

Resettlement Due Diligence Report

Project Number: 40253-023

October 2018

CAM: Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity
Conservation Corridors Project
(Grant 0426)

Bioengineered Sea Barrier Subproject - Kandoal
Commune, Koh Kong province

Prepared by Ministry of Environment for the Asian Development Bank.

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS
(As at June 2018)
Currency Unit–Cambodian Riel (KHR) 1\$=4,060 KHR; KHR=0.00025\$

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BCC	Biodiversity Conservation Corridors
CARDI	Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute
CARP	Coastal Adaption and Resilience Planning Component
CCCA	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance
CBPF	Community-based Production Forestry
CDB	Commune Database
CF	Community Forestry
CFEG	Community Forest Enterprise Group
CPA	Community Protected Area
CSSR	Center for Climate Systems Research
PED	Provincial Department of Environment
EA	Executing Agency
FA	Forestry Administration
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FS	Feasibility Study
FWUC	Farmer Water User Community
GDLC	General Directorate of Local Community
GIP	Gender Implementation Plan
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
HH	Household
IMDP	Indigenous Minorities Development Plan
I/NGS	International and National Gender Specialist
I/NSSS	International and National Social Safeguard Specialist
KIIs	Key Informants Interviews
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
NGO	Non-government organization
NPA	National Protected Area
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
O&M	Operation and maintenance
PAM	Project Administration Manual
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
PPMU	Provincial Project Management Unit
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
R-PPTA	Regional Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
ToR	Terms of Reference
VS	Village Statistics
WUG	Water User Group

NOTES:

The Project refers to the PPCR grant funded additional project for Cambodia, "Promoting Climate Resilient Agriculture, Forestry, Water Supply and Coastal Resources in Koh Kong and Monduliri Province", which will be supplementary to the GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridors (BCC) Project Government refers to the Royal Government of the Cambodia \$ refers to US dollars.

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A. INTRODUCTION

1. The Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project (BCCP) commenced implementation in April 2010, and during 2014 Additional Financing (BCCP-AF) is being provided to support supplementary livelihood and small-scale infrastructure activities through the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR). The BCCP is being implemented by two Executing Agencies (EAs), namely the Ministry of Environment (MoE)/General Directorate of Local Community (GDLG) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)/Forestry Administration (FA). Each of the EAs has established a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at national level and a Provincial PIU (PPIU) in each of the two target provinces of Koh Kong (KKG) and Mondulkiri (MDK). There are five service providers that have been contracted jointly by the EAs to support the implementation of a range of activities.

2. The intended impact of the Project is climate resilient, sustainable, forest ecosystems that provide income and employment to project households in the biodiversity corridors of Cambodia. The intended outcome is sustainably managed biodiversity corridors in Cambodia. The Project seeks to (i) empower communities to manage their forest resources through demarcation of boundaries, forest management planning and achieving legal approvals for Community Forests (CFs) or Community Protected Areas (CPAs); (ii) restore habitat and degraded forest lands by planting native tree species and agro-forestry that incorporates improved sources of non-timber forest products; (iii) improve livelihoods and income-enhancing small-scale infrastructure; and (iv) generate short-term employment for project households through project activities.

3. The Additional Financing (PPCR) support for the Project aims to strengthen the climate adaptation of the BCCP and under Output 3, which is concerned with **Livelihoods Improvement** and small-scale infrastructure, funds are provided for the investment in (i) rainwater harvesting ponds and climate resilient high value crop productivity; (ii) climate resilient irrigation and System of Rice Intensification (SRI); (iii) bioengineered sea barriers reducing salt water intrusion; and (iv) ecosystem-based adaptation in one catchment area.

4. Under the PPCR funded activities Sub-project 3 is concerned with the construction of two bioengineered sea barriers in Koh Kong province, located in Kandaol and Andoung Tuek communes. The sea barriers, which consist of an earth bund, will prevent the incursion of salt water during the winter high tides. In addition, support is being provided for the introduction of saline resistant crop varieties and production techniques to improve the incomes of the communities. Because of its vulnerability to climate change, and especially sea water intrusion, the commune of Kandaol was included as an additional target commune to the Project.

5. Kandaol commune covers a total land area about 15,688 ha and includes five villages including (i) Tam Kan; (ii) Kandaol; (iii) Prolean; (iv) Thnong; and (v) Sovann Baitang. The proposed subproject is located in Prolean village, which is situated within Kandaol Community Protected Area (CPA) which was officially recognized General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) of Ministry of Environment (MOE). The subproject is located in the coastal area along the national road 48 and annually is subjected to saline water intrusion in the early dry season between every November and December when tides are at their annual peak and freshwater flows in rivers are at the minimum. Prolean village is located 112 km from Khemarakphumen provincial town in Koh Kong province, and 18 Km away from Botumsarkor district.

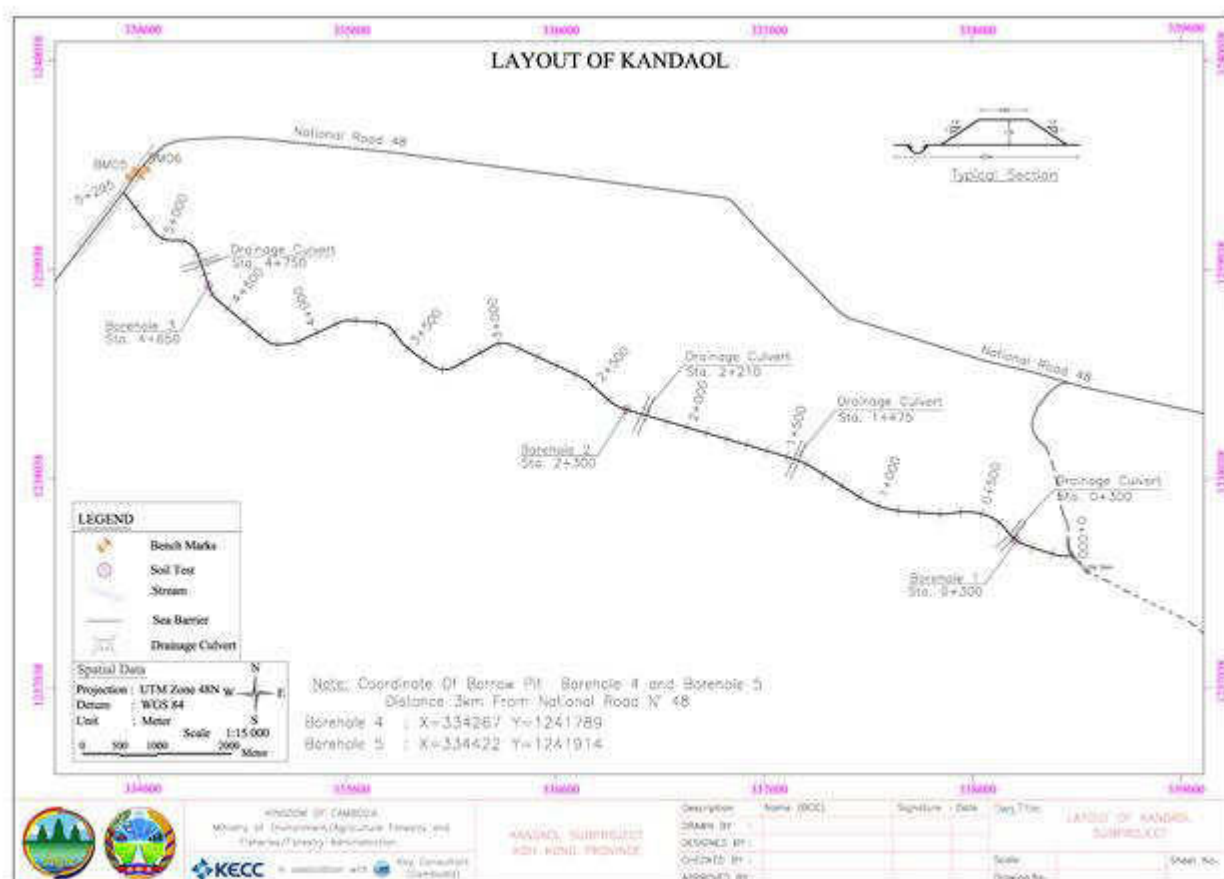
6. In Prolean village, the total population in 2016 was 936 people (463 females and 473 males) with 217 families (59 female headed families). Of these families about 153 (71%) families had agricultural land of less than one ha, about 57 (26%) families were landless and about seven (3%) of households with agricultural land ranging from one to three 3 ha. Based upon Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) 49 households in Prolean are very poor (ID poor) and about 30 families are poor (ID poor II). It is expected that about 200 hectares of agricultural

land will be gained from the subproject and can be distributed to landless households that commune.

B. PROJECT CIVIL WORKS DESCRIPTION AND SOURCE OF IMPACT

7. Under the detailed design of this proposed subproject, Prolean village sea barrier subproject will be constructed with a dam embankment length of 5,295 m, a top width of 4m and an embankment height of about 1.50 m is shown in Figure 1. It will be constructed from local clay and laterite materials and will be reinforced by planting local plants along the sea bank slopes to stabilize the structure.

Figure 1: Kandaol sea barrier subproject location



8. Based upon the detailed design of the proposed sub-project, the sea barrier construction will not impact on any house, structure or fruit trees, but some forest resources will need to be cleared before construction of the dam. The forest trees that need to be clear are *Melaleuca* and comprises about 2, 925 trees with size ranging from 5 to 10 cm (2,500 trees) and from 10 to 20 cm (425 trees) and these cut-trees can absolutely most definitively be utilized by the villagers who have cultivated lands along the proposed dike for household consumption (this was unanimously confirmed by the villagers during the public consultation). In addition, some trees will need to be planted after the construction to protect the sea barrier along the embankment. Although there are no resettlement impacts or relocation required due to the subproject, there will be a need for land acquisition, but no third-party user will be affected. The reason for the land acquisition is due to the proposed sea barrier being a new structure. Based on the detailed design, it was found that one family (three cottages, one for his own parents, one for his mother in law and the other one for his own family) temporarily stay close to the proposed sea barrier (about 20 m away) from it tail-end. This man (Lin Ly) and his wife, son and his parents have lived there temporarily since 2015 for fishing activities

but he and his family are aware of the proposed sea barrier construction. During the field assessment, it was observed that the proposed subproject will not impact on his house. He and his wife also confirmed that they support the proposed subproject and they will gain benefits from the project such as the access road from the main road to their house through the proposed barrier.

9. Under the above design the base width of dyke is about 12 meters, and in consequence the land acquisition is estimated to be approximately 6.4ha¹. The width at the crest is about 4 meters. In addition, the land acquisition required for constructing the sea barrier is located in the community zone of the Community Protected Area (CPA). The subproject will require temporary land during the construction process to be used for machinery movement during the construction, but the existing laterite road that was built by the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) can be used for access. In this regards, the villagers and the local authorities have confirmed that the contractors can use the access road for this purpose.

10. There is no involvement or impact on the use of local land and the natural resources of local people. Furthermore, the proposed subproject will provide opportunities for employment and livelihood improvement for the local people. Adequate health and safety measures should be employed by contractor(s) during the construction phase to ensure proper operation of the subproject and third-party.

C. OBJECTIVES OF DUE DILIGENCE REPORT

11. The consultation process is to ensure that adequate public consultation meetings are organized to (i) describe and explain to the affected community the subproject background, its benefits together with its potential for the improvement of their livelihoods; (ii) receive feedback and comments from concerned stakeholders about the subproject through plenary discussion and small group discussion; (iii) explain to concerned stakeholders the detailed design and then conduct a field visit to see the actual demarcation; (iv) ensure transparency at all levels in decision making process for design, implementation and maintenance; (v) avoid any social conflicts that may raise as a result of the subproject; (vi) minimize and mitigate the adverse negative impacts to affected groups; and (vii) identify and explore opportunities that the subproject can ensure social and economic benefits for the local communities.

D. METHODOLOGY

12. All concerned stakeholders were invited to participate in the consultation process. The process of consultation was conducted using a participatory approach through the application of KIIs, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and a provincial consultation meeting in accordance with ADB Safeguards Policy Statement 2009, the BCCP-Indigenous People Development Framework (IPDF) 2015, and the Cambodian constitution and law and international conventions of the UN declaration.

13. One provincial consultation meeting, together with KIIs, FGDs and several public consultation meetings were conducted through supporting from MoE/PIU and Koh Kong MoE/PPIU. For further support and validation of information and data obtained from the consultations, social impact assessment checklist forms on indigenous minorities and involuntary resettlement were compiled and verified by the Social safeguard Specialist with key persons from PPIU-MoE and local authorities.

14. Prior to conducting the consultations, a check was made by consultants to determine whether the indigenous and minorities exist or not and if the Khmer language could be used during the consultation exercise. For each consultation the participants confirmed that there no representatives from indigenous and ethnic minorities residing in Prolean village. Therefore, each consultation was conducted through the use of the Khmer language. The participants in the FGDs were divided into male and female groups and the results of the consultations were documented

¹ Length of Dam (5,295 metres) x base width of 12 m.

by the consultants. Women and vulnerable groups were encouraged to voice their concerns and comments. The minutes for each consultation were prepared by the SSS (see attached annexes)

E. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

Consultation Meetings

15. Initially, the consultant proposed the schedule, prepared the required forms, sets of questionnaires, agenda and identified the key informants from all concerned stakeholders, and provided advance information and invitations to participate in the consultations. The provincial consultation meeting, KIIs and FGDs were conducted accordingly. Representatives from concerned stakeholders and beneficiary households were invited to participate in the consultations (see attached Annexes). The sequence of consultation meetings was as follows:

- **4 July 2017:** The 1st first public consultation meeting was conducted at Koh Kong provincial hall. Forty-one (7 females) participants joined the consultation who included representatives from MoE/PIU and MoE/PPIU Koh Kong, provincial officials, Kandaol commune officials, Dangpeng CPA members and Prolean village residents.
- **2 August 2017:** The 2nd consultation meeting for the KIIs was conducted at Kandaol commune office. The consultant informed the purpose of the meeting to Kandaol commune authority and asked Kandaol commune authority to invite concerned stakeholders to participate in the KIIs. There were 13 representatives from Kandaol commune, Dangpeng CPA, Prolean village chief and beneficiary households participated in the KIIs.
- **7 June 2018:** The 3rd consultation meeting for FGDs was conducted at Prolean CPA office. There were 36 participants (23 women) including representatives from the MoE/PPIU, Kandaol commune, chief and vice-chief from Prolean village, community fisheries, beneficiary households, social safeguard specialist and engineering consultants.
- **10 September 2018:** The 4th consultation meeting was conducted at the Prolean CPA office. There were 43 participants (11 women) including representatives from the MoE/PPIU, Kandaol commune chief, Prolean village vice chief, beneficiary households, environmental and social safeguard specialist and engineering consultants.

16. The topics discussed in these consultation meetings includes: (i) orientation on the subproject in brief, the subproject benefits and its potential for their livelihood improvement; (ii) raising awareness on the current situation of the socio-economic and cultural aspects of the subproject; (iii) information about the encountered challenges and solutions due to the subproject interventions through discussion of the design and demarcation presentation; (iv) potential adverse impacts and possible alternative mitigation options for the community; and (v) receiving comments or suggestions from the concerned stakeholders for the subproject.

Key Results of consultations

17. **Physical and social infrastructure:** The overall condition of the existing physical and social infrastructure in Prolean village, i.e. irrigation, transport, health post, school and water and sanitation remain deficient and inadequate.

18. **Schools:** The educational attainment and the distance from Prolean village center to schools is shown in Table 1. Prolean village has one primary school with six class rooms and seven teachers (two women) and the children study in two shifts in morning and afternoon classes. For students of Prolean village who wish to continue their study in secondary school and high school these are located in Andoung Tuek commune about four km from Prolean village. In general boys have achieved higher education standards than girls. The girls are generally expected to work at home and to marry as soon as possible according to their local culture. The KII/FGD participants informed that school enrollment and attendance rates of girls in the primary school are high, but very low in secondary and high school. It was emphasized that the highest numbers of illiterate women were in poor households, due to girls being required to help the family with farming, cattle and sibling care as well as traditional cultural restrictions for women. However, overall school attendance is low - significant numbers of children are absent from classes

especially during the wet season particularly, as this is a critical time for farming activities and home gardening and the children are often required to assist.

Table 1: Educational attainment and nearest distance to school

Description	Both Sex		Males		Females		Distance
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Kindergarten	2	8%	11	8%	1	8%	
Primary School	150	55%	83	57%	6	52%	
Secondary School	6	24%	25	17%	4	31%	4 km
High school	2	8%	15	10%	8	6%	4km
Illiterate	1	5%	12	8%	3	2%	
Total	274	100%	146	100%	128	100%	

Source: Prolean Statistical Data 2016

18. **Health Service Accessibility:** Prolean village does not have a health post nearby but they can access the nearest health center/posts in Andoung Tuek commune where available health services are provided for pregnant women, diarrhea, cough, fever and colds. When patients become seriously they are sent to Srae Ambel health center or private clinics in Botumsakor district or even to Phnom Penh depending on the condition of the patient. Nowadays the pregnant women and child delivery in Prolean village are almost all consulted with doctors and nurses.

19. **Market Accessibility:** Prolean village does not have a public market nearby. Prolean households depend upon the available small retail shops in villages and motorbike mobile markets from outside who are selling meat, fish and vegetables such as cucumber, luffa gourds, bitter melon and other food products and sometimes when they need to buy special food they can visit the markets in Andoung Tuek and Srae Ambel market about 4 - 5 km distance. Households spend about KHR 100,000 - 200,000 on each trip buying salt, sugar, powder soup, fermented fish, fish source and clothes.

20. **Power supplies:** Typically, the households use different energy sources for lighting at night. About 80 % of the houses in Prolean village use the mains supply and the remainder use battery power, solar power and kerosene lamps. The main fuel sources for cooking is firewood because these villages are located in forested areas and plentiful supplies are available from felling and clearing land crop cultivation, shelter and other agro-industry activities.

21. **Domestic Water Consumption and Latrine Use:** Prolean village is situated along the sea shore and suffers from the annual intrusion of salt water (November to December). Prolean- domestic water consumption sources as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Domestic water consumption and latrine use in Prolean village

Sours of household water	No. of households		No. of wells
	No.	%	
Mixed/tube/drilled wells	35	16 %	3
Unprotected open wells	154	71 %	32
Purification equipment for drinking water	43	20 %	-
Boiled water for drinking	15	7 %	-
Latrines	99	46 %	-

Source: Prolean Statistical Data 2016

22. **Demographic characteristics:** The number of families and population, gender and age are shown below. In Prolean village, about 153 (71%) households have agricultural land of less than one ha, and about 57 (26%) households are landless and about seven (3%) households with agricultural land ranging from 1 to 3 ha. During the KIIs it was reported that about 49 families of 217 families in Prolean are very poor (ID poor I) and about 30 families are

poor (ID poor II). It is expected that about 200 hectares agricultural land that will be gained from the subproject will be distributed to villagers in Kandaol commune particularly for the families who do not have agricultural land.

Table 3: Demography in Kandaol commune (2017)

Village	No. of households	Total Population		Adult Population	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Kandaol	137	580	289	409	202
Prolean	216	932	470	574	293
Tam Kan	222	926	460	582	281
Thnong	130	626	327	412	215
Sovann Baitang	252	1074	525	668	303
Total	957	4138	2,071	2,645	1,294

Source: Kandaol Commune Database, December 2017

23. **Land use:** Land use in Kandaol subproject area comprises about 90 % rice field and the remaining areas is for the village residential area located along the national (NR48) and rural road only. Thus, aside from the residential and village area, all the land is used for agriculture and especially for rice production.

Table 4: Land classification in Kandaol commune

Total Land Area (ha)	Land Classification (ha)				
	Residential Area	Agricultural Land (Wet Rice)	Crop Land	Reserved Area	Conservation Area
15,688	578	748	84	30	N/A

Source: Kandaol Commune Statistical Data 2017

24. **Employment and income source:** Among the commune population, 79 % (170 hhs) are farmers, 16.3 % are workers, fishermen and 5% are government officers (Commune Database of Kandaol commune 2017). It is reported that both younger people (both male and female) in Prolean village go to work, in other areas of the country, as construction workers, garment factory workers and for sugar cane field clearance in Koh Kong province, Phnom Penh and Kampong Speu. Migrant workers out of Cambodia as construction workers and workers in agricultural plantations and processing in Thailand, Korea and Malaysia.

Table 5: Employment/income sources and livelihoods in Prolean village

Description	Total	Males		Females	
		No.	%	No.	%
Wet rice	299	186	43%	113	37%
Livestock raising	303	153	35%	150	49%
Small business	50	25	6%	25	8%
Construction Worker	23	23	5%	0	0%
Migration in Cambodia	33	15	3%	18	6%
Migration out of Cambodia	12	11	3%	1	0%
Private company & NGO	3	3	1%	0	0%
Electronic repairer	3	3	1%	0	0%
Government Employment	7	5	1%	2	1%
Transportation	11	11	3%	0	0%
Total	744	435	100%	309	100%

Source: Prolean Statistical Data 2016

25. **Agricultural Activities:** Based on the consultation meetings in Prolean village, rice is cultivated only in the floodplain area. Only one rice crop is grown during the wet season from

early June until December. Yields are reported to be low ranging from 1.2 - 1.5 tons per ha due to the use of traditional method such as local rice seed, low usage of fertilizers and pesticides, and sea water intrusion. In this village, the farmers produce rice once a year using local seed which is adapted to the local conditions but which has low yields. Rice production is carried out on a total area of about 190 ha by about 170 households.

26. **Fishing activity:** Fishing is the second important activity in Kandaol commune. Over the last two to three years, the fisheries catch has declined considerably causing people to migrate to other areas to find work including going across the border to Thailand. The decline in fish catch is attributed to commercial fishing encroachment without adequate control by government authorities. However, the commune has a community fishery that appears to be working well in three villages e.g. Kandaol, Thnong and Prolean. Community fisheries are groups that were formed as a result of the new community fisheries management policy embodied in the Fisheries Management and Administration Law. Since 2002, more than half of areas traditionally allocated to commercial fisheries have been re-allocated to small-scale community fisheries to support food security and livelihoods. Community fisheries regulates access to fish in managed areas through local management plans agreed upon by co-management institutions. Some local people feel that the establishment of the community fishery has not generally benefited all local people, with benefit flowing mainly to a small group of people. From the discussion, approximately 5 % of total households in Prolean village are involved in fishing. They mainly fish for various species of sea fish, crab, prawn, shrimp and mussels. The fishermen normally collect mussels from the sea. Fishing is done using motorized boats, and with use of equipment such as nets for catching fish and crabs and tools for collecting mussels. In the dry season, fishermen are able to catch sufficient for their family income but in the wet season the catch is much lower, attributed to the mix of salt and fresh water, and people are occupied with their paddy fields.

27. **Gender and Decision Making:** Historically, Cambodia is recognized as a matriarchal society. But in actual practice in the rural societies, men tend to dominate in general decision making. Both men and women have equal rights in decision making and responsibilities in working both public affairs and family work. Typically, the Cambodian women are taking care of the household work as a traditional activity but gradually are stepping forward to participate in every aspect of agriculture activities and decision-making on financial management, education of children and social affairs as well.

28. Major common challenges and proposed solutions and suggestions raised by participants in consultations are summarized below.

Table 6: Major challenges and proposed solutions and suggestions

Major Challenges and Issues	Proposed Solutions and Suggestions
Low rice yield and annual rice yield by saline water intrusion in Prolean.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sea barrier construction for saline water intrusion protection in Prolean. - Agricultural input investment and change behavior with traditional method by using the organic fertilizer, herbal pesticide and rice seeds selection.
Agricultural landlessness in Kandaol commune especially young couples and new migrants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural land expansion and extraction in eroded forest area along the seaside.
Young rice plant damaged by invasive species such as Thai snail, rats and insects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) should train farmers on how to prevent such invasive species and asking for farmers to collect them in the rice fields.

Major Challenges and Issues	Proposed Solutions and Suggestions
Agricultural land degradation.	- Concerned institutions of Government should provide trainings on how to produce organic fertilizer and chemical fertilizer reduction and waste from households to produce organic fertilizer.
Nature-given resources such as fishing, mussels, prawn, crab, shrimp, wildlife and deforestation become less and extinct in communities.	- Participation of concerned stakeholders in protection, conservation and prevention. Valuable natural resources should be disseminated broadly and law enforcement.
Lack of participation of women in social development and political action and low capacity of commune members and farmers.	- Women should be encouraged to participate in social development activities. - Capacity building/training on gender mainstreaming, leadership, development plan, SRI, animal raising, marketing, and vegetable growth.
Lack of tools and ways for patrolling illegal fishing activities and limitation of capacity of officials of commune.	- Request for additional tools and ways in patrolling illegal fishing activities of communities and broad dissemination and education assistance of concerned institutions to fishing communities.
Youth migration workers in and out of Cambodia (Working as construction worker, sugar cane field clearance, garment factory worker-Koh Kong and Kampong Speu province and Phnom Penh).	- Jobs creation and life-skills for local youth.
Huan and animal disease outbreaks.	- Establishment of Health post or regular health service provision for villagers and domestic animal fascination intervention by the ministry of health and social development partners.

F. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

29. A subproject grievance can be defined as an actual or perceived Project-related problem that gives ground for complaint by an affected person (AP). As a general policy, all of the PPCR subprojects will work proactively toward preventing grievances through the implementation of impact mitigation measures and community liaison activities that anticipate and address potential issues before they become grievances. Nevertheless, during construction and operation it is possible that unanticipated impacts may occur if the mitigation measures are not properly implemented, or unforeseen issues occur. In order to address complaints if or when they arise, a project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been developed in accordance with ADB requirements and RGC practices. The GRM is a systematic process for receiving, evaluating and addressing Project-related grievances voiced by APs.

30. Any person affected by the Kandaol subproject will be able to submit a grievance if they believe a subproject activity is having a detrimental impact on the community, the environment, or on their quality of life. The GRM will be made public throughout the public consultation process and will be maintained during operation and maintenance.

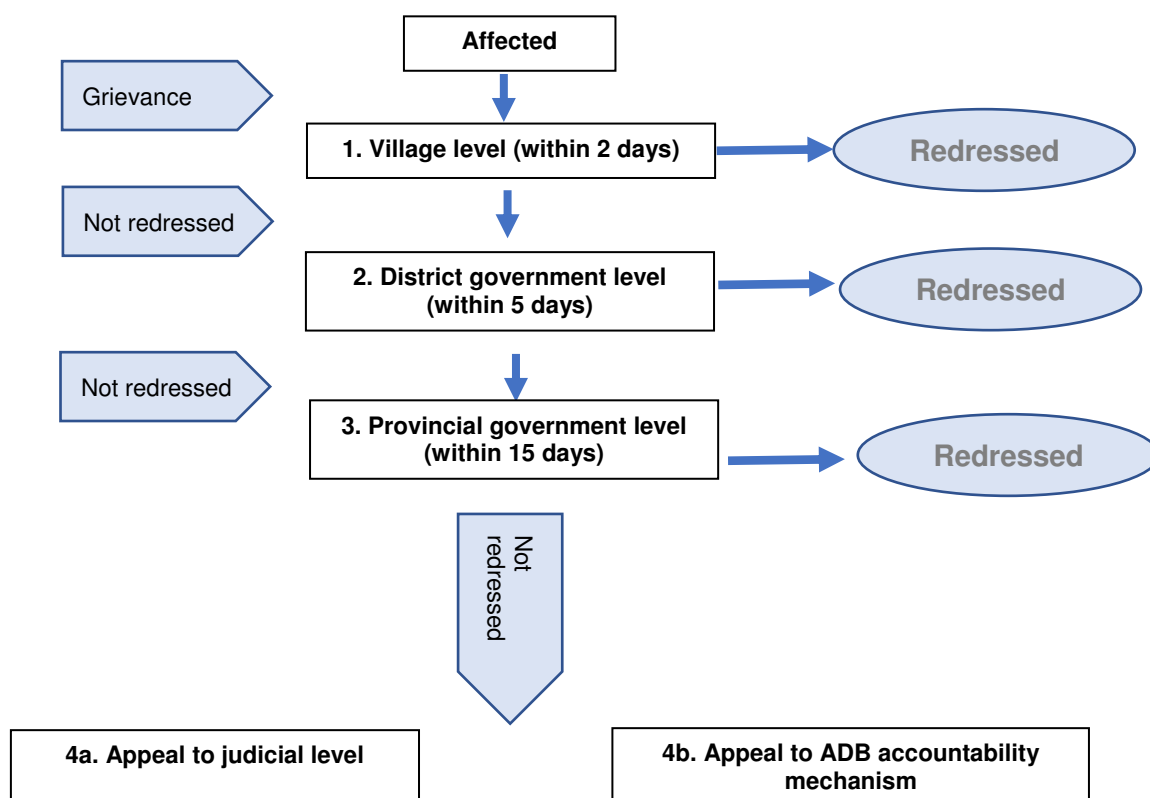
31. **Informal Approach.** Informally, an AP can lodge a complaint directly to the Contractor, during pre-construction and construction or the affected person can lodge complaint to village and commune authorities. Then the village and commune authorities organize the public meeting to resolve the complaints within the same day. The contractor will also immediately inform the MoE/PPIU of the complaint. If possible, the contractor will rectify the problem within one day of the complaint. If not, the AP can go to the district level. The MoE/PPIU will screen the complaint within one day of receipt. If the screening reveals the complaint as Project-related and valid, the Contractor will act within three days from confirmation that the

complaint is valid, by PPIU, if the problem was not rectified immediately. For at least one week after confirmation of completion, the MoE/PPIU must monitor the effectiveness of the action/resolution taken. After which, MoE/PPIU will secure a written confirmation of satisfaction from the AP.

32. **Formal Approach.** In this case the GRM consists of four escalating levels:

- **Village Level:** A grievance is submitted by the AP to the relevant Village Head and Commune Head. The Village Head and Commune Head forwards the grievance to the relevant MoE/PPIU. The PPIU Coordinator records it in writing, investigates the validity of the complaint, identifies potential solutions with the relevant District Team, and informs the MoE/PPIU. The Village Head and Commune Head also investigates the complaint and then invites the AP and District Team to a meeting to attempt to resolve the grievance. In case of the complaint cannot address within 2 days, the AP can submit the complaint to the district level.
- **District Level:** The District Administration investigates the complaint and then invites the AP, PPIU Coordinator and the District team to a meeting to attempt to resolve the grievance. If the complaint cannot be addressed within five days, the AP can lodge a complaint to the responsible provincial government agency which will generally be the MoE/PPIU.
- **Provincial Level:** The MoE/PPIU will investigate the complaint and then invite the AP, National Project Director and Manager and PPIU Coordinator to a meeting to attempt to resolve the grievance. In any case that the complaint addressing is not accepted by the AP within 10 working days, then the AP can lodge the complaint to the national project management team called MoE/PIU.
- **National Level:** The MoE/PIU investigates the complaint and then invites the AP, MoE/PPIU and contractors together with local authorities to a meeting to attempt to address the complaints within 15 working days. If the complaint cannot address within that time, the AP can submit the complaint to the judicial level.

Figure 2: Grievance Redress Mechanism



- **Judicial Level:** If the grievance remains unresolved the AP may advance the grievance to the judicial level for final resolution and settlement. All court fees will be borne by the Project. The AP may choose to approach ADB under the Accountability Mechanism.²

33. **Grievance follow up:** The relevant PPIU or PIU coordinators may contact the AP at a later stage to ensure that the activities continue to pose no further problems. IF there are remaining problems, the issue will be treated as a new grievance and re-enter the process.

34. **Accountability mechanism of ADB:** In addition, APs may always contact the Complaints Receiving Officer of ADB via the following address which will be included in the subproject signboard:

Complaints Receiving Officer, Accountability
Mechanism Asian Development Bank
ADB Headquarters, 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila,
Philippines
(+632) 632-4444 loc. 70309
(+632) 636 2086
amcro@adb.org

35. **Confidentiality and Anonymity:** An AP submitting a grievance may wish to Raise a concern in confidence. If the complainant asks the relevant PPIU or the PIU to protect his identity, it should not be disclosed without his/her consent.

G. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

36. The MoE delegates day-to-day BCCP implementation responsibilities to the General Directorate of Local Community (GDLC). The MoE has established a PIU, led by a Project Director and Project Manager responsible for the day-to-day implementation of project activities. The PIU is responsible for project management in target communes within the CPAs through the provincial Projected Area (PA) division in the MoE/PPIU. The PIU areas of work include financial management, technical advice on implementing project activities, monitoring and reporting, and procurement of goods, works, and recruitment of consultants in order to achieve project outputs. The PIU in GDLC will be responsible for project management in target communes with CFs through the GDLC Cantonment offices in each PPIU. The MoE/PIU areas of work include financial management on implementing project activities, monitoring and reporting, and procurement of goods, works, and recruitment of consultants in order to achieve project.

37. A National Steering Committee is established for the GMS BCCP and meets twice a year to:

- (i) review Project implementation progress;
- (ii) endorse Project annual work plans and budgets; and
- (iii) provide overall policy and strategy guidance on the implementation of the Project.

38. Technical implementation in the field is under the supervision of the assigned Project officers and consultants support the project officers to advise and assist in technical matters. The following Table summarizes organizations that will implement the BCCP, including the activities to be done under the Additional Financing (PPCR).

² The ADB Accountability Mechanism provides a forum where people adversely affected by ADB- assisted projects can voice and seek solutions to their problems and report alleged noncompliance of ADB's operational policies and procedures. It consists of two separate but complementary functions: consultation phase and compliance review phase. For more information see: <https://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main>

Table 7: Assigned authorities and responsibilities

Executing Agency (EA)	
Ministry of Environment (MoE)	<p>MoE will delegate its responsibility for day to day implementation to the GDLC.</p> <p>A PIU will be established under the GDLC, which will be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) technical oversight and policy guidance on implementation of project interventions in target communes with CPAs under its jurisdiction in Koh Kong province; (ii) administration of funds it receives for project activities at national level; (iii) technical guidance to provinces on implementing the activities in CPAs and communes with CPAs; (iv) submitting technical and financial reports on project interventions that are implemented directly by GDLC establish and manage first generation imprest accounts; (v) jointly recruit GIC consultants with the GDLC. (vi) procure required contracts for subproject
MoE Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	<p>Management Roles and Responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Procure training services; (ii) Procure office equipment and vehicles; and (iii) Provide secretariat services to the NSC. <p>GDLC will support the PPMUs in implementing GDLC activities in target communes and CPAs.</p>
Implementing Agencies (IAs)	
Provincial Project Implementation Units - PPIU	<p>The PPIU consists of three teams: the provincial GDLC Cantonment, provincial Protected Area (PA) and PPMU director's team. The PPIU implements project activities at provincial level through the GDLC Cantonment, provincial PA, and PPMU director's team. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ community consultation and development activities; ➤ surveys/reports; ➤ community contracts ➤ CPA boundary marking ➤ CPA management plans ➤ CPA legal approvals ➤ CPA community patrols ➤ CPA nursery establishment ➤ CPA forest enhancement ➤ commune livelihood activities ➤ community CDFs ➤ small scale infrastructure ➤ environment safeguard activities ➤ social safeguard, gender, and indigenous person activities ➤ monitor implementation of project activities ➤ report on progress of implementation; and ➤ liaise with the District Coordinators
District Coordinators	<p>District Coordinators will be established within each participating district. The District Coordinators will assist in implementation at the district level.</p>
National Steering Committee (NSC)	<p>FA and MOE will appoint the two Co-Chairs of the NSC which will meet twice a year.</p> <p>The NSC will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ review Project implementation progress; ➤ endorse Project annual work plans and budgets ➤ provide overall policy guidance on the implementation of the Project

Financiers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asian Development Bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provides financing for the Project cost through an ADF Grant; ➤ Monitors project implementation arrangements, disbursement, procurement, consultant selection, and reporting; ➤ Monitors schedules of activities, including funds flow ➤ Reviews compliance with agreed procurement procedures; ➤ Reviews compliance with Grant covenants; ➤ Monitors effectiveness of safeguard procedures.
Project Implementation Organizations	Management Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ monitor project conformity with ADB anti-corruption policies; ➤ undertake a periodic review mission; and ➤ undertake midterm project review jointly with the Government.

H. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

39. The construction work is expected to commence in Q4 2018 and extend for a period of up to six months.

I. CONCLUSION

40. The subproject will not involve any land acquisition and involuntary resettlement as the construction will all take place with the CPA area which is land owned by the MoE. The civil works will include the construction of the sea barrier which will entail the removal of some forest trees but will not impact on any agricultural land being used for crop production.

41. There are no private use rights to the land either temporarily or permanently acquitted by other than the MoE. The subproject therefore involves no land acquisition or involuntary resettlement and neither restricts access to land use or legally designated protected areas.

CATEGORIZATION CHECKLIST

I. Subproject Information				
1.Name of Subproject	Kandaol Sea Barrier			
2.Location of Subproject	Prolean village, Kandaol commune, Botumsakor District, Koh Kong province.			
3.Categories of Proposed Subproject (Results of Social Impact Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and Detailed Design)	1.Indigenous People = C 2.Resettlement = C			
II. Demography				
Number of Families	Prolean Village, total families = 217 Khmer Female Headed Families = 59 Male Headed Families = 158			
Number of People	Prolean Village, total people = 936 Number of Females = 463 Number of Males = 473			
III. Screening Questions				
Land acquisition and Resettlement	Yes	No	Unknown	Remarks
1.Will the subproject affect any land that is owned by the state?	x			Kandaol/ Dangpeng community protected Area (CPA) under MoE management. No land acquisition is required and no third-party user will be affected by the proposed subproject. The subproject will require temporary land during the construction process.
2. Will the subproject affect any commune/village land?		x		-
3. Will the subproject affect any land that is owned or used by households?		x		-
4. Will the subproject require construction of a new, or upgrade of an existing, access road?	x			About 5, 952 meters of sea barrier will be constructed.
5. Is the land currently used (whether legally or not i.e. non-titled use)?	x			Andoung Tuek community protected Area (CPA) under MoE management.
6. Will any houses or structures be affected?		x		-

III. Screening Questions (cont.,)				
Land acquisition and Resettlement	Yes	No	Unknown	Remarks
7. Will there be loss of agricultural plots?		x		
8. Will there be loss of crops and/or trees?	x			A few melaleuca and local small trees (shrubs) but not commercial trees or mangrove tree.
9. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprise?		x		
10. Will there be loss of any small shops or stalls?		x		
11. Will there be any other impacts on incomes and livelihoods?	x			Saline water intrusion prevention Sufficient water for agricultural cultivation and domestic animals Reduce the risk of unstainable mangrove forest product exploitation, Habitat and breeding ground for fish, prawn, crab stocks and wild animals. Transportation Jobs creation for local people
12. Are there non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site?		x		
13. If "yes" to above, do they have structures or other assets that will need to be removed?		x		
IV. Information on People and Gender				
1. Are there non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site?		x		
2. How many people will be affected by this		x		217 families with economic benefits
3. How many of non-titled land users will use the subproject?	x			Prolean village, total people 936 in 217 families and indirect beneficiary farmers from Sovanna Baitang village, total people 1074 in 252 families.

IV. Information on People and Gender (cont.,)				
4. How many females headed households will be affected by this sub-project?	x			Increasing number of female headed families and women participation in unskilled work, trainings and maintenance committee.
5. How many affected households will be displaced?		x		None
6. Does the subproject encourage the participation of women and job opportunity for women?	x			Increase agricultural activities and women participation in unskilled work, trainings and sea barrier maintenance committee.
V. Indigenous Peoples (IPs)				
1. Are there communities within the sub project area that is inhabited by households considered as IPs? How many households?		X		IPs and ethnic minorities are not found within the subproject. All people and families are Khmer only as mentioned above.
2. Will any of these IP households be adversely affected by the sub project?				n.a.
3. How any affected IP households will be displaced?				n.a.
4. How would IP households get benefits from the proposed subproject?				n.a.
5. Will the women participate in subproject implementation? How many percent?	x			Increasing number of local women participation (65%) through agricultural activities
Prepared and Verified Person	Position	Institution	Signature	Date
Heak Pring	Social Safeguard Specialist	KECC/KCC		2-08-2017
In Meng	Village chief	Prolean village		2-08-2017
Chhoeung Nger	Chief of Commune council	Kandaol commune		2-08-2017

Annex 1 Lists of Key Informant Met and Questionnaire

Key Informant Interview (KII) 2 August 2017 Prolean Village, Kandoal commune, Botumsakor District, Koh Kong Province

No.	Name	Gender	Position	Location	Tel. No.
1	Choeung Nger	M	Commune Deputy Chief	Kandoal	0965073737
2	Phan Sopheap	M	PDoE staff	Dang Peng	015595822
3	Savay Voeun	M	PDoE staff	Dang Peng	
4	In Meng	M	Village Chief	Prolean	081549026
5	Meas Samon	M	Village Chief	Kandoal	08899458559
6	Ath Noch	M	CPA Chief	Kandoal	0979820044
7	Chheng Sim	M	CPA Chief	Prolean	0977493389
8	Khun San	M	Village resident	Prolean	
9	Meas heng	F	Village resident	Prolean	
10	Nean Mean	M	Village resident	Prolean	
11	Chhuyn Bunnaring	M	DTL/ KECC	Prolean	012432130
12	Heak Pring	M	KECC/SSS		012753561
13	Ouk Seiha	M	KECC Hydrologist		077516636

Key Informant Met-KII (Original List in Khmer Version) 2 August 2017
Prolean Village, Kandoal commune, Botumsakor District, Koh Kong Province

បញ្ជីអ្នកប្រកាសព័ត៌មាន ជំនួយបច្ចេកទេស លេខ ០៤២៦
 ការប្រកាស ប្រកាសប្រើប្រាស់ព័ត៌មានប្រកាស
 ប្រព័ន្ធប្រកាសព័ត៌មាន ជំនួយបច្ចេកទេស
 រៀបចំដោយ: ក្រសួងប្រៃសណីយ៍
 ថ្ងៃទី ០២ ខែ ៨ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

បញ្ជីអ្នកប្រកាសព័ត៌មាន

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ	ភេទ	តួនាទី	ស្ថាប័ន	លេខយូទីធីតាកម្ពុជា			ហត្ថលេខា
					កូដ	លេខ	ស៊េរី	
១	ហ៊ុន សែន	ប	នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី	KEC/KCL			012763561	1-1
២	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
៣	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
៤	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
៥	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
៦	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
៧	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
៨	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
៩	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
១០	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
១១	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
១២	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
១៣	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
១៤	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
១៥	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10

១៦	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
១៧	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
១៨	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
១៩	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
២០	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
២១	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
២២	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
២៣	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
២៤	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
២៥	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
២៦	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
២៧	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
២៨	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
២៩	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10
៣០	លោក ឈន់ ឈន់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	KEDD/KIC			09432130	C/10

Annex 2: Local Authority Request Form (Request form, Minutes, List of Participants and Map Location-Khmer and English Version)

**Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King**

Minutes of the Commune Council Meeting

On 21 November 2017 at 8:00 hours, a communal council meeting on “Sea Barrier Construction” was conducted aiming at collection of the inputs and comments from local authorities in Kandaol commune. The meeting was chaired by Mr. CHHOEUNG NGER, chief of Kandaol commune.

- Total participant: Nine persons (see participant list)
- Agenda of the meeting

1) Inputs of the chair of the meeting: adverse impacts on community’s livelihoods relating to sea barrier rehabilitation and construction should be critically identified and to have a detailed discussion. He agrees that the inputs and comments of members of the meeting are very useful in the subproject preparation and to avoid any complaint and conflict after subproject implementation.

2) Ideas of members of the meeting: participated members perceived that the sea barrier construction is a potential subproject for saline water intrusion prevention and agricultural activities and economic benefits in Kandaol commune. It is seen that it would contribute to economic benefits for livelihoods enhancement and poverty reduction.

Final Decision of the Meeting

After discussions, a final decision was made. Members of the meeting totally agreed and there was no opposition to the sea barrier construction which is located in Pralean village, Kandaol commune, Botumsakor district, Koh Kong province. Moreover, they considered this subproject is prioritized in providing sufficient water for agricultural activities and economic benefits for farmers in Kandaol commune.

The meeting ended on the same day, 21 November 2017, 11:00 hours with cooperative spirit.

Secretary Recorder

HUY SAMNANG

Member of Kandaol Commune

Seen and Agreed
Kandaol Commune

CHHOEUNG GNER
Chief of Commune

List of Participants

Topic: Discussions about Kandaol Sea Barrier Construction

Venue: Kandaol Commune

Date: 21 November 2017

N0	Name	Sex	Position/Role	Village	Phone
01	Chhoeung Nger	M	Chief of Commune	Kandaol	096507373
02	Huy Samnang	M	Member of Commune	Kandoal	093719437
03	Mam Sokha	M	Clerk	Kandaol	015692096
04	Phrum Kimhai	M	Village member	Pralean	081635339
05	Sam Chhav	M	Vice Chief of village	Pralean	081980497
06	Loeung Kao	M	Chief of village	Tam Koun	0977749374
07	Kam Sao	M	Chief of village	Kandoal	0966456850
08	Kuy Mao	M	Chief of village	Thnoung	0976201981
09	Chhay Bo	M	Chief of Police Post	Kandaol	016479381

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ពាក្យស្នើសុំគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ **អ៊ិន ម៉េង** ភេទប្រុស អាយុ៥៥ ឆ្នាំ នៅភូមិប្រឆាន ឃុំកណ្តោល ស្រុកបូទុមសាគរ ខេត្តកោះកុង មានតួនាទីជាមេភូមិ តំណាងឲ្យប្រជាពលរដ្ឋចំនួន ៩១៧ គ្រួសារ។

សូមគោរពជូនចូលមក

លោក នាយកគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោងព្រែករបៀងអភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះ (BCCP)

- តាមរយៈ -លោក បេឃុំកណ្តោល
-លោកអភិបាលនៃគណៈអភិបាលស្រុកបូទុមសាគរ
- កម្មវត្ថុ សំណើសុំកសាងប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រទំនប់ទឹកប្រៃ

តបតាមកម្មវត្ថុដូចបានចែងខាងលើ សូមគោរពជូនលោកប្រធានគម្រោង មេត្តាជ្រាបថា កាលពីថ្ងៃទី២១ ខែ១១ ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំកណ្តោល បានធ្វើការប្រជុំពិភាក្សាជុំវិញការលើកគម្រោងស្នើសុំបកលោកនាយកគម្រោងនូវគម្រោងដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- ឈ្មោះគម្រោង៖កសាងប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រទំនប់ទឹកប្រៃ
- ទំហំគម្រោង៖ មានប្រវែង ៥.០០០ ម៉ែត្រ ទទឹង ២,៥៥ម៉ែត្រ កម្ពស់ ១,២ម៉ែត្រ
- ទីតាំងគម្រោង៖ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងភូមិប្រឆាន ឃុំកណ្តោល ស្រុកបូទុមសាគរ ខេត្តកោះកុង

ខ្ញុំបាទ/នាងខ្ញុំ សូមភ្ជាប់មកជាមួយនូវឯកសារមួយចំនួនដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- ១) កំណត់ហេតុប្រជុំរបស់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ
- ២) បញ្ជីអ្នកចូលរួមការប្រជុំរបស់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា
- ៣) ផ្លូវទីតាំងគម្រោង

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fijHtruInLUGl s tLtnw tH_g ru\$ tAlrtmr1nuHIs UtI ru tUrH \$QI_g 1

ធ្វើនៅភូមិប្រពេន ថ្ងៃទី ១២ ខែ វិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

អ្នកស្នើសុំ



អ៊ិន អ៊ែង

បានឃើញ និងគោរពជូន

លេខបញ្ជាក់ស្នើសុំ ២០១៧

ថ្ងៃទី ១២ ខែ វិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧



ន.សាវណ្ណ

បានឃើញ និងគោរពជូន

អភិបាលនៃគណៈអភិបាលស្រុកបូទុមសាគរ

ថ្ងៃទី ១២ ខែ វិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧



អ៊ិន អ៊ែង

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

កំណត់ហេតុប្រជុំគ្រូបង្រៀន

ថ្ងៃចៅ/សប្តាហ៍ ទី ១ ខែ វិច្ឆិកា ថ្ងៃទី ២២ វិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ ២០២២ នៅ
ភូមិ ក្រាំងស្រោច បានបើកការប្រជុំពិភាក្សាអំពីការងារសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវ ក្រោម
ឆែបតីភាពរបស់លោក/លោកស្រី អ៊ិន ឌី

- សមាសភាពចូលរួម៖ សរុប ០៩ នាក់ ក្នុងនោះស្រី ០១ (បញ្ជីរត្តមានជូនភ្ជាប់)
- ខ្លឹមសារប្រជុំ៖

- ១) ពិភាក្សាអំពីការងារសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវ
- ២)

- ១) អំពីរបៀបបោះឆ្នោតអង្គប្រជុំសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវ ក្នុងការជ្រើសរើសគ្រូបង្រៀន
ក្នុងសាលាសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវ ក្នុងសាលាសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវ ក្នុងសាលាសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវ
- ២) អំពីរបៀបបោះឆ្នោតអង្គប្រជុំសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវ ក្នុងការជ្រើសរើសគ្រូបង្រៀន
ក្នុងសាលាសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវ ក្នុងសាលាសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវ ក្នុងសាលាសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវ

យោបល់សម្រេចរបស់អង្គប្រជុំ

គ្រូបង្រៀនសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវ ក្នុងសាលាសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវ ក្នុងសាលាសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវ
សិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវ ក្នុងសាលាសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវ ក្នុងសាលាសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវ

អង្គប្រជុំបានចប់សព្វគ្រប់នៅវេលាម៉ោង ០២:០០ ថ្ងៃទី ២២ ខែ វិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ ២០២២
ហើយភាគសិទ្ធិទទួលបានក្រៃលែង។






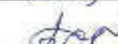



បានប្រជុំ និងចេញ
ថ្ងៃទី ២២ ខែ វិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ ២០២២
ប្រធានអង្គប្រជុំ
អ៊ិន ឌី

អ្នកកត់ត្រា
ហ៊ុន ឌី

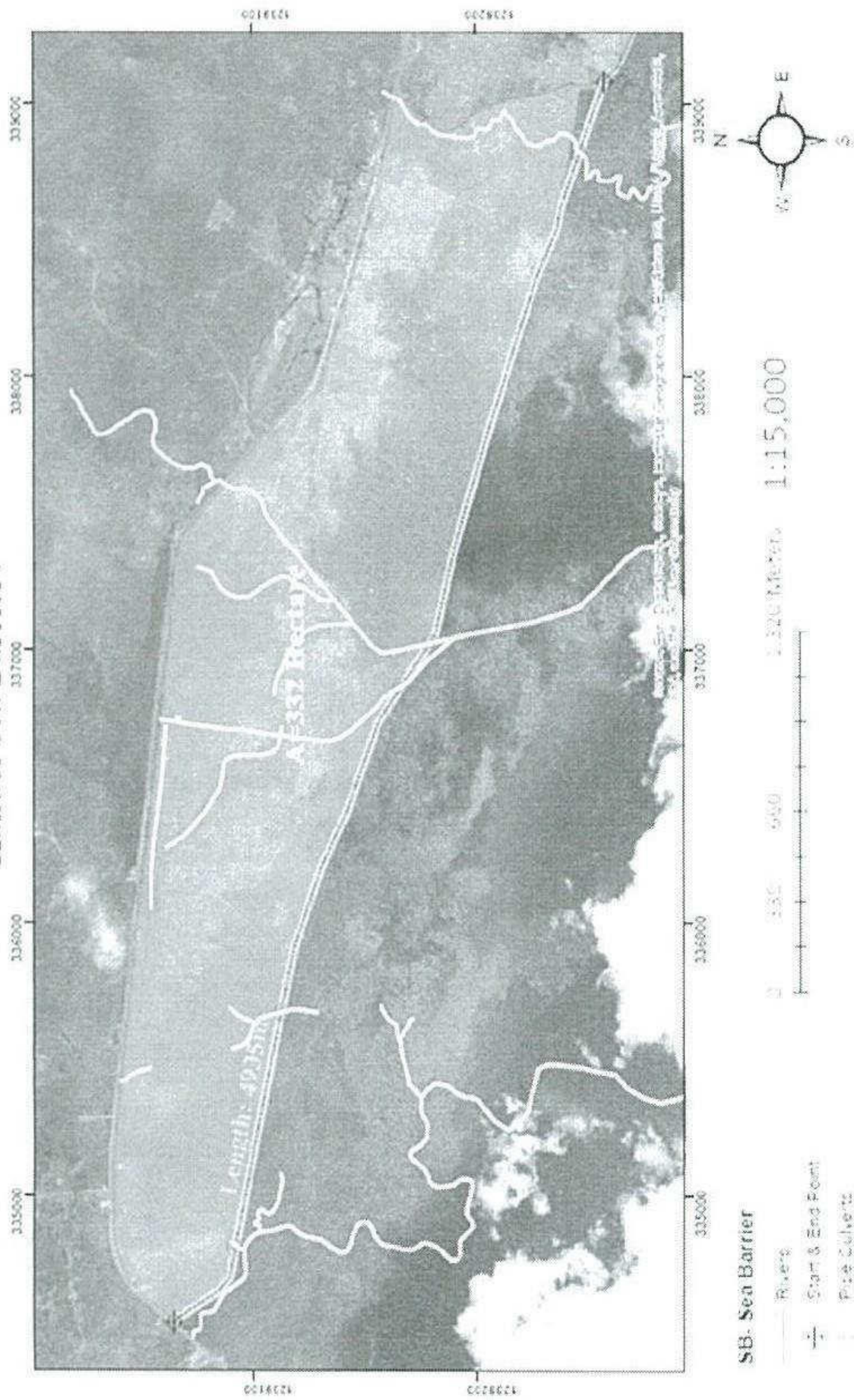
မိမိ ခင်စားလေ

បញ្ជីវត្តមាន

ថ្ងៃទី២១ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០១៧

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម-នាមខ្លួន	ភេទ	តួនាទី	ហត្ថលេខា	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ
1	ស៊ីវ វីរ័	ប្រុស	សមាជិក ១		0965073737
2	ហ៊ុន វណ្ណារី	ប	សមាជិក/ប្រធាន		093719437
3	ស៊ីម សុខា	ប	សមាជិក		015692096
4	ស៊ីម វិហារ	ប	សមាជិក		081635339
5	ស៊ី ធាន	ស	អគ្គនាយក		08198497
6	ធាន បូ	ប	សមាជិក		0977744374
7	ស៊ីវ កោស	ប្រុស	សមាជិក		0966456850
8	ស៊ី ធាន	ប	សមាជិក		0976201981
9	កុយ ធាន	ប	សមាជិក		016679381

Kandol Sea Barriers



Andong Tuck CPA and BCCP Sea Dyke at KKG

Legend:

- IRR land
- BCCP land
- Land use
- Sea Dyke
- Andong Tuck CPA
- BCCP Sea Dyke
- Land use
- Land use
- Land use
- Land use

Point	X	Y
1	101.000	13.000
2	101.000	13.000
3	101.000	13.000
4	101.000	13.000
5	101.000	13.000
6	101.000	13.000
7	101.000	13.000
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41	101.000	13.000
42	101.000	13.000
43	101.000	13.000
44	101.000	13.000
45	101.000	13.000
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92	101.000	13.000
93	101.000	13.000
94	101.000	13.000
95	101.000	13.000
96	101.000	13.000
97	101.000	13.000
98	101.000	13.000
99	101.000	13.000
100	101.000	13.000

λ	β	γ
1	0.2800	0.0000
2	0.2821	0.0002
3	0.2843	0.0004
4	0.2865	0.0007
5	0.2887	0.0010
6	0.2909	0.0013
7	0.2931	0.0016
8	0.2953	0.0019
9	0.2975	0.0022
10	0.2997	0.0025
11	0.3019	0.0028
12	0.3041	0.0031
13	0.3063	0.0034
14	0.3085	0.0037
15	0.3107	0.0040
16	0.3129	0.0043
17	0.3151	0.0046
18	0.3173	0.0049
19	0.3195	0.0052
20	0.3217	0.0055
21	0.3239	0.0058
22	0.3261	0.0061
23	0.3283	0.0064
24	0.3305	0.0067
25	0.3327	0.0070
26	0.3349	0.0073
27	0.3371	0.0076
28	0.3393	0.0079
29	0.3415	0.0082
30	0.3437	0.0085
31	0.3459	0.0088
32	0.3481	0.0091
33	0.3503	0.0094
34	0.3525	0.0097
35	0.3547	0.0100
36	0.3569	0.0103
37	0.3591	0.0106
38	0.3613	0.0109
39	0.3635	0.0112
40	0.3657	0.0115
41	0.3679	0.0118
42	0.3701	0.0121
43	0.3723	0.0124
44	0.3745	0.0127
45	0.3767	0.0130
46	0.3789	0.0133
47	0.3811	0.0136
48	0.3833	0.0139
49	0.3855	0.0142
50	0.3877	0.0145
51	0.3899	0.0148
52	0.3921	0.0151
53	0.3943	0.0154
54	0.3965	0.0157
55	0.3987	0.0160
56	0.4009	0.0163
57	0.4031	0.0166
58	0.4053	0.0169
59	0.4075	0.0172
60	0.4097	0.0175
61	0.4119	0.0178
62	0.4141	0.0181
63	0.4163	0.0184
64	0.4185	0.0187
65	0.4207	0.0190
66	0.4229	0.0193
67	0.4251	0.0196
68	0.4273	0.0199
69	0.4295	0.0202
70	0.4317	0.0205
71	0.4339	0.0208
72	0.4361	0.0211
73	0.4383	0.0214
74	0.4405	0.0217
75	0.4427	0.0220
76	0.4449	0.0223
77	0.4471	0.0226
78	0.4493	0.0229
79	0.4515	0.0232
80	0.4537	0.0235
81	0.4559	0.0238
82	0.4581	0.0241
83	0.4603	0.0244
84	0.4625	0.0247
85	0.4647	0.0250
86	0.4669	0.0253
87	0.4691	0.0256
88	0.4713	0.0259
89	0.4735	0.0262
90	0.4757	0.0265
91	0.4779	0.0268
92	0.4801	0.0271
93	0.4823	0.0274
94	0.4845	0.0277
95	0.4867	0.0280
96	0.4889	0.0283
97	0.4911	0.0286
98	0.4933	0.0289
99	0.4955	0.0292
100	0.4977	0.0295

Annex 3 List of Affected Beneficiary Farmers-FGD - 7 June 2018

Prolean Village, Kandao Commune, Bodumsakor District, Koh Kong Province

No.	Khmer Name	English Name	Sex	Position/ Role	Village
1	ទីកង់	Ty Kong	F	Farmer	Prolean
2	ហាន់ អឹម	Han Im	F	Farmer	Prolean
3	មាស ហ រៀង	Meas Heang	F	Farmer	Prolean
4	សំ រើ	Sam Reum	F	Farmer	Prolean
5	សំ មន	Sam Morn	F	Farmer	Prolean
6	ម៉េង គីម អឺ	Moeung Kim Y	F	Farmer	Prolean
7	ហៅ ឡាំង	Kao Laing	F	Farmer	Prolean
8	ហ ង លី	Heng Ly	F	Farmer	Prolean
9	មាស ផ ន	Meas Phon	F	Farmer	Prolean
10	រន អអឺ ក	Run Aeth	F	Farmer	Prolean
11	ហៅ សូភណ្ណ	Phao SoPhorn	F	Farmer	Prolean
12	តឹក តូច	Tuek Touch	M	Farmer	Prolean
13	ប្រឹង នាង	Proeung Neang	M	Farmer	Prolean
14	ទី ហ ឡើន	Ty Doeun	M	Farmer	Prolean
15	យ ង រ ច	Khong Roch	M	Farmer	Prolean
16	ឡុង សវណ្ណា រន	Long Sovannarith	M	BCC/PPIU	KKG
17	ហត់ ចេ ឆក់	Reth Chak	F	Farmer	Prolean
18	សំ ឆាវ	Sam Chav	F	Village Vice-Chief	Prolean
19	ឡុង ហឡើន	Long Moeun	F	Farmer	Prolean
20	ជា សុស្រី រត់	Chea Srey Roth	F	Farmer	Prolean
21	ម៉ា រ៉េ កុង ហឡើន	Mak Roeun	F	Farmer	Prolean
22	មិន ហកឡើន	Min Kean	F	Farmer	Prolean
23	ហស្ត ឡើង ម៉	Soeung Mom	F	Farmer	Prolean
24	ម៉ា រ៉េ កុង រុន	Mak Run	F	Farmer	Prolean
25	ហ រៀង ន	Heav Hun	F	Village Vice-Chief	Prolean
26	រិន យឺង	Bin Yoeung	M	Farmer	Prolean
27	យិន ហ ឡើន	Yin Hean	F	Farmer	Prolean
28	ចិន ស ភា កុង	Chin Sopheak	M	Farmer	Prolean
29	យុត ស្នា ចុង	Yuth Smach	F	Farmer	Prolean
30	សុមញ្ញ សុសី	Sanh Srey	M	Farmer	Prolean

Annex 4: Minutes for public consultation meeting

Information of Kandaol Sea Barrier sub-project, its benefits, field validation and suggestion from beneficiaries at Kandaol commune - 10 September 2018

On 10 September of 2018, a public consultation meeting to provide information on the proposed Sea Barrier sub-project, its benefits, field validation including challenge and to gather suggestion from beneficiaries in Pralean village of Kandaol commune was organized in Pralean village of Kandaol commune, which is located in Dong Peng Multiple Use Area. This public consultation meeting was jointly organized and facilitated by the KECC deputy team leader (Chhun Bunnarin), GIC environmental and social safeguard specialist (Marcelo Caleda and Bouy Kim Sreang) and the MoE/PPIU provincial coordinator (Mr. Long Sovannarith), PPIU livelihood officer (Mr. Chak Vechboth) and local authorities (village and commune) and the project beneficiaries (see the attached list).

The consultation meeting consists of 53 participants (12 of them are female) namely: 04 BCC/CPA/PIU/PPIU officers, 01 KECC (deputy team leader), 01 chiefs of commune, 01 community council, 01 chiefs of villages and the remaining participants are villagers who get direct benefits from the scheme (list of consultation participants in the attachment).

Firstly, the meeting chairman informed the participants of the objective of the meeting. The meeting objective was mainly to discuss the benefits of the construction of the Kandaol Sea Barrier, the rights of villagers and community people in terms of having access to water in the proposed sea barrier for their agricultural areas, the challenges including the actual socio-economic situation. As a result, the public consultation meeting has understood and agreed on the following points as below:

- 1) Understanding the Kandaol Sea Barrier subproject:** The consultation participants understood the proposed subproject (the length of the sea barrier, its crest and base widths, the number of water gates and culvers together with the land acquisition) and the potential benefits to their agricultural areas after proposed subproject description and detailed design explanation by the GIC social safeguards specialist and KECC deputy team leader. However, 30% of participants were still not clear about it, and they requested to see the demarcation.
- 2) No impact on the individual farming land:** according to the map and its detailed design shown, the consultation participants together with local authorities (village and commune chiefs) confirmed that the proposed subproject will have no impact on the individual farm-land. Only two of the consultation participants indicated that their farm-lands were located about 30m from the proposed subproject. However, they wish to see the demarcation.
- 3) Field validation by the specialists and villagers:** In the afternoon session, the project specialists together with local authorities and villagers conducted field validation based on the demarcation. As a result, they confirmed that there was no impact on the individual farm-land due to the proposed subproject. Therefore, they also confirmed that they were satisfied with the subproject and that they hope they will get benefits from the proposed subproject such as increased yield of crops and of fresh water fish. The following pictures shown the activities of public consultation and field validation in the Kandaol Sea Barrier subproject.



- 4) **Some challenges related to rice production:** Villagers and community residents indicated that rice plants have been damaged by sea water inundation for most of the years, so they wonder how the proposed sea barrier can prevent the salinity.
- 5) **Specific norm or internal regulation for the Kandaol Sea Barrier:** Representatives of national and provincial BCCP, KECC deputy team leader and GIC international environmental and national social safeguards specialists and chiefs of commune were able to confirm that the specific norm or internal regulation is strongly required in order to operate and maintain the proposed subproject in the long-term. This norm or internal regulation will be issued by the project together with the local authorities in line with the regulation of MOWRAM by allowing community people and villagers to operate and maintain the Sea Barrier in an effective and sustainable manner. The community consultation meeting agreed that the specific norm or internal regulation shall establish, mainly for community people and villagers who normally have their farm land around the proposed subproject and furthermore this specific norm or internal regulation will accept by all stakeholders.
- 6) **Management of the proposed subproject:** The BCCP MOE/PIU Project Manager, PPIU provincial coordinator, KECC deputy team leader and the GIC international environmental and national safeguards specialist and local authorities including commune and village level explained that the proposed subproject will be managed by the CPA in collaboration with the local authority in line with the specific norm towards avoiding clashes among beneficiaries. In this regards, the BCCP and local authorities together with the BCCP specialist need to assist in setting up the Farmer Water User Groups (WUGs) to assist in managing the proposed Sea Barrier. In addition, the BCCP also needs to provide the training on WUG roles and responsibilities to the members and the village residents. This group will set up before the reconstruction of the Sea Barrier.

At the end of the community consultation meeting (the same day), villagers and community members agreed on the proposed subject and they wished to have the subproject implemented as soon as possible.

Chairman of the meeting
Signed by

LONG Sovannarith
BCCP MoE/PPIU PC

Minute takers
Signed by

BOUY Kim Sreang
GIC national social safeguards

**List of Affected Beneficiary Farmers-FGD (Original List in Khmer Version) Prolean
7 June 2018 Village, Kandaol Commune, Bodumsakor District, Koh Kong Province**

ធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍រោងចក្រ ជំនួយបច្ចេកទេស លេខ ០៤២៦
គម្រោង ប្រកប្រៀបធៀបអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ប្រជាជន
អនុគម្រោង ដំណើរការប្រជាជន
កម្មវិធីប្រឡង ប្រកប្រៀបធៀបប្រជាជន ខេត្តកោះកុង
ថ្ងៃទី៧ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៨

បញ្ជីអ្នកចូលរួម














ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ	ភេទ	តួនាទី	ស្ថាប័ន	អាសយដ្ឋានទំនាក់ទំនង			ហត្ថលេខា
					ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ខ្នង	
១	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
២	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
៣	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
៤	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
៥	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
៦	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
៧	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
៨	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
៩	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
១០	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
១១	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
១២	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
១៣	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	០១៦៦៩៥៤០	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
១៤	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
១៥	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
១៦	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
១៧	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
១៨	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	០៧១៩៨០១១	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
១៩	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
២០	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
២១	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
២២	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
២៣	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
២៤	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
២៥	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	០៩៤៤៥/៤៥/២	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់
២៦	ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់	ប្រាក់		ប្រាក់

[illegible]

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកទទួលបានប្រយោជន៍គ្រោះយោបល់ជាមួយអ្នកទទួលបានផលពីគម្រោងប្រែប្រួលអភិរក្សដីចម្រុះ
បានឯកភាពលើអនុគម្រោងសាងសង់ទំនប់ទឹកប្រកួងយ៉ុកណ្តាល ស្រុកស្រែអំបិល ខេត្តកោះកុង
List of beneficiaries who will get benefits from the subproject have agreed to construct Kandoel

Sea Barrier

ថ្ងៃទី ១០ ដល់ ១១ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៨ (Date: 10-11 September, 2018)

ល.រ (No.)	ឈ្មោះ (Name)	ភេទ (Sex)	តួនាទី (Role)	ស្ថាប័ន (Institution)	ស្នាមដៃ (Thumb)
1	សាវ ភឿន	ប	សាវ ភឿន	សាវ ភឿន	
2	សាវ ភឿន	ប	សាវ ភឿន	សាវ ភឿន	
2	សាវ ភឿន	ប	សាវ ភឿន	សាវ ភឿន	
3	សាវ ភឿន	ប	សាវ ភឿន	សាវ ភឿន	
4	សាវ ភឿន	ប	សាវ ភឿន	សាវ ភឿន	
5	សាវ ភឿន	ប	សាវ ភឿន	សាវ ភឿន	
6	សាវ ភឿន	ប	សាវ ភឿន	សាវ ភឿន	
7	សាវ ភឿន	ប	សាវ ភឿន	សាវ ភឿន	
8	សាវ ភឿន	ប	សាវ ភឿន	សាវ ភឿន	
9	សាវ ភឿន	ប	សាវ ភឿន	សាវ ភឿន	
10	សាវ ភឿន	ប	សាវ ភឿន	សាវ ភឿន	
11	សាវ ភឿន	ប	សាវ ភឿន	សាវ ភឿន	
12	សាវ ភឿន	ប	សាវ ភឿន	សាវ ភឿន	

12	బి. కె. పాప	బి	చ. పా	చ. పా	
13	బి. కె. పాప	బి	— —	— —	
14	బి. కె. పాప	బి	— —	— —	
15	బి. కె. పాప	బి	— —	— —	
16	బి. కె. పాప	బి	— —	— —	
17	బి. కె. పాప	బి	— —	— —	
18	బి. కె. పాప	బి	— —	— —	
19	బి. కె. పాప	బి	— —	— —	
20	బి. కె. పాప	బి	— —	— —	
21	బి. కె. పాప	బి	— —	— —	
22	బి. కె. పాప	బి	— —	— —	
23	బి. కె. పాప	బి	— —	— —	
24	బి. కె. పాప	బి	— —	— —	
25	బి. కె. పాప	బి	— —	— —	
26	బి. కె. పాప	బి	— —	— —	
27	బి. కె. పాప	బి	— —	— —	
28	బి. కె. పాప	బి	— —	— —	

