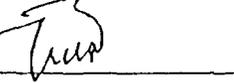
Căn cứ UBND tỉnh Sóc Trăng về việc phê duyệt
đến giờ đến ban thiết kế, gửi phân phát bản
cũ cấp trình duyệt dự án Năng lượng nông
thôn Việt Nam; Khu vực miền Nam, tỉnh Sóc Trăng.
Đại diện một số hệ dân cư ý kiến
phát biểu:

Ông Ngô Văn Chên: Có sự liên hệ với
ý kiến về chính sách đền bù theo quy
định của tỉnh; đồng thời yêu cầu khi lập
cùng trình phân cấp theo phân, không báo
trước cho Ủy ban dân biết theo hướng
đảm bảo tất cả chính sách đền bù của dự án.

Ông Trần Văn Chên:
Hội nghị như một cho biết thời gian
trên khi dự án và cho biết tuyên bố

DANH SÁCH ĐẠI BIỂU THAM DỰ QUỐC HỘI THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

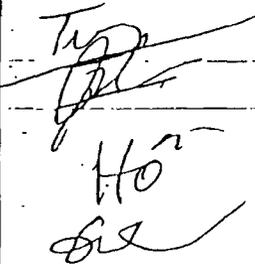
Đính kèm theo: Biên bản cuộc họp ngày _____ tháng _____ năm _____
 Tại UBND xã Ninh Châu huyện Ninh Châu tỉnh Sơn Tây.

TT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ	Thành phần xã hội	Ký tên
1	Đường Kim Châu	Trưởng Phòng KH - TC		
2	Tô Minh Hiền	Trưởng Phòng Công Thương		
3	Hồ Văn Báo	Cán bộ Phòng KH - TC		
4	Trần Phol	Đại diện UBND xã Ninh Châu		
5	Sơn Hải	Phó chủ tịch Hội Cựu chiến binh		
6	Thạch Hiền	Đại diện Hội Nông dân		
7	Trình Văn Chen	Trưởng ban áp Giồng Me		
8	Tông Sỏi	Trưởng ban cấp Vĩnh Trung		
9	Ngô Văn Chên	Nhóm dân cấp Giồng Me		
10	Huyênh Hà Phức	Nhóm dân cấp Giồng Me		
11	Hai Bình Tây	Nhóm dân cấp Giồng Me		
12	Ngô Văn Tuấn	Nhóm dân cấp Giồng Me		

DANH SÁCH ĐẠI BIỂU THAM DỰ QUỐC HỘI THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Định kèn theo: Biên bản cuộc họp ngày _____ tháng _____ năm _____

Tại UBND xã Vĩnh Châu huyện Vĩnh Châu tỉnh Sóc Trăng

TT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ	Thành phần xã hội	Ký tên
1	Khai Nghiệp Tân	Nhân dân ấp Chợ Me		
2	Khai Nghiệp Vũ	Nhân dân ấp Chợ Me		
3	Trình Văn Hộ	Nhân dân ấp Chợ Me		
4	Khai Văn Vĩnh	Nhân dân ấp Chợ Me		

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc Lập – Tự Do – Hạnh Phúc



BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Nội dung: Đóng góp các ý kiến của các tham vấn để đánh giá tác động môi trường (EIA), kế hoạch di dời bù tái định cư (RAP) của các xã bổ sung (đợt 2) Dự án nâng lương nông thôn II – khu vực Miền Nam.

Hôm nay ngày 23 tháng 07 năm 2009, tại văn phòng UBND xã Quách Phẩm Bắc, Huyện Đầm Dơi, Tỉnh Cà Mau.

Chúng tôi gồm đại diện các cơ quan, ban ngành, đoàn thể, tổ chức xã hội và nhân dân trong xã có trong danh sách đính kèm.

Sau khi nghe đại diện của Hội đồng Lưu trữ Dự án Nâng lương nông thôn khu vực Miền Nam trình bày tóm tắt nội dung RAP & EIA của dự án chúng tôi có các ý kiến đóng góp như sau:

- Xã Quách Phẩm Bắc là một vùng nông thôn sâu. Trước đây là vùng căn cứ cách mạng được Nhà nước đầu tư nhiều công trình điện trong đó có điện khí hóa nông thôn nhưng chưa phủ kín được khắp toàn xã, gây bất bình trong nhân dân do khu vực điện, vùng không có điện.
- Đặc biệt lần này kế dự án WB (RAP – EIA) được Nhà nước quan tâm bổ sung đợt cho xã chúng tôi. Bà con chúng tôi rất phấn khởi, quyết tâm phối hợp thực hiện tốt dự án lần này cũng như đợt trước.
- Về giá đền bù như đơn giá đã quy định của UBND Tỉnh phê duyệt rất thỏa đáng phù hợp với lòng dân, được nhân dân chúng tôi đồng tình hưởng ứng.
- Khi Nhà nước kạo xong đường điện trung hạ thế đến đâu chúng tôi ủng hộ tự nguyện rẽ và lấp điện kể vào nhà để sử dụng cho tốt công trình.
- Khi công trình điện qua nếu ảnh hưởng đến nhà tre lá thì hết mùa mưa nay chúng tôi sẽ đi dời. Nếu những nhà kiên cố thì đề nghị đơn vị thiết kế nắn chỉnh lại trụ hoặc đưa đường dây lên cao, chúng tôi sẵn sàng làm tiếp đất thực hiện đúng như tinh thần Nghị định 54 của Chính phủ.

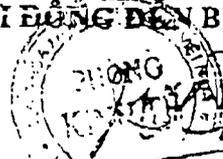
Cuộc họp kết thúc lúc 14 giờ cùng ngày.

ĐẠI DIỆN
TỔ CHỨC CÁ NHÂN THAM VẤN

Vien

Le tai Vien

ĐẠI DIỆN
HỘI ĐỒNG ĐEN BÙ DỰ ÁN


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ĐẠI DIỆN
UBND XÃ QUẬN PHẠM BẠCH



Le Khắc Dũng

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DANH SÁCH ĐẠI BIỂU THAM DỰ CUỘC HỢP THUYẾT TRÌNH CÔNG ĐỒNG

(Đình Kém theo Biên bản cuộc họp ngày 23 tháng 07 năm 2003)
 Tại UBND Xã Quách Phẩm Bắc - Huyện Dầm Dơi - Tỉnh Cà Mau)

STT	Họ và Tên	Địa chỉ	Thành phần xã hội	
1	Ông Lê Văn Hùng	Tổ 1, Phường Mỹ Hòa Hưng	Chủ tịch UBND xã	
2	Ông Nguyễn Văn Sơn	Ngõ 1, Khu 1, Phường Mỹ Hòa Hưng	Chủ tịch UBND xã	
3	Ông Lê Văn Sơn	Ngõ 1, Khu 1, Phường Mỹ Hòa Hưng	Chủ tịch UBND xã	
4	Ông Nguyễn Văn Sơn	Ngõ 1, Khu 1, Phường Mỹ Hòa Hưng	Chủ tịch UBND xã	
5	Ông Nguyễn Văn Sơn	Ngõ 1, Khu 1, Phường Mỹ Hòa Hưng	Chủ tịch UBND xã	
6	Ông Nguyễn Văn Sơn	Ngõ 1, Khu 1, Phường Mỹ Hòa Hưng	Chủ tịch UBND xã	
7	Ông Nguyễn Văn Sơn	Ngõ 1, Khu 1, Phường Mỹ Hòa Hưng	Chủ tịch UBND xã	
8	Ông Nguyễn Văn Sơn	Ngõ 1, Khu 1, Phường Mỹ Hòa Hưng	Chủ tịch UBND xã	
9	Ông Nguyễn Văn Sơn	Ngõ 1, Khu 1, Phường Mỹ Hòa Hưng	Chủ tịch UBND xã	
10	Ông Nguyễn Văn Sơn	Ngõ 1, Khu 1, Phường Mỹ Hòa Hưng	Chủ tịch UBND xã	
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				


 BỘ NÔNG NGHIỆP VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THÔN
 HỒ CHÍ MINH

Appendix 4: Environmental Permits Issued by DoNREs for the Project

Please contact PC 2 for more information on Environmental Permits Issued by DoNREs for the Project.

Bạc Liêu, ngày 11 tháng 5 năm 2003

PHIẾU XÁC NHẬN
BẢN ĐĂNG KÝ ĐẠT TIÊU CHUẨN MÔI TRƯỜNG
Dự án Năng Lượng Nông Thôn Khu Vực Miền Nam Tỉnh Bạc Liêu

GIÁM ĐỐC SỞ KHOA HỌC, CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG BẠC LIÊU
XÁC NHẬN

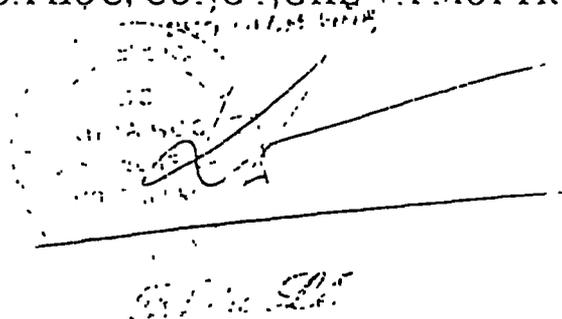
Điều 1: Dự án Năng Lượng Nông Thôn Khu Vực Miền Nam Tỉnh Bạc Liêu đã trình bày nội dung Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường ngày 13/5/2003

Điều 2: Công Ty Điện Lực 2 – Tổng Công Ty Điện Lực Việt Nam (chủ dự án) có trách nhiệm thực hiện đúng những nội dung đã nêu trong Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường.

Điều 3 Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường của Dự án Năng Lượng Nông Thôn Khu Vực Miền Nam Tỉnh Bạc Liêu là cơ sở để các cơ quan quản lý nhà nước về bảo vệ môi trường kiểm tra việc thực hiện bảo vệ môi trường của Dự án

Điều 4: Sau khi hoàn thành các hạng mục công trình về xử lý giảm thiểu ô nhiễm môi trường chủ Dự án sẽ có báo cáo bằng văn bản gửi cơ quan quản lý Nhà nước về bảo vệ môi trường địa phương để kiểm tra theo luật định

K^{TS} GIÁM ĐỐC
SỞ KHOA HỌC, CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG *LR*



Nơi nhận:

- Chủ Dự án
- UBND Tỉnh
- Điện lực Bạc Liêu
- Phòng QLMT (để kiểm tra)
- Lưu VP

Số: 041/KCM.

Cà Mau, ngày 05 tháng 06 năm 2003.

PHIẾU XÁC NHẬN
BẢN ĐĂNG KÝ ĐẠT TIÊU CHUẨN MÔI TRƯỜNG.

GIÁM ĐỐC
SỞ KHOA HỌC, CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG TỈNH CÀ MAU

XÁC NHẬN

Điều 1: Dự án: *DỰ ÁN NẰNG LƯỢNG NÔNG THÔN VIỆT NAM KHU VỰC MIỀN NAM...*

Chủ dự án: **CÔNG TY ĐIỆN LỰC 2**

Địa chỉ thực hiện: ...*xã Quách Phẩm, huyện Đầm Dơi, tỉnh Cà Mau...*...

Đã trình nộp bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường ngày 26 tháng 05 năm 2003.

Điều 2: Chủ dự án có trách nhiệm thực hiện đúng những nội dung bảo vệ môi trường đã được nêu trong bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường.

Điều 3: Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường của dự án là cơ sở để các cơ quan quản lý Nhà nước về bảo vệ môi trường kiểm tra việc thực hiện bảo vệ môi trường của dự án.

Điều 4: Sau khi hoàn thành các hạng mục công trình về môi trường, chủ dự án phải có báo cáo bằng văn bản gửi Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi Trường Cà Mau để kiểm tra.

Điều 5: Phòng Quản lý môi trường, Thanh tra Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi trường theo dõi, giám sát quá trình thực hiện tại dự án.

Nơi nhận:

- Chủ dự án.
- Phòng QLMT, Thanh tra.

SỞ KH, CN & MT - TỈNH CÀ MAU



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Số: 042/KCM.

Cà Mau, ngày 05 tháng 06 năm 2003.

PHIẾU XÁC NHẬN
BẢN ĐĂNG KÝ ĐẠT TIÊU CHUẨN MÔI TRƯỜNG.

GIÁM ĐỐC
SỞ KHOA HỌC, CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG TỈNH CÀ MAU

XÁC NHẬN

Điều 1: Dự án: *DỰ ÁN ĐIỆN KHÍ HÓA NÔNG THÔN MIỀN NAM KHU VỰC MIỀN NAM*

Chủ dự án:.....*CÔNG TY ĐIỆN LỰC 2*.....

Địa chỉ thực hiện: ...*xã Hiệp Tùng, huyện Ngọc Hiển, tỉnh Cà Mau*....

Đã trình nộp bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường ngày 26 tháng 05 năm 2003.

Điều 2: Chủ dự án có trách nhiệm thực hiện đúng những nội dung bảo vệ môi trường đã được nêu trong bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường.

Điều 3: Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường của dự án là cơ sở để các cơ quan quản lý Nhà nước về bảo vệ môi trường kiểm tra việc thực hiện bảo vệ môi trường của dự án .

Điều 4: Sau khi hoàn thành các hạng mục công trình về môi trường, chủ dự án phải có báo cáo bằng văn bản gửi Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi Trường Cà Mau để kiểm tra.

Điều 5: Phòng Quản lý môi trường, Thanh tra Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi trường theo dõi, giám sát quá trình thực hiện tại dự án.

Nơi nhận:

- Chủ dự án.
- Phòng QLMT, Thanh tra.

SỞ KH, CN & MT TỈNH CÀ MAU



Trần Phú Cường

Số: 043/KCM.

Cà Mau, ngày 05 tháng 06 năm 2003.

PHIẾU XÁC NHẬN
BẢN ĐĂNG KÝ ĐẠT TIÊU CHUẨN MÔI TRƯỜNG.

GIÁM ĐỐC
SỞ KHOA HỌC, CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG TỈNH CÀ MAU

XÁC NHẬN

Điều 1: Dự án: *NĂNG ĐIỆN KHÍ HÓA NÔNG THÔN VIỆT NAM KHU VỰC MIỀN NAM...*

Chủ dự án:.....**CÔNG TY ĐIỆN LỰC 2**.....

Địa chỉ thực hiện: ...*xã Khánh Lâm, huyện U Minh, tỉnh Cà Mau*.....

Đã trình nộp bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường ngày 26 tháng 05 năm 2003.

Điều 2: Chủ dự án có trách nhiệm thực hiện đúng những nội dung bảo vệ môi trường đã được nêu trong bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường.

Điều 3: Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường của dự án là cơ sở để các cơ quan quản lý Nhà nước về bảo vệ môi trường kiểm tra việc thực hiện bảo vệ môi trường của dự án .

Điều 4: Sau khi hoàn thành các hạng mục công trình về môi trường, chủ dự án phải có báo cáo bằng văn bản gửi Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi Trường Cà Mau để kiểm tra.

Điều 5: Phòng Quản lý môi trường, Thanh tra Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi trường theo dõi, giám sát quá trình thực hiện tại dự án.

Nơi nhận:

- Chủ dự án.
- Phòng QLMT, Thanh tra.

SỞ KH, CN & MT TỈNH CÀ MAU



Trần Phú Cường

Số: 051/KCM.

Cà Mau, ngày 05 tháng 06 năm 2003.

PHIẾU XÁC NHẬN
BẢN ĐĂNG KÝ ĐẠT TIÊU CHUẨN MÔI TRƯỜNG.

GIÁM ĐỐC
SỞ KHOA HỌC, CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG TỈNH CÀ MAU

XÁC NHẬN

Điều 1: Dự án:NĂNG LƯỢNG NÔNG THÔN VIỆT NAM KHU VỰC MIỀN NAM.....

Chủ dự án:.....CÔNG TY ĐIỆN LỰC 2.....

Địa chỉ thực hiện: ..xã Khánh Bình Tây Bắc, huyện Trần Văn Thời....

Đã trình nộp bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường ngày 26 tháng 05 năm 2003.

Điều 2: Chủ dự án có trách nhiệm thực hiện đúng những nội dung bảo vệ môi trường đã được nêu trong bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường.

Điều 3: Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường của dự án là cơ sở để các cơ quan quản lý Nhà nước về bảo vệ môi trường kiểm tra việc thực hiện bảo vệ môi trường của dự án .

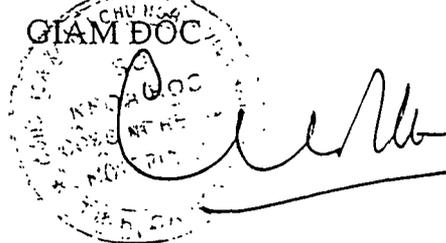
Điều 4: Sau khi hoàn thành các hạng mục công trình về môi trường, chủ dự án phải có báo cáo bằng văn bản gửi Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi Trường Cà Mau để kiểm tra.

Điều 5: Phòng Quản lý môi trường, Thanh tra Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi trường theo dõi, giám sát quá trình thực hiện tại dự án.

Nơi nhận:

- Chủ dự án.
- Phòng QLMT, Thanh tra.

SỞ KH, CN & MT TỈNH CÀ MAU



Trần Phúc Cường

Số:053/KCM.

Cà Mau, ngày 05 tháng 06 năm 2003.

PHIẾU XÁC NHẬN
BẢN ĐĂNG KÝ ĐẠT TIÊU CHUẨN MÔI TRƯỜNG.

GIÁM ĐỐC
SỞ KHOA HỌC, CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG TỈNH CÀ MAU

XÁC NHẬN

Điều 1: Dự án: NĂNG ĐIỆN KHÍ HÓA NÔNG THÔN VIỆT NAM KHU VỰC MIỀN NAM.

Chủ dự án:.....CÔNG TY ĐIỆN LỰC 2.....

Địa chỉ thực hiện: ...xã Thanh Tùng, huyện Đầm Dơi, tỉnh Cà Mau....

Đã trình nộp bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường ngày 26 tháng 05 năm 2003.

Điều 2: Chủ dự án có trách nhiệm thực hiện đúng những nội dung bảo vệ môi trường đã được nêu trong bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường.

Điều 3: Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường của dự án là cơ sở để các cơ quan quản lý Nhà nước về bảo vệ môi trường kiểm tra việc thực hiện bảo vệ môi trường của dự án .

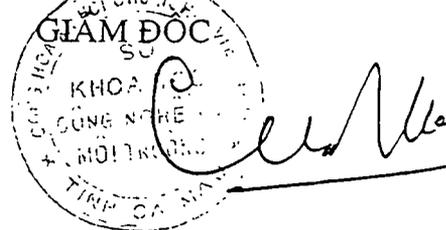
Điều 4: Sau khi hoàn thành các hạng mục công trình về môi trường, chủ dự án phải có báo cáo bằng văn bản gửi Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi Trường Cà Mau để kiểm tra.

Điều 5: Phòng Quản lý môi trường, Thanh tra Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi trường theo dõi, giám sát quá trình thực hiện tại dự án.

Nơi nhận:

- Chủ dự án.
- Phòng QLMT, Thanh tra.

SỞ KH, CN & MT TỈNH CÀ MAU



Trần Phú Cường

Số: 049/KCM.

Cà Mau, ngày 05 tháng 06 năm 2003.

PHIẾU XÁC NHẬN
BẢN ĐĂNG KÝ ĐẠT TIÊU CHUẨN MÔI TRƯỜNG.

GIÁM ĐỐC
SỞ KHOA HỌC, CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG TỈNH CÀ MAU

XÁC NHẬN

Điều 1: Dự án: *NĂNG ĐIỆN KHÍ HÓA NÔNG THÔN VIỆT NAM KHU VỰC MIỀN NAM...*

Chủ dự án:.....**CÔNG TY ĐIỆN LỰC 2**.....

Địa chỉ thực hiện: *xã Tân Hưng Tây, huyện Cái Nước, tỉnh Cà Mau...*

Đã trình nộp bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường ngày 26 tháng 05 năm 2003.

Điều 2: Chủ dự án có trách nhiệm thực hiện đúng những nội dung bảo vệ môi trường đã được nêu trong bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường.

Điều 3: Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường của dự án là cơ sở để các cơ quan quản lý Nhà nước về bảo vệ môi trường kiểm tra việc thực hiện bảo vệ môi trường của dự án.

Điều 4: Sau khi hoàn thành các hạng mục công trình về môi trường, chủ dự án phải có báo cáo bằng văn bản gửi Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi Trường Cà Mau để kiểm tra.

Điều 5: Phòng Quản lý môi trường, Thanh tra Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi trường theo dõi, giám sát quá trình thực hiện tại dự án.

Nơi nhận:

- Chủ dự án.
- Phòng QLMT, Thanh tra.

SỞ KH, CN & MT TỈNH CÀ MAU



Trần Phú Cường

Số: 045/KCM.

Cà Mau, ngày 05 tháng 06 năm 2003.

PHIẾU XÁC NHẬN
BẢN ĐĂNG KÝ ĐẠT TIÊU CHUẨN MÔI TRƯỜNG.

GIÁM ĐỐC
SỞ KHOA HỌC, CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG TỈNH CÀ MAU

XÁC NHẬN

Điều 1: Dự án: *NĂNG ĐIỆN KHÍ HÓA NÔNG THÔN VIỆT NAM KHU VỰC MIỀN NAM...*

Chủ dự án:.....**CÔNG TY ĐIỆN LỰC 2**.....

Địa chỉ thực hiện: *...xã Việt Khái, huyện Cái Nước, tỉnh Cà Mau.....*

Đã trình nộp bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường ngày 26 tháng 05 năm 2003.

Điều 2: Chủ dự án có trách nhiệm thực hiện đúng những nội dung bảo vệ môi trường đã được nêu trong bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường.

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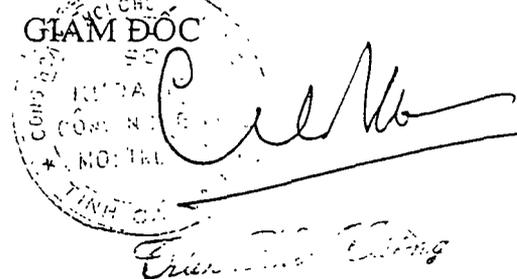
Điều 4: Sau khi hoàn thành các hạng mục công trình về môi trường, chủ dự án phải có báo cáo bằng văn bản gửi Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi Trường Cà Mau để kiểm tra.

Điều 5: Phòng Quản lý môi trường, Thanh tra Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi trường theo dõi, giám sát quá trình thực hiện tại dự án.

Nơi nhận:

- Chủ dự án.
- Phòng QLMT, Thanh tra.

SỞ KH, CN & MT TỈNH CÀ MAU

GIÁM ĐỐC

Trần Văn Cường

Số: 046/KCM.

Cà Mau, ngày 05 tháng 06 năm 2003.

PHIẾU XÁC NHẬN
BẢN ĐĂNG KÝ ĐẠT TIÊU CHUẨN MÔI TRƯỜNG.

GIÁM ĐỐC
SỞ KHOA HỌC, CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG TỈNH CÀ MAU

XÁC NHẬN

Điều 1: Dự án:*ĐIỆN KHÍ HÓA NÔNG THÔN MIỀN NAM KHU VỰC MIỀN NAM*.....

Chủ dự án:.....*CÔNG TY ĐIỆN LỰC 2*.....

Địa chỉ thực hiện: *xã Khánh Hải, huyện Trần Văn Thời, tỉnh Cà Mau*

Đã trình nộp bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường ngày 26 tháng 05 năm 2003.

Điều 2: Chủ dự án có trách nhiệm thực hiện đúng những nội dung bảo vệ môi trường đã được nêu trong bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường.

Điều 3: Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường của dự án là cơ sở để các cơ quan quản lý Nhà nước về bảo vệ môi trường kiểm tra việc thực hiện bảo vệ môi trường của dự án .

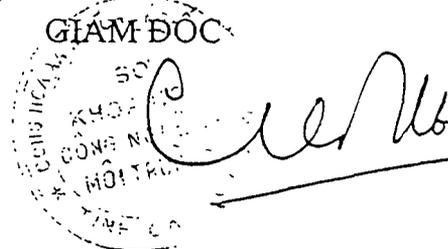
Điều 4: Sau khi hoàn thành các hạng mục công trình về môi trường, chủ dự án phải có báo cáo bằng văn bản gửi Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi Trường Cà Mau để kiểm tra.

Điều 5: Phòng Quản lý môi trường, Thanh tra Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi trường theo dõi, giám sát quá trình thực hiện tại dự án.

Nơi nhận:

- Chủ dự án.
- Phòng QLMT, Thanh tra.

SỞ KH, CN & MT. TỈNH CÀ MAU



Trần Hữu Cường

Số: 047/KCM.

Cà Mau, ngày 05 tháng 06 năm 2003.

PHIẾU XÁC NHẬN
BẢN ĐĂNG KÝ ĐẠT TIÊU CHUẨN MÔI TRƯỜNG.

GIÁM ĐỐC
SỞ KHOA HỌC, CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG TỈNH CÀ MAU

XÁC NHẬN

Điều 1: Dự án:*ĐIỆN KHÍ HÓA NÔNG THÔN MIỀN NAM KHU VỰC MIỀN NAM*.....

Chủ dự án:.....*CÔNG TY ĐIỆN LỰC 2*.....

Địa chỉ thực hiện: ...*xã Tân Ân, huyện Ngọc Hiển, tỉnh Cà Mau*.....

Đã trình nộp bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường ngày 26 tháng 05 năm 2003.

Điều 2: Chủ dự án có trách nhiệm thực hiện đúng những nội dung bảo vệ môi trường đã được nêu trong bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường.

Điều 3: Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường của dự án là cơ sở để các cơ quan quản lý Nhà nước về bảo vệ môi trường kiểm tra việc thực hiện bảo vệ môi trường của dự án .

Điều 4: Sau khi hoàn thành các hạng mục công trình về môi trường, chủ dự án phải có báo cáo bằng văn bản gửi Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi Trường Cà Mau để kiểm tra.

Điều 5: Phòng Quản lý môi trường, Thanh tra Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi trường theo dõi, giám sát quá trình thực hiện tại dự án.

Nơi nhận:

- Chủ dự án.
- Phòng QLMT, Thanh tra.

SỞ KH, CN & MT TỈNH CÀ MAU

GIÁM ĐỐC



Trần Văn Cường

Số: 048/KCM.

Cà Mau, ngày 05 tháng 06 năm 2003.

PHIẾU XÁC NHẬN
BẢN ĐĂNG KÝ ĐẠT TIÊU CHUẨN MÔI TRƯỜNG.

GIÁM ĐỐC
SỞ KHOA HỌC, CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG TỈNH CÀ MAU

XÁC NHẬN

Điều 1: Dự án:NĂNG LƯỢNG NÔNG THÔN VIỆT NAM KHU VỰC MIỀN NAM.....

Chủ dự án:.....CÔNG TY ĐIỆN LỰC 2.....

Địa chỉ thực hiện: xã Lợi An, huyện Trần Văn Thời, tỉnh Cà Mau.....

Đã trình nộp bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường ngày 26 tháng 05 năm 2003.

Điều 2: Chủ dự án có trách nhiệm thực hiện đúng những nội dung bảo vệ môi trường đã được nêu trong bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường.

Điều 3: Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường của dự án là cơ sở để các cơ quan quản lý Nhà nước về bảo vệ môi trường kiểm tra việc thực hiện bảo vệ môi trường của dự án .

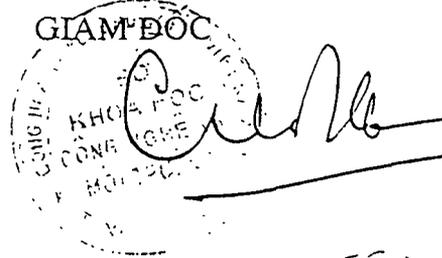
Điều 4: Sau khi hoàn thành các hạng mục công trình về môi trường, chủ dự án phải có báo cáo bằng văn bản gửi Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi Trường Cà Mau để kiểm tra.

Điều 5: Phòng Quản lý môi trường, Thanh tra Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi trường theo dõi, giám sát quá trình thực hiện tại dự án.

Nơi nhận:

- Chủ dự án.
- Phòng QLMT, Thanh tra.

SỞ KH, CN & MT TỈNH CÀ MAU



Trần Văn Cường

Số: 050/KCM.

Cà Mau, ngày 05 tháng 06 năm 2003.

PHIẾU XÁC NHẬN
BẢN ĐĂNG KÝ ĐẠT TIÊU CHUẨN MÔI TRƯỜNG.

GIÁM ĐỐC
SỞ KHOA HỌC, CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG TỈNH CÀ MAU

XÁC NHẬN

Điều 1: Dự án: *DIỆN KHÍ HÓA NÔNG THÔN MIỀN NAM KHU VỰC MIỀN NAM*.....

Chủ dự án:..... *CÔNG TY ĐIỆN LỰC 2*.....

Địa chỉ thực hiện: *xã Khánh Bình Đông, huyện Trần Văn Thời*.....

Đã trình nộp bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường ngày 26 tháng 05 năm 2003.

Điều 2: Chủ dự án có trách nhiệm thực hiện đúng những nội dung bảo vệ môi trường đã được nêu trong bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường.

Điều 3: Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường của dự án là cơ sở để các cơ quan quản lý Nhà nước về bảo vệ môi trường kiểm tra việc thực hiện bảo vệ môi trường của dự án.

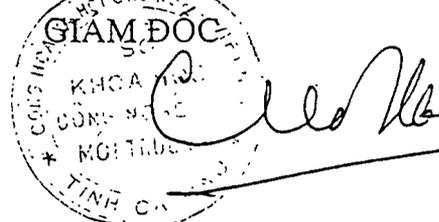
Điều 4: Sau khi hoàn thành các hạng mục công trình về môi trường, chủ dự án phải có báo cáo bằng văn bản gửi Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi Trường Cà Mau để kiểm tra.

Điều 5: Phòng Quản lý môi trường, Thanh tra Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi trường theo dõi, giám sát quá trình thực hiện tại dự án.

Nơi nhận:

- Chủ dự án.
- Phòng QLMT, Thanh tra.

SỞ KH, CN & MT, TỈNH CÀ MAU



Trần Phú Cường

Số: 052/KCM.

Cà Mau, ngày 05 tháng 06 năm 2003.

PHIẾU XÁC NHẬN
BẢN ĐĂNG KÝ ĐẠT TIÊU CHUẨN MÔI TRƯỜNG.

GIÁM ĐỐC
SỞ KHOA HỌC, CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG TỈNH CÀ MAU

XÁC NHẬN

Điều 1: Dự án:NĂNG LƯỢNG NÔNG THÔN VIỆT NAM KHU VỰC MIỀN NAM.....

Chủ dự án:.....CÔNG TY ĐIỆN LỰC 2.....

Địa chỉ thực hiện:xã Khánh Hòa, huyện U Minh, tỉnh Cà Mau.....

Đã trình nộp bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường ngày 26 tháng 05 năm 2003.

Điều 2: Chủ dự án có trách nhiệm thực hiện đúng những nội dung bảo vệ môi trường đã được nêu trong bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường.

Điều 3: Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường của dự án là cơ sở để các cơ quan quản lý Nhà nước về bảo vệ môi trường kiểm tra việc thực hiện bảo vệ môi trường của dự án .

Điều 4: Sau khi hoàn thành các hạng mục công trình về môi trường, chủ dự án phải có báo cáo bằng văn bản gửi Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi Trường Cà Mau để kiểm tra.

Điều 5: Phòng Quản lý môi trường, Thanh tra Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi trường theo dõi, giám sát quá trình thực hiện tại dự án.

Nơi nhận:

- Chủ dự án.
- Phòng QLMT, Thanh tra

SỞ KH, CN & MT TỈNH CÀ MAU



Trần Phú Cường

Số: 044/KCM.

Cà Mau, ngày 05 tháng 06 năm 2003.

PHIẾU XÁC NHẬN
BẢN ĐĂNG KÝ ĐẠT TIÊU CHUẨN MÔI TRƯỜNG.

GIÁM ĐỐC
SỞ KHOA HỌC, CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG TỈNH CÀ MAU

XÁC NHẬN

Điều 1: Dự án: NĂNG ĐIỆN KHÍ HÓA NÔNG THÔN VIỆT NAM KHU VỰC MIỀN NAM...

Chủ dự án:.....**CÔNG TY ĐIỆN LỰC 2**.....

Địa chỉ thực hiện: ...xã Tân Duyệt, huyện Đầm Dơi, tỉnh Cà Mau.....

Đã trình nộp bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường ngày 26 tháng 05 năm 2003.

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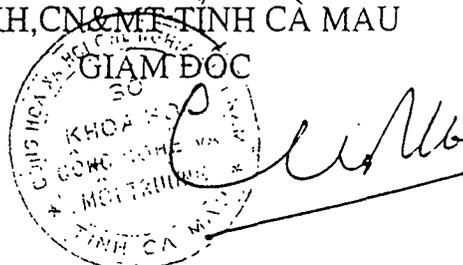
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Điều 5: Phòng Quản lý môi trường, Thanh tra Sở Khoa học, Công nghệ và Môi trường theo dõi, giám sát quá trình thực hiện tại dự án.

Nơi nhận:

- Chủ dự án.
- Phòng QLMT, Thanh tra.

SỞ KH, CN & MT TỈNH CÀ MAU



Trần Phú Cường

SỞ KH - CN&MT
TỈNH BÌNH PHƯỚC

Số: 41 /KHCMNT

⊗

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

Bình Phước, ngày 02 tháng 06 năm 2003

PHIẾU XÁC NHẬN

BẢN ĐĂNG KÝ ĐẠT TIÊU CHUẨN MÔI TRƯỜNG

Dự án năng lượng nông thôn khu vực miền Nam, tỉnh Bình Phước

GIÁM ĐỐC SỞ KHOA HỌC - CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG

TỈNH BÌNH PHƯỚC

XÁC NHẬN

Điều 1. Công ty Điện lực 2 - Tổng Công ty Điện lực Việt Nam đã trình nội dung Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường cho Dự án NLNT KVMN tỉnh Bình Phước ngày 29/04/2003.

Điều 2. Công ty Điện lực 2 - Tổng Công ty Điện lực Việt Nam có trách nhiệm thực hiện đúng những nội dung đã được nêu trong Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường.

Điều 3. Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường của Công ty là căn cứ để Sở KH&CN&MT kiểm tra việc thực hiện bảo vệ môi trường của dự án.

Điều 4. Trong quá trình triển khai Dự án, Công ty Điện lực 2 - Tổng Công ty Điện lực Việt Nam phải thực hiện đầy đủ các biện pháp khống chế ô nhiễm, bảo vệ môi trường và đảm bảo xử lý các chất thải đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường Việt Nam.

SỞ KHOA HỌC, CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG

Giám đốc

Nơi nhận:

- Cty Điện lực 2 (thực hiện);
- Điện lực Bình Phước (đề biết);
- Lưu VT, Nghiệp vụ.



VÔ THỊ NGỌC HẠNH

Số: 134../PXN-KHCNMT

Rạch giá, ngày 20 tháng 5 năm 2003

PHIẾU XÁC NHẬN
BẢN ĐĂNG KÝ ĐẠT TIÊU CHUẨN MÔI TRƯỜNG
Dự án Năng lượng nông thôn khu vực miền nam, tỉnh Kiên Giang

GIÁM ĐỐC SỞ KHOA HỌC CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG KIÊN GIANG
XÁC NHẬN

Điều 1: Công ty Điện lực 2 – Tổng Công Ty Điện Lực Việt Nam đã trình nội dung văn bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường cho Dự án Năng lượng nông thôn khu vực miền nam, tỉnh Kiên Giang ngày 29/4/2003.

Điều 2: Công ty Điện lực 2 – Tổng Công Ty Điện Lực Việt Nam có trách nhiệm thực hiện đúng những nội dung đã được nêu trong Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường và đề nghị bổ sung phương án phòng chống và ứng cứu sự cố và đưa ra chương trình giám sát môi trường một cách cụ thể và chi tiết.

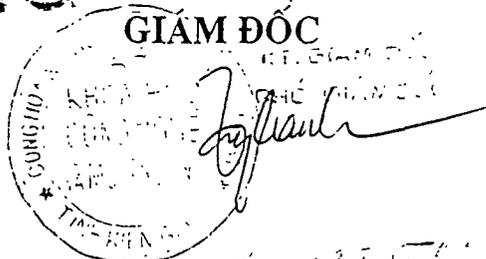
Điều 3: Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường của Dự án Năng lượng nông thôn khu vực miền nam, tỉnh Kiên Giang của Công ty Điện lực 2 – Tổng Công Ty Điện Lực Việt Nam là cơ sở pháp lý để các cơ quan quản lý nhà nước về bảo vệ môi trường kiểm tra việc thực hiện bảo vệ môi trường của Dự án.

Điều 4: Trong quá trình triển khai dự án Công ty Điện lực 2 – Tổng Công Ty Điện Lực Việt Nam phải thực hiện đầy đủ các biện pháp khống chế ô nhiễm, bảo vệ môi trường và đảm bảo xử lý chất thải đảm bảo các tiêu chuẩn môi trường Việt Nam.

SỞ KHOA HỌC CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG
GIÁM ĐỐC

Nơi nhận :

- Cty Điện lực 2
- Cục BVMT (để b/c)
- UBND tỉnh (để b/c)
- Điện Lực Kiên Giang
- Lưu v/p Sở & phòng MT



Trần Văn Tuấn

Số: 158/PXN.KCM.2003

Sóc Trăng, ngày 19 tháng 05 năm 2003

PHIẾU XÁC NHẬN
BẢN ĐĂNG KÝ ĐẠT TIÊU CHUẨN MÔI TRƯỜNG
Dự án Năng lượng nông thôn Khu vực miền Nam, tỉnh Sóc Trăng
(đợt 2 – giai đoạn 1).

GIÁM ĐỐC SỞ KHOA HỌC, CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG
XÁC NHẬN

Điều 1: Công ty Điện lực 2 - Tổng Công ty Điện lực Việt Nam đã trình nội dung Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường cho dự án Năng lượng nông thôn Khu vực miền Nam, tỉnh Sóc Trăng (đợt 2 - giai đoạn 1), ngày 29/4/2003.

Điều 2: Công ty Điện lực 2 - Tổng Công ty Điện lực Việt Nam có trách nhiệm thực hiện đúng những nội dung đã được nêu trong Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường .

Điều 3: Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường cho Dự án Năng lượng nông thôn Khu vực miền Nam, tỉnh Sóc Trăng (đợt 2 – giai đoạn 1) của Công ty Điện lực 2 - Tổng Công ty Điện lực Việt Nam là cơ sở pháp lý để cơ quan quản lý Nhà nước về bảo vệ môi trường địa phương kiểm tra việc thực hiện công tác bảo vệ môi trường của Dự án.

Điều 4: Trong quá trình triển khai Dự án, Công ty Điện lực 2 - Tổng Công ty Điện lực Việt Nam phải thực hiện đầy đủ các biện pháp khống chế ô nhiễm, bảo vệ môi trường và đảm bảo xử lý các chất thải đạt các tiêu chuẩn môi trường Việt Nam. Sau khi hoàn thành Dự án, phải báo cáo bằng văn bản gửi cơ quan quản lý Nhà nước về bảo vệ môi trường địa phương để kiểm tra.

SỞ KHOA HỌC, CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG

KT/ GIÁM ĐỐC
PHẠM VĂN ĐẾN

Nơi nhận:

- Cty Điện lực 2.
- UBND Tỉnh.
- Điện lực ST.
- Lưu VT, MT.

lưu

CÔNG TY ĐIỆN LỰC 2
CÔNG VĂN ĐẾN
Số <u>2368</u>
Ngày <u>19-05-2003</u>

NỘI DUNG BẢN ĐĂNG KÝ ĐẠT TIÊU CHUẨN MÔI TRƯỜNG

1. Tên dự án:

Công trình cấp điện các xã : Vĩnh Châu và Lạc Hòa huyện Vĩnh Châu, Xuân Hòa huyện Kế Sách, Châu Hưng huyện Thanh Tri tỉnh Sóc Trăng thuộc Dự án Năng lượng nông thôn Việt nam.- Khu vực miền Nam (đợt 2 - giai đoạn 1)

2. Địa chỉ liên hệ : Ban quản lý dự án năng lượng nông thôn, số 07 Cao Bá Quát, Quận 1, Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh

3. Số điện thoại : 08.8244036 Số Fax : 08.8227176

I. Mô tả địa điểm dự kiến triển khai các hoạt động của dự án:

1. Vị trí : Địa bàn các xã : Vĩnh Châu và Lạc Hòa huyện Vĩnh Châu, Xuân Hòa huyện Kế Sách, Châu Hưng huyện Thanh Tri thuộc tỉnh Sóc Trăng. Các tuyến đường dây trung hạ thế của dự án đi dọc theo các đường lộ giao thông trên địa bàn các xã trên
2. Diện tích mặt bằng trạm biến áp : không có (do được treo trên các trụ điện trung thế)
3. Diện tích tuyến đường dây khoảng : 301.360 m²
4. Số căn nhà tuyến đường dây cắt qua : 81
5. Hiện trạng sử dụng đất : Ruộng vườn và đất dành cho các công trình tiện ích công cộng dọc theo đường giao thông
6. Nguồn cung cấp nước, điểm lấy nước, nhu cầu nước/ ngày đêm : không cần
7. Hệ thống giao thông cung cấp nguyên liệu và vận chuyển sản phẩm : không cần
8. Nơi tiếp nhận nước thải từ các hoạt động của dự án : không có nước thải
9. Nơi lưu giữ và xử lý chất thải rắn : không có chất thải rắn

II. Tóm tắt công nghệ sản xuất:

1. Tổng vốn đầu tư : 16.472.900.000 đồng
2. Danh mục nguyên liệu, nhiên liệu, phụ kiện (tính chất, nhu cầu hàng năm, nơi cung cấp) : không sử dụng nguyên nhiên liệu
3. Công suất : chiều dài đường dây trung thế cải tạo : 4,05km; chiều dài đường dây trung thế xây dựng mới : 39,75km; tổng số trạm biến áp phân phối 56 trạm với tổng dung lượng lắp đặt : 1.737,5 KVA; chiều dài đường dây hạ thế hỗn hợp xây dựng mới : 30,06km. chiều dài đường dây hạ thế độc lập xây dựng mới : 63,28km
4. Sơ đồ dây chuyền sản xuất : không sản xuất theo dây chuyền, máy biến áp được giải nhiệt bằng không khí, lượng-nhiệt thải không đáng kể
5. Đặc tính kỹ thuật thiết bị :
6. Chất lượng sản phẩm : công tác biến đổi, cung cấp điện năng nên sản phẩm là điện năng không thể nhìn thấy, sờ, nghe được
7. Phương thức bảo quản và vận chuyển sản phẩm : không có

Số: 15/XN-TCMT

TRÀ VINH, ngày 6 tháng 5 năm 2003

PHIẾU XÁC NHẬN
BẢN ĐĂNG KÝ ĐẠT TIÊU CHUẨN MÔI TRƯỜNG
Dự án Năng lượng nông thôn khu vực miền Nam, tỉnh Trà Vinh

GIÁM ĐỐC SỞ KHOA HỌC CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG
XÁC NHẬN

Điều 1: Công ty Điện lực 2 – Tổng Công ty Điện lực Việt Nam đã trình nội dung Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường cho Dự án NLNT KVMN tỉnh Trà Vinh.

Điều 2: Công ty Điện lực 2 – Tổng Công ty Điện lực Việt Nam có trách nhiệm thực hiện đúng những nội dung đã được nêu trong Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường.

Điều 3: Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường cho Dự án NLNT KVMN Công ty Điện lực 2 – Tổng Công ty Điện lực Việt Nam là cơ sở pháp lý để các cơ quan quản lý Nhà nước về bảo vệ môi trường và kiểm tra việc thực hiện bảo vệ môi trường của Dự án.

Điều 4: Trong quá trình triển khai Dự án, Công ty Điện lực 2 – Tổng Công ty Điện lực Việt Nam phải thực hiện đầy đủ các biện pháp khống chế ô nhiễm, bảo vệ môi trường và đảm bảo xử lý các chất thải đạt các tiêu chuẩn môi trường Việt Nam.

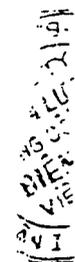
Nơi nhận:

- Cty Điện lực 2 (2 bản).
- UBND tỉnh Trà Vinh.
- Điện lực tỉnh Trà Vinh.
- Lưu. Số' KHCN-MT.

P. GIÁM ĐỐC
SỞ KHOA HỌC - CÔNG NGHỆ
VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG



Nguyễn Văn Quyền



NỘI DUNG BẢN ĐĂNG KÝ ĐẠT TIÊU CHUẨN MÔI TRƯỜNG

1. Tên dự án:
Công trình cấp điện các xã : Nhị Trường huyện Cầu Ngang, Đại Phước huyện Càng Long, Ninh Thới huyện Cầu Kè, Dân Thành và Đông Hải huyện Duyên Hải, Nguyệt Hóa huyện Châu Thành tỉnh Trà Vinh thuộc Dự án Năng lượng nông thôn Việt nam – Khu vực miền Nam (đợt 2 - giai đoạn 1)
2. Địa chỉ liên hệ : Ban quản lý dự án năng lượng nông thôn, số 07 Cao Bá Quát, Quận 1, Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh
3. Số điện thoại : 08.8244036 Số Fax : 08.8227176

I. Mô tả địa điểm dự kiến triển khai các hoạt động của dự án:

1. Vị trí : Địa bàn các xã : Nhị Trường huyện Cầu Ngang, Đại Phước huyện Càng Long, Ninh Thới huyện Cầu Kè, Dân Thành và Đông Hải huyện Duyên Hải, Nguyệt Hóa huyện Châu Thành thuộc tỉnh Trà Vinh. Các tuyến đường dây trung hạ thế của dự án đi dọc theo các đường lộ giao thông trên địa bàn các xã trên
2. Diện tích mặt bằng trạm biến áp : không có (do được treo trên các trụ điện trung thế)
3. Diện tích tuyến đường dây khoảng : 609.100 m²
4. Số căn nhà tuyến đường dây cắt qua : 51
5. Hiện trạng sử dụng đất : Ruộng vườn và đất dành cho các công trình tiện ích công cộng dọc theo đường giao thông
6. Nguồn cung cấp nước, điểm lấy nước, nhu cầu nước/ ngày đêm : không cần
7. Hệ thống giao thông cung cấp nguyên liệu và vận chuyển sản phẩm : không cần
8. Nơi tiếp nhận nước thải từ các hoạt động của dự án : không có nước thải
9. Nơi lưu giữ và xử lý chất thải rắn : không có chất thải rắn

II. Tóm tắt công nghệ sản xuất:

1. Tổng vốn đầu tư : 27.326.700.000 đồng
2. Danh mục nguyên liệu, nhiên liệu, phụ kiện (tính chất, nhu cầu hàng năm, nơi cung cấp) : không sử dụng nguyên nhiên liệu
3. Công suất : chiều dài đường dây trung thế cải tạo : 4,8km; chiều dài đường dây trung thế xây dựng mới : 90,4km; tổng số trạm biến áp phân phối 107 trạm với tổng dung lượng lắp đặt : 3140 KVA; chiều dài đường dây hạ thế hỗn hợp xây dựng mới : 82,2km; chiều dài đường dây hạ thế độc lập xây dựng mới : 91,95km
4. Sơ đồ dây chuyền sản xuất : không sản xuất theo dây chuyền, máy biến áp được giải nhiệt bằng không khí, lượng nhiệt thải không đáng kể
5. Đặc tính kỹ thuật thiết bị :
6. Chất lượng sản phẩm : công tác biến đổi, cung cấp điện năng nên sản phẩm là điện năng không thể nhìn thấy, sờ, nghe được

CHỦN
SỞ
IA HO
NGHỆ
TRƯƠI
TRAV



7. Phương thức bảo quản và vận chuyển sản phẩm không có

III. Các nguồn gây ô nhiễm:

1. Khí thải : không có
2. Nước thải : không có
3. Chất thải rắn : không có
4. Sự cố do hoạt động của dự án . (cháy nổ, rò rỉ hóa chất, tràn dầu máy biến thế .)
 - Sự cố cháy nổ
 - + Nguyên nhân xảy ra : trong quá trình hoạt động, có thể gây cháy nổ do máy biến thế bị quá nhiệt hoặc do sự cố về điện .
 - + Quy mô ảnh hưởng : trong phạm vi bán kính 2.5m quanh vị trí trụ có gắn máy biến thế
 - Sự cố rò rỉ dầu máy biến thế
 - + Nguyên nhân xảy ra : trong quá trình hoạt động, có thể gây rò rỉ và cháy dầu máy biến thế ra ngoài
 - + Quy mô ảnh hưởng : trong phạm vi bán kính 1m quanh vị trí trụ có gắn máy biến thế

IV. Các biện pháp giảm thiểu ô nhiễm:

1. Phương án phòng chống và ứng cứu sự cố .
2. Thiết bị các bình chữa cháy và các dụng cụ chữa cháy khác, bố trí theo yêu cầu của đơn vị quản lý về PCCC.
3. Quy trình : áp dụng quy trình chữa cháy chuyên ngành. Đối với sự cố rò rỉ dầu máy biến thế , máy biến thế bị rò rỉ dầu sẽ được đơn vị quản lý vận hành thu hồi. Do lượng dầu trong mỗi máy biến thế ít nên không bố trí phương tiện thu hồi dầu máy biến thế rò rỉ ra bên ngoài cho từng trạm biến thế
4. Hóa chất sử dụng : không có
5. Hiệu quả : hiệu quả tốt
6. Dự kiến kinh phí mua thiết bị, tập dượt định kỳ nằm trong chi phí quản lý vận hành lưới điện

V. Chương trình giám sát môi trường:

1. Kết hợp với công tác quản lý vận hành
2. Kinh phí được bao gồm trong chi phí quản lý vận hành

VI. Cam kết đảm bảo đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường:

1. Tiêu chuẩn Việt Nam áp dụng
2. Cam kết chịu trách nhiệm trước pháp luật Việt Nam nếu vi phạm các công ước quốc tế, các tiêu chuẩn Việt Nam và để xảy ra sự cố gây ô nhiễm môi trường



PHIẾU XÁC NHẬN
BẢN ĐĂNG KÝ ĐẠT TIÊU CHUẨN MÔI TRƯỜNG
Công trình điện khí hoá nông thôn của Công ty Điện lực II tại
Xã Đa K'Nàng - Huyện Lâm Hà

GIÁM ĐỐC
SỞ KHOA HỌC CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG TỈNH LÂM ĐỒNG
XÁC NHẬN

1/ Đại diện chủ dự án Năng lượng nông thôn Việt Nam (Công ty Điện Lực II) đã có hồ sơ xin đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường ngày 06/05/2003 đối với công trình điện khí hoá nông thôn tại xã Đa K'Nàng - huyện Lâm Hà tỉnh Lâm Đồng.

2/ Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường của dự án là cơ sở để các cơ quan quản lý môi trường địa phương kiểm tra việc thực hiện Luật Bảo vệ môi trường của dự án.

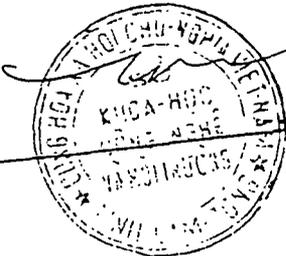
3/ Phiếu xác nhận này có giá trị đến thời điểm hoàn thành việc xây dựng công trình tại xã Đa K'Nàng - Lâm Hà.

Chủ dự án có trách nhiệm thực hiện các yêu cầu kèm theo phiếu xác nhận này. *10*

Nơi nhận

- UBND tỉnh Lâm Đồng (thay b/c)
- UBND huyện Lâm Hà
- UBND xã Đa K'Nàng.
- Điện lực Lâm Đồng
- Công ty Điện lực II
- Lưu Vp, MTg

GIÁM ĐỐC



Quỳnh - Trôi

UBND TỈNH LÂM ĐỒNG
SỞ KHCN&MT
Số: 247 /KHCN&MT

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc
Đà Lạt, ngày 23 tháng 6 năm 2003

PHIẾU XÁC NHẬN
BẢN ĐĂNG KÝ ĐẠT TIÊU CHUẨN MÔI TRƯỜNG
Công trình điện khí hoá nông thôn của Công ty Điện lực II tại
Xã Tân Lạc - Huyện Bảo Lâm

GIÁM ĐỐC
SỞ KHOA HỌC CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG TỈNH LÂM ĐỒNG
XÁC NHẬN

1/ Đại diện chủ dự án Năng lượng nông thôn Việt Nam (Công ty Điện Lực II) đã có hồ sơ xin đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường ngày 06/05/2003 đối với công trình điện khí hoá nông thôn tại xã Tân Lạc - huyện Bảo Lâm tỉnh Lâm Đồng.

2/ Bản đăng ký đạt tiêu chuẩn môi trường của dự án là cơ sở để các cơ quan quản lý môi trường địa phương kiểm tra việc thực hiện Luật Bảo vệ môi trường của dự án.

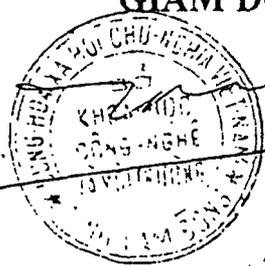
3/ Phiếu xác nhận này có giá trị đến thời điểm hoàn thành việc xây dựng công trình tại xã Tân Lạc - Bảo Lâm.

Chủ dự án có trách nhiệm thực hiện các yêu cầu kèm theo phiếu xác nhận này. *WV*

Nơi nhận

- UBND tỉnh Lâm Đồng (thay b/c)
- UBND huyện Bảo Lâm
- UBND xã Tân Lạc
- Điện lực Lâm Đồng
- Công ty Điện lực II
- Lưu Vp, MTg

GIÁM ĐỐC



Trương Thảo

UBND TỈNH LÂM ĐỒNG

SỞ KHCN&MT

Số: 246 /KHCN&MT

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

Đà Lạt, ngày 23 tháng 6 năm 2003

PHIẾU XÁC NHẬN
BẢN ĐĂNG KÝ ĐẠT TIÊU CHUẨN MÔI TRƯỜNG
Công trình điện khí hoá nông thôn của Công ty Điện lực II tại
Xã B' Lá - huyện Bảo Lâm

GIÁM ĐỐC
SỞ KHOA HỌC CÔNG NGHỆ VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG TỈNH LÂM ĐỒNG
XÁC NHẬN

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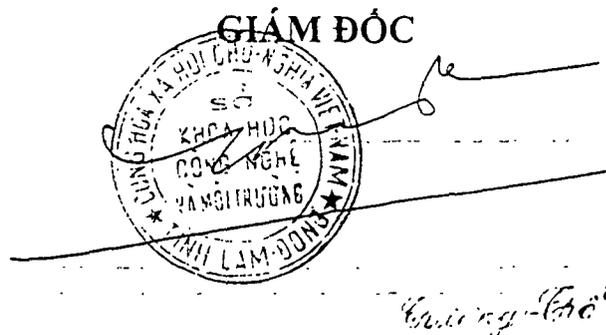
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3/ Phiếu xác nhận này có giá trị đến thời điểm hoàn thành việc xây dựng công trình tại xã B'Lá - huyện Bảo Lâm.

Chủ dự án có trách nhiệm thực hiện các yêu cầu kèm theo phiếu xác nhận này. *us*

Nơi nhận

- UBND tỉnh Lâm Đồng (thay b/c)
- UBND huyện Bảo Lâm
- UBND xã B'Lá
- Điện lực Lâm Đồng
- Công ty Điện lực II
- Lưu Vp, MTg



Appendix 5: List of Report Preparers

1. Nguyen Duc Trung Project Team Leader, PC2
2. Mai Thanh Tuan Electric Engineer, PC2
3. Ho Ngoc Thanh Electric Engineer, PC2
4. Bui Dinh Phu Electric Engineer, PC2
5. Lu Ngoc Vinh Electric Engineer, PC2
6. Ngo Thanh Tam Environmental Engineer, VESDEC

Additional Assistance Provided By:

Le Trinh (Ass. Prof, WB 's Domestic Consultant) - VESDEC