

Safeguards Due Diligence Report

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Cambodia: Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project – Additional Financing

Prepared by Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries and Ministry of Environment for the Royal Government of Cambodia and 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
KIs	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 Provinces", 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 2011, and since 2015 Additional Financing (BCCP-AF) has been 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 (GDLC) 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 investments 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 Andoung Tuek was identified as a target commune to the Project, mainly to prevent sea water intrusion to the villagers' rice field within three villages of Andoung Tuek commune.

5. Andoung Tuek commune covers a total land area about 40,794 ha (commune data, 2017) and includes six villages including (i) Proteal; (ii) Ta Meakh; (iii) Ta Ok (iv) Prai; (v) Chitres and Chi Meal. The proposed subproject is located in three villages (Proteal, Ta Meakh and Ta Ok), which is situated within Andoung Tuek Community Protected Area (CPA) which was officially recognized General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) of Ministry of Environment (MOE). The proposed subproject is located in the coastal area which is about 25 km from the national road 48 (from the Andoung Tuek commune) and is subjected annually 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. The above mentioned three villages are located about 143 km from Khemarakphumen provincial town in Koh Kong province, and 30 Km away from Botumsarkor district town.

6. In Proteal, Ta Ok and Ta Meakh villages, the total population in 2017 was 2,152 people (1,072 females and 1,080 males) with 421 families (63 female headed families). Of these families about 293 (70%) families had agricultural land of less than one ha, about 98 (23%)

families were landless, and about 30 (7%) of households with agricultural land ranging from one to three hectares. Based upon Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), 64 households in these three villages are very poor (ID poor I) and about 46 families are poor (ID poor II). It is expected that about 30 hectares of agricultural land will be gained from the subproject and can be distributed to landless households those three mentioned villages.

Table 1: Occupations in Prateal, Ta Ok and Ta Meakh villages

Village	Total no. of families	Occupations									
		Farmers	%	Workers	%	Gov't Officers	%	Small scale business	%	Fishermen	%
Proteal	128	43	34	24	19	9	7	27	21	25	20
To Ok	93	31	33	25	26	7	8	9	10	21	23
Ta Meakh	200	52	26	49	24	14	7	38	19	48	23
Total	421	126	30	98	23	30	7	74	18	93	22

Sources: Commune data 2017 (note: small business and fishermen also have agricultural land (farmers)).

B. PROJECT CIVIL WORKS DESCRIPTION AND IR IMPACT

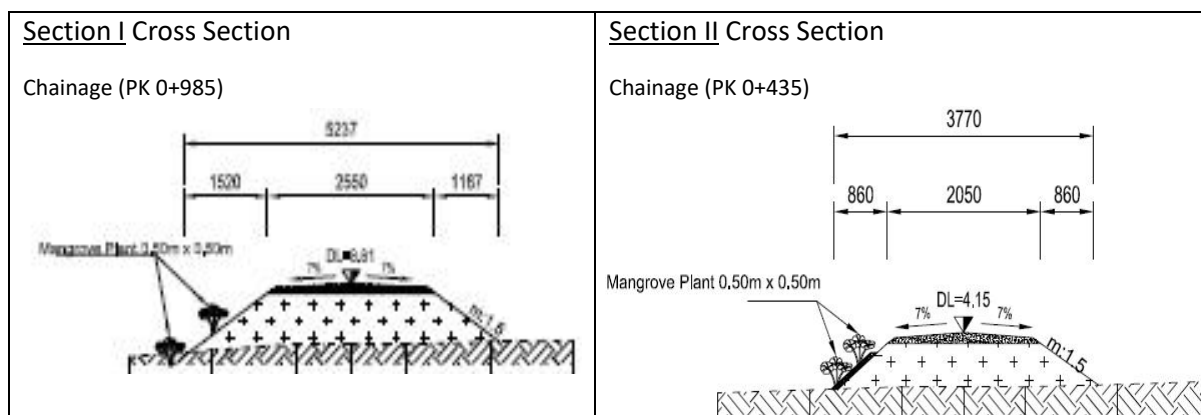
7. Under the detailed design of this subproject, Andoung Tuek sea barrier subproject will be constructed with a dam embankment length of 5,611 m and is divided into two segments. The first section is the existing dike (1,242 m in length) that is located in Ta Meakh village and needs to be repaired with a height of 0.50 m with a top width of 5.5 to 6 m and bottom width of 8 m; the second section comprises the new dike (4,369 m in length) which is located in Ta Meakh, Ta OK and Proteal villages with a top width of 4 m and a bottom width of 12 m including drainage and an embankment height of about 1.50 m (see 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.

Table 2: Scope of land to be acquired for Andoung Tuek sea barrier

Village	Bottom width (m)	Top width (m)	Length (m)	Total areas to be acquired (m ²)
Section 1 (the existing dike)				57.132 m²
Ta Meakh	8m	5.5m to 6m	1,242	57,132m ²
Section 2 (the proposed new dike)				209,520m²
Ta Meakh	12	4	1,824	87,552 m ²
Ta OK	12	4	1,236	59,328m ²
Proteal	12	4	1,309	62,640 m ²
Total land to be acquired for both sections				266,652m²

Note: There is no requirement for land acquisition for segment 1 but vicinity of the dyke might be temporarily affected during construction

Figure 1: Typical cross section of dike



8. During the consultation and demarcation activities carried out in September 2018, there were potential IR impacts identified to about 10 house structures and fruit (coconut) trees located close to the tail end of the proposed dyke in Ta Ok village (from PK2+441 to PK2+541xx). This section was proposed by the community and it was not part of the original DED prepared during the PPTA stage. Based on this potential impact, the DED has been realigned and so that there will be no impact on houses located at the tail end of the new dike in Ta Ok village and at the beginning of the new dike in Ta Meakh village. It can be seen that the houses structures are now about 15 to 25 m away from the proposed new dike to there is no impact on their house structures and fruit trees. These families also confirmed that they all support the proposed subproject and they will gain benefits from project such as the access road from the village road to their house along the proposed dyke. The following picture shows the house condition and discussion between BCCP safeguards team and household owners.

Figure 2: Consultations in Ta Ok and Ta Meakh village



Figure 3: Andoung Tuek sea barrier subproject location

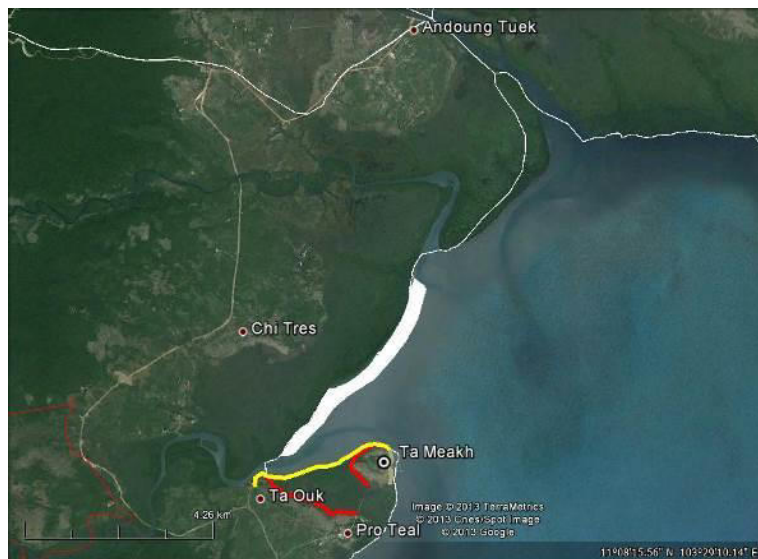
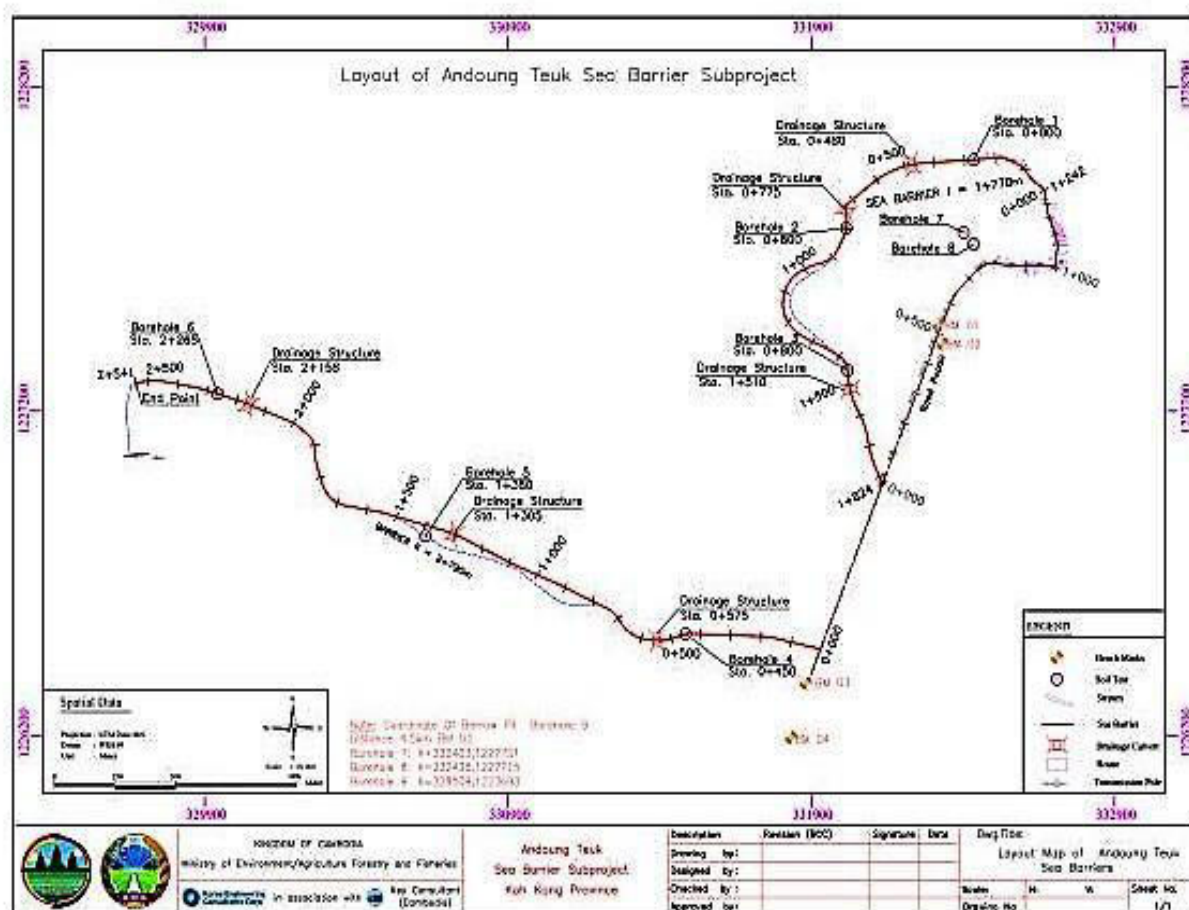


Figure 4: Andoung Tuek sea barrier subproject location



9. Under this design the base width of dike is about 12 m, and in consequence the land acquisition is estimated to be approximately 5.24 ha¹. The width at the crest is about 4 m. 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 also 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) and local authorities can be used for access. In this regard, 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 sub-project 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, PPCR-BCCP-Resettlement Framework (RF) 2014 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 including the CPA management committee.

14. Prior to conducting the consultations, a check was made by consultants to determine whether indigenous people (IP) and minorities were present and if the Khmer language could be used during the consultation exercise. For each consultation the participants confirmed that there were no representatives from IPs residing in these villages, but ethnic minorities are present (Muslim), but they speak Khmer fluently. 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 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).

¹ Length of new Dyke (4,365 m) x base width of 12 m.

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:

- **22 June 2017:** The 1st public consultation meeting was conducted at the village compound (Ta Mekh village). Key persons from the local authority, PIU and community chief and council members were invited to participate in consultations. The key topics for the FGD focused on the participant's perception and understanding about the proposed subproject and its impact on their livelihood. Thirteen (1 female participants joined that consultation).
- **4 July 2017:** The 2nd 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, KECC officers, provincial officials, Andoung Tuek commune officials, Botumsakor CPA members and three villages' residents.
- **3 August 2017:** The 3rd consultation meeting was conducted for KIIs at the village compound. The consultant informed the purpose of the meeting to concerned stakeholders including seeking for socio-economic status, culture and sources of income. There were 27 representatives (13 female) from Andoung Tuek commune, Botumsakor CPA, Proteal, Ta Meakh and Ta Ok villages' chief and beneficiary households participated in the KIIs.
- **11 September 2018:** The 4th consultation meeting was conducted at the Ta OK pagoda located in Ta Ok village. There were 47 participants (18 women) including representatives from the MoE/PPIU, Andoung Tuek commune council member, chiefs of three mentioned villages, beneficiary households, the environmental and social safeguard specialist and engineering consultants.
- **5 October 2018:** The 5th consultation or verification meeting was conducted at three sections of the dyke where realignment has been made to avoid the impact of the project to their livelihoods.² The participants were commune and village authorities, KECC, the GIC international environmental and national social safeguards specialist. As a result, all APs at each section agreed with the new alignment under the evidence of local authorities. Under this agreement, the APs signed the attendance list.

16. The topics discussed in these consultation meetings included: (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 the three villages, i.e. irrigation, transport, health post, school and water and sanitation remain deficient and inadequate.

18. **Schools:** The educational attainment and the distance from these three villages center to schools is shown in Table 1. These three villages have one kindergarten school with one classroom and two primary schools with four classrooms and six teachers (one women) and the children study in two shifts in morning and afternoon classes. For the students of these three villages who wish to continue their study in secondary school and high school, these are located in Thmar Sar commune and Andoung Tuek commune about 5 to 25 km from the three

² Refer to para 8.

villages. 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 are somewhat lower 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 and furthermore, the road accessibility is not good, mainly during rainy season.

Table 3: Educational attainment and nearest distance to school

Description	Both Sex		Males		Female		Distance
	No.	%		%	No.	%	
Kindergarten	34	3.0	15	44.0	19	56.0	1
Primary School	254	23.1	105	41.0	149	59.0	2
Secondary School Thmar Sar and Adoung tuek)	11	1.0	6	54.0	5	46.0	5 to 25 km
High school (Andoung Teuk)	6	0.5	3	50.0	3	50.0	25 km
Illiterate	793	72.2	325	41.0	468	59.0	
Total	1098	100.0	454	100.0	644	100.0	

Sources: District office of Education, Youth and Sport 2017

18. **Health Service Accessibility:** The three villages do 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 ill they are sent to Srae Ambel health center or private clinics in Botumsakor district or Koh Kong hospital or even to Phnom Penh depending on the condition of the patient. Nowadays the pregnant women and child delivery in the villages are almost all done with private clinics or doctors or nurses at Botumsakor district.

19. **Market Accessibility:** Proteal, Ta Meakh and Ta Ok villages do not have a public market nearby but a small-scale market is available (at the village level) which is located in the Ta Meakh village. Households of these three villages depend upon the available small-scale market in the mentioned village and motorbike mobile markets from outside who are selling kitchen equipment and vegetables such as cucumber, luffa gourds, bitter melon and other food products and sometimes when they need to buy special food and other necessary things they can visit the markets in Andoung Tuek about 25 km and KKG market about 140 km distance. Households spend about KHR 150,000 - 250,000 on each trip buying salt, sugar, powder soup, fermented fish, fish source and clothes.

20. **Power supplies:** Typically, the households of these villages use different energy sources for lighting at night. About 85% of the houses in the three villages use the mains supply (electricity) and the remainder use battery power, solar power and kerosene lamps. The main fuel sources for cooking is firewood because these villages are located nearby the 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:** Proteal, Ta Ok and Ta Meakh villages is situated along the sea shore and suffers from the annual intrusion of salt water

into their agricultural lands (November to December). These three villages- domestic water consumption sources as shown in Table 3.

Table 4: Domestic water consumption and latrine use in these three villages

Source of household water consumption	No. of households		No. of wells
	No.	%	
Mixed/tube/drilled wells	250	59	35
Protected open wells	30	7	5
Unprotected open wells	10	2.5	2
Purification equipment for drinking water	60	14	60 (sets)
Boiled water for drinking	60	14	60 families
Latrines	267	63	254 (families)

Sources: Proteal, Ta Ok and Ta Meakh villages data, 2017

22. **Demographic characteristics:** The number of families and population, gender and age in this commune are shown below. However, total households of these villages are 421. The total number of men in these three villages is 3,393, while the total number of women is 3,294. Within these three villages, the adults who are the main income earners for their household are 4,362 men and are 2,248 women. Based on the KIs, about 47 persons have migrated in and out of the country (more women than men). The migration rates in-country are higher than the migration out of the country (about 1% difference).

Table 5: Demography in Andoung Tuek commune (2017)

Village	No. of households	Total Population		Adult Population	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Adoung Tuek	472	1,222	1,123	787	886
Chi Meal	263	569	594	367	390
Prai	51	120	104	61	62
Chi Tress	231	402	401	235	263
Proteal	128	397	419	264	273
Ta Ok	93	241	239	124	129
Ta Meakh	200	442	414	276	245
Total	1438	3,393	3,294	2,114	2,248

Source: Andoung Tuek Commune Data December 2017

23. **Land use:** Land use in Andoung Tuek subproject area comprises about 58 % rice field including crop field and the remaining areas is for the village residential area located along the national (NR48) and rural road only and then the coastal zone as well. Thus, aside from the residential and village area together with reserved and conservation areas, all the land is used for agriculture and especially for rice production.

Table 6: Land classification in Andoung Tuek commune

Total Land	Land Classification (ha)				
	Residential Area	Agricultural Land (Wet Rice)	Crop Land	Reserved Area	Conservation Area
40,794	2,343	416	23,352	10,674	4,009

Sources: Andoung Teuk commune data, 2017

24. **Employment and income source:** Among the three residents in the three villages about 70 % (298 hhs) are farmers (rice and crop farming) including fishermen, 23 % are workers and 7% are government officers (Commune Database of Andoung Tuek commune 2017). It is reported that both younger people (both male and female) in these three villages 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, Japan and Malaysia.

Table 7: Employment/income sources and livelihoods in these three villages

Description	Total	Males		Females	
		No.	%	No.	%
Wet rice, crop and fishing	1,025	267	26.0	759	74.0
Livestock raising	37	14	37.0	23	63.0
Small business	74	55	74.0	19	26.0
Construction Worker	55	52	94.0	3	6.0
Migration in Cambodia	25	8	30.0	18	70.0
Migration out of Cambodia	22	11	50.0	11	50.0
Private company & NGO	35	23	65.0	12	35.0
Electronic repairer	-	-	-	-	-
Government Employment	30	18	60.0	12	40.0
Transportation	3	3	100.0	-	-
Contractors	5	5	100.0	-	-
Total	1,311	454	100.0	857	100.0

Sources: Proteal Ta Ok and Ta Meakh villages statistics 2017

25. **Agricultural Activities:** Based on the consultation meetings in three mentioned villages, rice is cultivated only in the floodplain area. Only one rice crop is grown during the wet season from early June or July until December. Yields are reported to be low ranging from 1.2 - 1.5 tons per ha (Lowest rice yield is in Ta Ok village) due to the use of traditional method such as local rice seed, low usage of fertilizers and pesticides, and sea water intrusion. In these three villages, the farmers produce rice once a year using local seed which is adapted to the local and soil conditions but which has low yields. Rice production is carried out on a total area of about 180.72 ha by about 70 households.

26. **Fishing activity:** Fishing is the second important activity in three mentioned villages of Andoung Tuek 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

three villages have a community fishery that appears to be working well, and there are a few wholesalers who collect the fish caught by local fishermen. 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 20-22 % of total households in Ta Ok and Ta Meakh villages are involved in fishing, while only about 6.5% of total households within the commune 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 8: 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 these three villages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sea barrier construction for saline water intrusion protection for the three villages. - Agricultural input investment and change behavior with traditional method by using the organic fertilizer, herbal pesticide and rice seed selection.
Agricultural landlessness in Andoung Tuek commune especially for young couples, new migrants and vulnerable groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural land expansion and extraction in eroded forest area along the seaside.
Young rice plants 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.
Agricultural land degradation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concerned institutions of Government, mainly provincial Department of Agriculture together with project specialist should provide trainings on how to produce organic fertilizer and chemical fertilizer reduction and waste from households to produce organic fertilizer.

Major Challenges and Issues	Proposed Solutions and Suggestions
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 through vocational trainings
Human 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 Andoung Tuek 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 will organize a 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 is not rectified immediately.

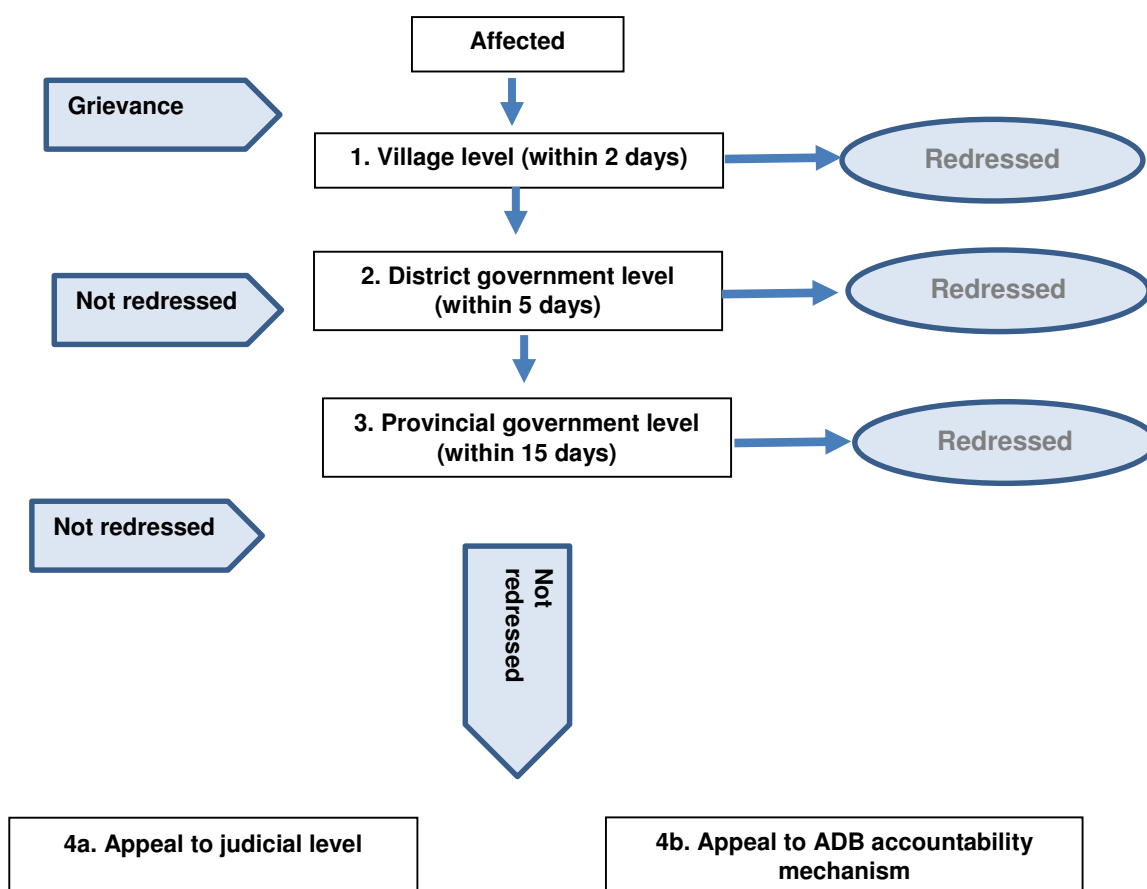
For at least one week after confirmation of completion, the MoE/PPIU must monitor the effectiveness of the action/resolution taken. After which, MoE/PPIU will secure a written confirmation of satisfaction from the AP.

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

- **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.
- **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 also choose to approach ADB under the Accountability Mechanism.³

³ 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>

Figure 5: Grievance redress Mechanism



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).

Table 9: Assigned Authorities and Responsibilities

Executing Agencies (EAs)	
Ministry of Environment (MoE) and its National Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	MoE will delegate its responsibility for day to day implementation to the General Directorate of Local Community (GDLC). A PIU will be established under the GDLC, which will be responsible for: <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. (v) establish and manage first generation impress accounts; (vi) jointly recruit GIC consultants with the GDLC PIU; (vii) procure required contracts for subproject.
Project Implementation Organizations	Management Roles and Responsibilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (viii) procure training services; (ix) procure office equipment and vehicles; and (x) provide secretariat services to the National Steering Committee (NSC). GDLC will support the PPIUs in implementing GDLC activities in target communes and CPAs.

Implementing Agencies (IAs)	
Provincial Project Implementation Units - PPIU	<p>The PPIUs consists of three teams: the provincial GDLC Cantonment, provincial Protected Area (PA), and PPIU director's team. The PPIU will implement project activities at provincial level through the GDLC Cantonment, provincial PA, and PPIU 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	District Coordinators will be established within each participating district. The District Coordinators will assist in implementation at the district level.
Steering Committees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Steering Committee (NSC) 	<p>FA and MOE will appoint the two Co-Chairs of the National Steering Committee Meeting twice a year, 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 <p>The PIUs will provide secretariat service to the NSC.</p>
Financiers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asian Development Bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ provide financing for the Project cost through an ADF Grant; ➤ monitor project implementation arrangements, disbursement, procurement, consultant selection, and reporting; ➤ monitor schedules of activities, including funds flow ➤ review compliance with agreed procurement procedures; ➤ review compliance with Grant covenants; ➤ monitor 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 Q1 2019 and extend for a period of up to nine months if there are no unexpected obstacles.

I. CONCLUSIONS

40. The subproject is selected through meaningful consultations and discussions with beneficiaries and local authorities. The civil works under the subproject includes rehabilitation of existing dike and the new dike of the sea barrier. Efforts has been made to avoid as much as possible the IR impacts through the re-alignment of detailed technical design.

41. Following the detailed engineering design and the provided COI used during the consultation/demarcation for this subproject is not expected to entail any impact on productive agricultural land or crops, residential or commercial land, will not disturb any business, incomes or livelihoods. Therefore, the subproject is classified as category C for involuntary resettlement impact according to ADB's classification.

42. There are around 15 coconut trees of three families in the vicinity of the proposed dike that may need to be cut during the construction. The list of three families will also be communicated to contractor to avoid any impact on them (one family at the tail end of the dike in Ta OK village and two families in Ta Meakh village).

List of three families who will lose 15 coconuts				
No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization
1	Long Chiem	M	Villager	Ta Meakh
2	Eng Kimchhay	M	Villager	Ta Meakh
3	Heng Hay	M	Villager	Ta OK

43. PIU will ensure contractor's Bill of Quantities (BOQ) includes provisions/allocations to cover any temporary impact, including as part of implementation of the Environmental Management Plan.

44. MoE through PIU will closely monitor the construction process and shall ensure that if any impact is caused by contractor during the civil work, it is timely compensated by contractor strictly in line with the entitlement matrix provided in the updated Resettlement Framework 2015 agreed for the Project, at full replacement cost. PIU will update the status of safeguard compliance in the periodic and safeguards monitoring reports and will include all the relevant supporting documents (i.e. receipt of payments of any compensation made by contractor, consultations conducted etc.).

45. PIU will ensure that the subproject does not adversely impact any family during the civil works. It will require contractor to provide alternative access to water in case of temporary blockage of canals as needed; ensure accesses to rice fields and to the house are provided at all times including temporary alternative measures in consultation with farmers and households living nearby, as needed.

46. Thorough assessment also indicated that there has no indigenous people settling within the Adoung Tuek Sea barrier system and its surroundings. Grievance redress mechanism has been well-designed and existed in the subproject site.

J. Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) Screening Check list

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be permanent/temporary, full/partial land acquisition?	✓			But, it is located in the community zone and it belongs to the community or public property.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?	✓			Yes, it belongs to the community or public property
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?		✓		It is for public consumption
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		✓		
5. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		✓		It is in the public land for public purpose.
6. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
7. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?	✓			Few coconut trees need to be clear before construction
8. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		✓		
9. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		✓		But more income will be gained from the subproject such as more fish resources within the dike
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people temporarily/permanently, fully/partially lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		✓		
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		✓		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted temporarily/permanently, fully/partially?		✓		
Information on Displaced Persons:				

Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project?] Yes If yes, approximately how many? _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?] Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?] Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/>

Date: 05 December 2018

Annex 1: Local Authority Requests of Ta Meakh, Ta Ok and Prateal Villages
(Minutes of Meetings, List of Participants and Maps)

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ពាក្យស្នើសុំគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ **សាន ម៉ិនឡើង** ភេទប្រុស អាយុ៤៧ឆ្នាំ នៅភូមិតាមាយ ឃុំអណ្តូងទឹក ស្រុកបូទុមសាគរ ខេត្តកោះកុង មានតួនាទីជាអនុប្រធានភូមិ តំណាងឲ្យប្រជាជនរដ្ឋ ចំនួន...192...គ្រួសារ។

សូមគោរពជូនចូលមក

លោក នាយកគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោងច្រករបៀងអភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះ (BCCP)

តាមរយៈ -លោក មេឃុំអណ្តូងទឹក
-លោកអភិបាលនៃគណៈអភិបាលស្រុកបូទុមសាគរ

កម្មវត្ថុ សំណើសុំកសាងប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រទំនប់ទឹកប្រៃ

គបតាមកម្មវត្ថុដូចបានចែងខាងលើ សូមគោរពជូនលោកនាយកគម្រោង មេត្តាជ្រាប ថា កាលពីថ្ងៃទី14ខែ 01ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំអណ្តូងទឹក បានធ្វើការប្រជុំពិភាក្សាជុំវិញ ការលើកគម្រោងស្នើសុំមកលោកនាយកគម្រោងនូវគម្រោងដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- ឈ្មោះគម្រោង៖កសាងប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រទំនប់ទឹកប្រៃ
- ទំហំគម្រោង៖ មានប្រវែង ១.៨៧០ ម៉ែត្រ ទទឹង ២,៥៥ម៉ែត្រ កម្ពស់ ១,២ម៉ែត្រ
- ទីតាំងគម្រោង៖ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងភូមិតាមាយ ឃុំអណ្តូងទឹក ស្រុកបូទុមសាគរ ខេត្ត កោះកុង

ខ្ញុំបាទ/នាងខ្ញុំ សូមភ្ជាប់មកជាមួយនូវឯកសារមួយចំនួនដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- ១) កំណត់ហេតុប្រជុំរបស់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ
- ២) បញ្ជីអ្នកចូលរួមការប្រជុំរបស់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា
- ៣) ប្លង់ទីតាំងគម្រោង

អាស្រ័យដ្ឋានជម្រាបជូនខាងលើ សូមលោក/លោកស្រី សា.លា.កា.ស៊ី
 មេត្តាពិនិត្យ និងសម្រួលតាមសំណូមពរដោយក្តីអនុគ្រោះ។
 សូមលោក/លោកស្រី សា.លា.កា.ស៊ី មេត្តាទទួលនូវការគោរពរាប់អានពី
 ប្រាសាទព្រះអំពីខ្ញុំបាទ។

ធ្វើនៅ ស.រ.ប ថ្ងៃទី ១៤ ខែ ១១ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧
 អ្នកស្នើសុំ

ស.រ.ប

បានឃើញ និងគោរពជូន
 អភិបាលនៃគណៈអភិបាលស្រុក ស.រ.ប
 ថ្ងៃទី ១៤ ខែ ១១ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧
 ម្ចាស់
ស.រ.ប

បានឃើញ និងគោរពជូន
ស.រ.ប
 ថ្ងៃទី ១៤ ខែ ១១ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស.រ.ប
ស.រ.ប
ស.រ.ប

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

កំណត់ហេតុប្រជុំក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ

ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧ ខែ ១១ ថ្ងៃទី ១៤ ដេលាម៉ោង ១១:៣០ នៅ
ភូមិ តាបាល បានបើកការប្រជុំពិភាក្សាអំពី ការគោរពសិទ្ធិស្រី ក្រោម
អធិបតីភាពរបស់លោក/លោកស្រី ហ៊ុន យ៉ាង

- សមាសភាពចូលរួម៖ សរុប ២៥ នាក់ ក្នុងនោះស្រី ១១ (បញ្ជីវត្តមានជូនភ្ជាប់)
- ខ្លឹមសារអង្គប្រជុំ៖

- ១) ការគោរពសិទ្ធិស្រី
- ២) កិច្ចការសាងសង់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១
- ១) មតិរបស់ប្រធានអង្គប្រជុំ៖ គ្រូសង្កេតឃើញថា ការគោរពសិទ្ធិស្រី ក្នុងសង្គម យើងមានស្រី ១១ នាក់ ដែលបានចូលរួម ក្នុងការប្រជុំនេះ។
- ២) មតិរបស់សមាជិកអង្គប្រជុំ៖ យល់ឃើញថា ការគោរពសិទ្ធិស្រី គឺជាមូលដ្ឋានសំខាន់ ក្នុងការសាងសង់សង្គម យើងឲ្យបានល្អ។

យោបល់សម្រេចរបស់អង្គប្រជុំ

សមាជិកអង្គប្រជុំ បានសម្រេច ដូចខាងក្រោម៖
ការគោរពសិទ្ធិស្រី គឺជាមូលដ្ឋានសំខាន់ ក្នុងការសាងសង់សង្គម យើងឲ្យបានល្អ។

អង្គប្រជុំបានចប់សព្វគ្រប់នៅដេលាម៉ោង ១២:៣០ នាថ្ងៃ ១៤ ខែ ១១ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧ ដដែលក្រោម
បរិយាកាសស្និទ្ធស្នាលក្រៃលែង។

បានឃើញ និងឯកភាព
ធ្វើនៅ ថ្ងៃទី ១៤ ខែ ១១ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧
ប្រធានអង្គប្រជុំ
 ហ៊ុន យ៉ាង


អ្នកកត់ត្រា

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ពាក្យស្នើសុំគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ **ជាន ភាវ** ភេទប្រុស អាយុ ៥១ ឆ្នាំ នៅភូមិតាអុក ឃុំអណ្តូងទឹក ស្រុកបូទុមសាគរ ខេត្តកោះកុង មានតួនាទីជាមេភូមិ តំណាងឲ្យប្រជាពលរដ្ឋចំនួន...~~៩៧~~...គ្រួសារ។

សូមគោរពជូនចូលមក

លោក នាយកគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោងច្រករបៀងអភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះ (BCCP)

តាមរយៈ -លោក មេឃុំអណ្តូងទឹក
 -លោកអភិបាលនៃគណៈអភិបាលស្រុកបូទុមសាគរ

កម្មវត្ថុ សំណើសុំកសាងប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រទំនប់ទឹកប្រៃ

តបតាមកម្មវត្ថុដូចបានចែងខាងលើ សូមគោរពជូនលោកនាយកគម្រោង មេត្តាជ្រាបថា កាលពីថ្ងៃទី 14 ខែ 11 ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំអណ្តូងទឹក បានធ្វើការប្រជុំពិភាក្សាជុំវិញការលើកគម្រោងស្នើសុំមកលោកនាយកគម្រោងនូវគម្រោងដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- ឈ្មោះគម្រោង៖ កសាងប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រទំនប់ទឹកប្រៃ
- ទំហំគម្រោង៖ មានប្រវែង ៣,២៣៤ ម៉ែត្រ ទទឹង ២,៥៥ ម៉ែត្រ កម្ពស់ ១,២ ម៉ែត្រ
- ទីតាំងគម្រោង៖ ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងភូមិតាអុក ឃុំអណ្តូងទឹក ស្រុកបូទុមសាគរ ខេត្តកោះកុង

ខ្ញុំបាទ/នាងខ្ញុំ សូមភ្ជាប់មកជាមួយនូវឯកសារមួយចំនួនដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- ១) កំណត់ហេតុប្រជុំរបស់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ
- ២) បញ្ជីអ្នកចូលរួមការប្រជុំរបស់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា
- ៣) ប្លង់ទីតាំងគម្រោង

អាស្រ័យដ្ឋានជម្រាបជូនខាងលើ សូមលោក/លោកស្រី ឧ. វណ្ណ ឈន់
 មេត្តាពិនិត្យ និងសម្រួលតាមសំណូមពរដោយក្តីអនុគ្រោះ។
 សូមលោក/លោកស្រី ឧ. វណ្ណ ឈន់ មេត្តាទទួលនូវការគោរពរាប់អានពី
 ប្រាសច្រៅអំពីខ្ញុំបាទ។

ធ្វើនៅ ភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ១៤ ខែ ១១ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧
 ខ្ញុំ- អ្នកស្នើសុំ

Ben
 វណ្ណ ឈន់

បានឃើញ និងគោរពជូន
 អភិបាលនៃគណៈអភិបាលស្រុក ស្រុកស្រែកស្រី
 ថ្ងៃទី ១៤ ខែ ១១ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

មេឃុំ ស្រែកស្រី
ឃុំស្រែកស្រី

បានឃើញ និងគោរពជូន
លោក វណ្ណ ឈន់
 ថ្ងៃទី ១៤ ខែ ១១ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្រី វណ្ណ

ស្រី វណ្ណ
 ខ្ញុំ- ស្រី វណ្ណ

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

កំណត់ហេតុប្រជុំក្រុមប្រឹក្សា

ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧ ខែ វិច្ឆិកា ថ្ងៃទី ១២ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧ ពេលវេលា ម៉ោង ២:៣០ ព្រឹក នៅ
ភូមិ ៣១២០ បានបើកការប្រជុំពិភាក្សាអំពី ការងារសង្គមសេវា ក្រោម
អធិបតីភាពរបស់លោក/លោកស្រី ហ៊ុន ឈន់

- សមាសភាពចូលរួម៖ សរុប ១៥ នាក់ ក្នុងនោះស្រី ១១ (បញ្ជីវត្តមានជូនភ្ជាប់)
- ខ្លឹមសារអង្គប្រជុំ៖

១) ការងារសង្គមសេវា ក្រោម ១២០០ ម៉ោង

២) ការងារសង្គមសេវា ក្រោម ១២០០ ម៉ោង

- ១) មតិរបស់ប្រធានអង្គប្រជុំ៖ ត្រូវធ្វើការងារសង្គមសេវា ក្រោម ១២០០ ម៉ោង ក្នុងរយៈពេល ១២ ខែ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧
- ២) មតិរបស់សមាជិកអង្គប្រជុំ៖ លោក/លោកស្រី ហ៊ុន ឈន់ បានឆ្លើយតប ក្នុងការងារសង្គមសេវា ក្រោម ១២០០ ម៉ោង

យោបល់សម្រេចរបស់អង្គប្រជុំ

សេចក្តីសម្រេចរបស់អង្គប្រជុំ ត្រូវធ្វើការងារសង្គមសេវា ក្រោម ១២០០ ម៉ោង ក្នុងរយៈពេល ១២ ខែ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

អង្គប្រជុំបានចប់សព្វគ្រប់នៅពេលវេលា ម៉ោង ២:៣០ នាថ្ងៃ ១៤ ខែ ១១ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧ ក្រោម
បរិយាកាសស្និទ្ធស្នាលក្រៃលែង។

Bul
12/11
អ្នកកត់ត្រា

បានឃើញ និងឯកភាព
ធ្វើនៅ ថ្ងៃទី ១៤ ខែ ១១ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧
ប្រធានអង្គប្រជុំ

ហ៊ុន ឈន់

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ពាក្យស្នើសុំគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ **សោម សុផាន** ភេទប្រុស អាយុ៤៨ឆ្នាំ នៅភូមិប្រទាល ឃុំអណ្តូងទឹក ស្រុកបូទុមសាគរ ខេត្តកោះកុង មានតួនាទីជាមេភូមិ តំណាងឲ្យប្រជាពលរដ្ឋចំនួន 1.28 គ្រួសារ។

សូមគោរពជូនចូលមក

លោក នាយកគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោងច្រករបៀងអភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះ (BCCP)

តាមរយៈ -លោក មេឃុំអណ្តូងទឹក
-លោកអភិបាលនៃគណៈអភិបាលស្រុកបូទុមសាគរ

កម្មវត្ថុ សំណើសុំកសាងប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រទំនប់ទឹកប្រៃ

តបតាមកម្មវត្ថុដូចបានចែងខាងលើ សូមគោរពជូនលោកនាយកគម្រោង មេត្តាជ្រាប ថា កាលពីថ្ងៃទី 14 ខែ 11 ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំអណ្តូងទឹក បានធ្វើការប្រជុំពិភាក្សាជុំវិញ ការលើកគម្រោងស្នើសុំមកលោកនាយកគម្រោងនូវគម្រោងដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- ឈ្មោះគម្រោង៖កសាងប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រទំនប់ទឹកប្រៃ
- ទំហំគម្រោង៖ មានប្រវែង ៣.២៣៤ ម៉ែត្រ ទទឹង ២,៥៥ម៉ែត្រ កម្ពស់ ១,២ម៉ែត្រ
- ទីតាំងគម្រោង៖ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងភូមិប្រទាល ឃុំអណ្តូងទឹក ស្រុកបូទុមសាគរ ខេត្ត កោះកុង

ខ្ញុំបាទ/នាងខ្ញុំ សូមភ្ជាប់មកជាមួយនូវឯកសារមួយចំនួនដូចខាងក្រោម៖

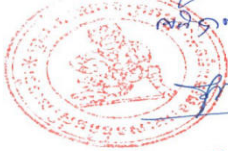
- ១) កំណត់ហេតុប្រជុំរបស់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ
- ២) បញ្ជីអ្នកចូលរួមការប្រជុំរបស់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា
- ៣) ប្លង់ទីតាំងគម្រោង

អាស្រ័យដ្ឋានបានជម្រាបជូនខាងលើ សូមលោក/លោកស្រី ឯកឧត្តម ហ៊ុន ម៉ាណែត
មេត្តាពិនិត្យ និងសម្រួលតាមសំណូមពរដោយក្តីអនុគ្រោះ។
សូមលោក/លោកស្រី ឯកឧត្តម ហ៊ុន ម៉ាណែត មេត្តាទទួលនូវការគោរពរាប់អានដ៏
ជ្រាលជ្រៅអំពីខ្ញុំបាទ។

ធ្វើនៅ ភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ១៤ ខែ ១១ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧
អ្នកស្នើសុំ

ហ៊ុន ម៉ាណែត

បានឃើញ និងគោរពជូន
ហ៊ុន ម៉ាណែត
ថ្ងៃទី ១៤ ខែ ១១ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧



ឯកឧត្តម

បានឃើញ និងគោរពជូន
អភិបាលនៃគណៈអភិបាលស្រុក ហ៊ុន ម៉ាណែត
ថ្ងៃទី ១៤ ខែ ១១ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧



**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**

កំណត់ហេតុប្រជុំក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ

ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧ ខែ ១១ ថ្ងៃទី ១៤ រសៀល ១២ នៅ
ភូមិ ២៥៧ បានបើកការប្រជុំពិភាក្សាអំពី ការសាងសង់ទីស្នាក់នៅ ក្រោម
អធិបតីភាពរបស់លោក/លោកស្រី លោក ឈឹម ឈិន

- សមាសភាពចូលរួម៖ សរុប ១៥ នាក់ ក្នុងនោះស្រី ១១ (បញ្ជីវត្តមានជូនភ្ជាប់)
- ខ្លឹមសារអង្គប្រជុំ៖

- ១) សមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ ទី ១ បានសាងសង់ទីស្នាក់នៅ
- ២) ឈ្មោះ ឈិន ឈិន ១
- ១) មតិរបស់ប្រធានអង្គប្រជុំ៖ សមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ ទី ១ បានសាងសង់ទីស្នាក់នៅ
- ២) មតិរបស់សមាជិកអង្គប្រជុំ៖ ការសាងសង់ទីស្នាក់នៅ គឺជា ការសាងសង់ទីស្នាក់នៅ ដែល គួរ ត្រូវ បាន គោរព យោបល់ របស់ សមាជិក

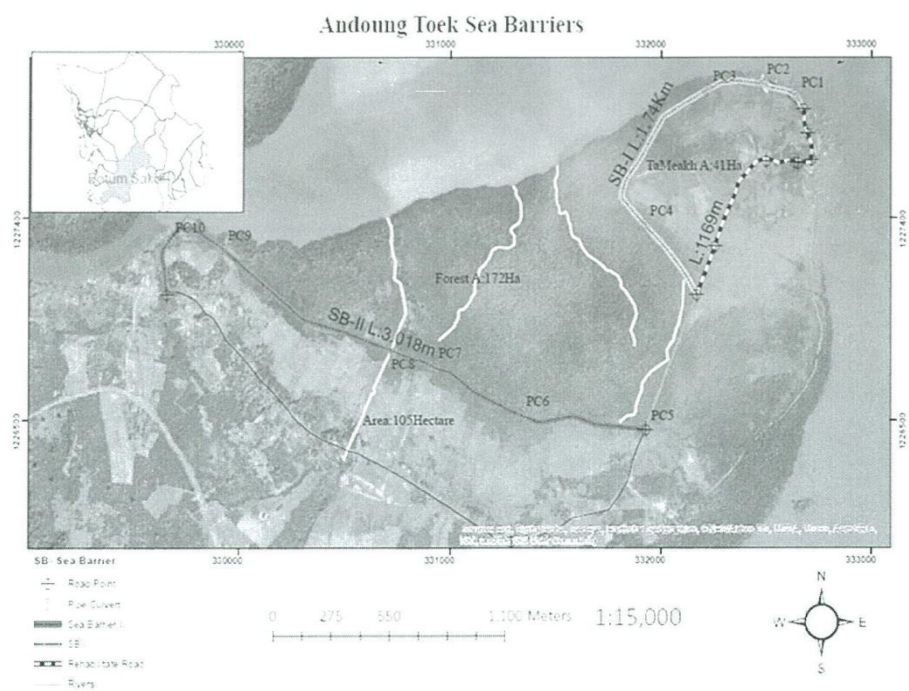
យោបល់សម្រេចរបស់អង្គប្រជុំ

ឧត្តម ឈិន បានសាងសង់ទីស្នាក់នៅ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ ទី ១ បានសាងសង់ទីស្នាក់នៅ ក្រោម អធិបតីភាព របស់ លោក ឈិន ឈិន

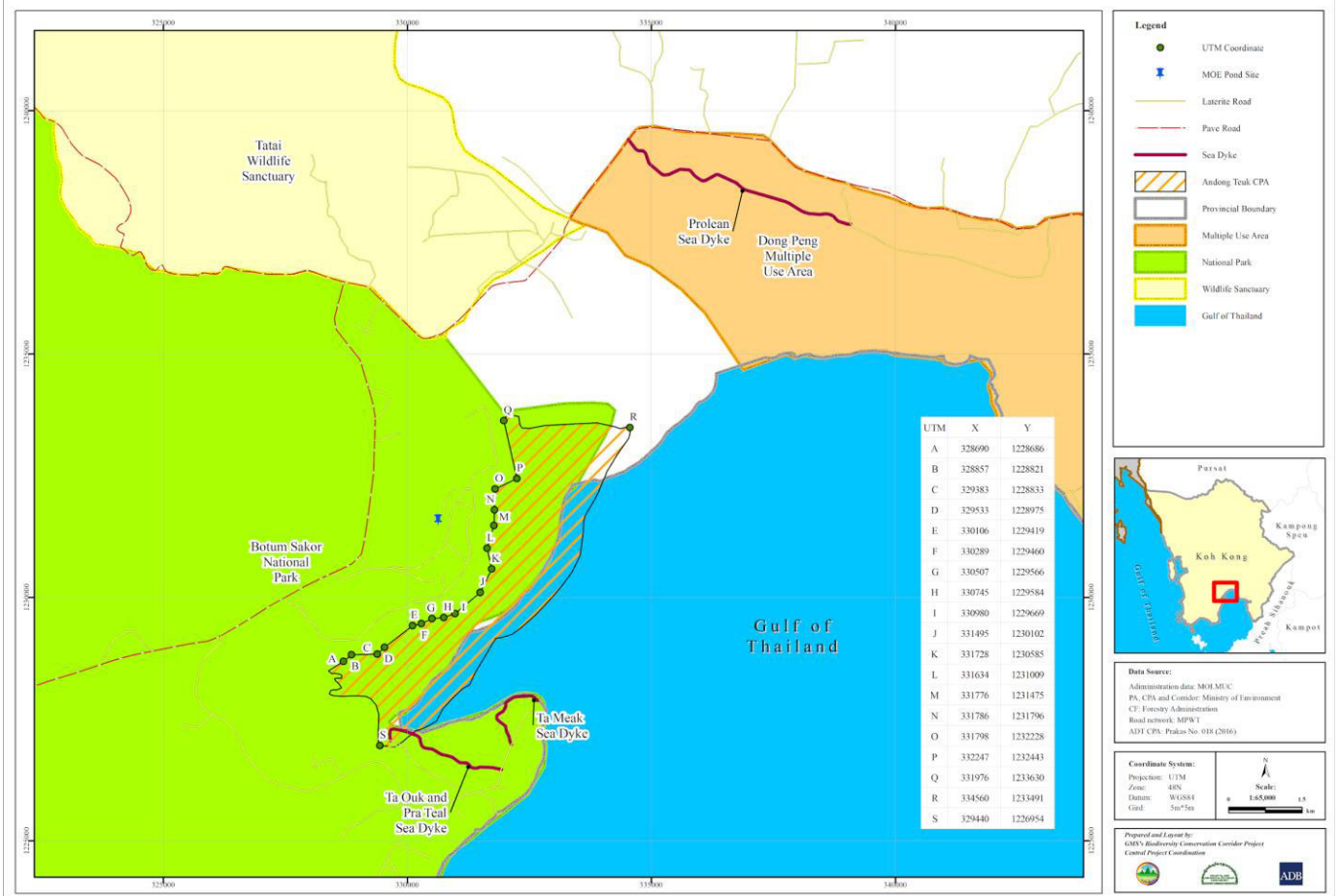
អង្គប្រជុំបានចប់សព្វគ្រប់នៅរសៀល ១២ នាថ្ងៃ ១៤ ខែ ១១ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧ ក្រោម
បរិយាកាសស្និទ្ធស្នាលក្រៃលែង។

បានឃើញ និងឯកភាព
ធ្វើនៅ ថ្ងៃទី ១៤ ខែ ១១ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧
ប្រធានអង្គប្រជុំ
 ឈ្មោះ ឈិន


អ្នកកត់ត្រា



Andong Tuek CPA and BCCP Sea Dyke at KKG



Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation Religion King

Subproject Request Form

I am SAN BUTHOEUN 47 years old, vice chief of Ta Meakh village. I am residing in Ta Meakh village, Andoung Tuek commune, Botumsakor district, Koh Kong province and I am as representative of Ta Meakh villagers, 192 families would like to request for the sea barrier subproject.

To: BCCP Director

By:

- Andoung Tuek commune council Chief
- Botumsakor district governor

Subject: Sea barrier rehabilitation and construction subproject.

Referring to the subject I would like to inform you that on 14 November 2017 Andoung Tuek commune organized a meeting for discussion about sea barrier subproject rehabilitation and construction necessary for agricultural activity and economic benefits as following items:

- Name of Subproject: sea barrier rehabilitation and construction subproject.
- Length: one Kilo and two hundred forty meters (1,240 m) rehabilitation and one Kilo and seven hundred seventy-one meters (1,771 m) new construction.
- Location of Subproject: Ta Meakh village, Andoung Tuek commune, Botumsakor district, Koh Kong province.
- Estimated Cost:.....

Herewith, I would like to attach relevant documents as followings:

- 1) Minutes of Meeting
- 2) List of Participants
- 3) Location of subproject.

Regarding to the mentioned subject kindly please the BCCP director to examine the possibility for this proposal with high respect.

Sincerely, thank you very much, and, we kindly appreciate your highest consideration.

Ta Meakh village, 14 November 2017
Representative

SAN BUTHOEUN
Vice chief of Ta Meakh village

Seen by and to Botumsakor District Governor
Andoung Tuek, 14 November 2017
Chief of Commune

NO:.....
Seen by and to BCCP Director
Botumsakor 21 December 2017
District Governor

KHEANG YING

TOU SAVUTH

**Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King**

Subproject Request Form

I am CHEAV KAO 51 years old, chief of Ta OK village. I am residing in Ta Ok village, Andoung Tuek commune, Botumsakor district, Koh Kong province and I am as representative of Ta Ok villagers, 87 families would like to request for the sea barrier subproject.

To: BCCP Director

By:

- Andoung Tuek commune council Chief
- Botumsakor district governor

Subject: Sea barrier construction subproject.

Referring to the subject I would like to inform you that on 14 November 2017 Andoung Tuek commune organized a meeting for discussion about sea barrier construction subproject necessary for agricultural activity and economic benefits as following items:

- Name of Subproject: sea barrier construction subproject.
- Length: one Kilo and four hundred seventy meters (1,470 m)
- Location of Subproject: Ta Ok village, Andoung Tuek commune, Botumsakor district, Koh Kong province.
- Estimated Cost:.....

Herewith, I would like to attach relevant documents as followings:

- 1) Minutes of Meeting
- 2) List of Participants
- 3) Location of subproject.

Regarding to the mentioned subject kindly please the BCCP director to examine the possibility for this proposal with high respect.

Sincerely, thank you very much, and, we kindly appreciate your highest consideration.

Ta Ok village, 14 November 2017
Representative

BEN THY

Seen by and to Botumsakor District Governor
Andoung Tuek, 14 November 2017
Chief of Commune

KHEANG YING

NO:.....
Seen by and to BCCP Director
Botumsakor 21 December 2017
District Governor

TOU SAVUTH

**Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King**

Subproject Request Form

I am SOM SOPHAN 48 years old, chief of Prateal village. I am residing in Prateal village, Andoung Tuek commune, Botumsakor district, Koh Kong province and I am as representative of Prateal villagers, 128 families would like to request for the sea barrier subproject.

To: BCCP Director

By:

- Andoung Tuek commune council Chief
- Botumsakor district governor

21.

Subject: Sea barrier construction subproject.

Referring to the subject I would like to inform you that on 14 November 2017 Andoung Tuek commune organized a meeting for discussion about sea barrier construction subproject necessary for agricultural activity and economic benefits as following items:

- Name of Subproject: sea barrier construction subproject.
- Length: one Kilo and three hundred twenty meters (1,320 m)
- Location of Subproject: Prateal village, Andoung Tuek commune, Botumsakor district, Koh Kong province.
- Estimated Cost:.....

Herewith, I would like to attach relevant documents as followings:

- 1) Minutes of Meeting
- 2) List of Participants
- 3) Location of subproject.

Regarding to the mentioned subject kindly please the BCCP director to examine the possibility for this proposal with high respect.

Sincerely, thank you very much, and, we kindly appreciate your highest consideration.

Prateal village, 14 November 2017
Representative

SOM PHAN
Chief of Prateal village

Seen by and to Botumsakor District Governor
Andoung Tuek, 14 November 2017
Chief of Commune

KHEANG YING

NO:.....
Seen by and to BCCP Director
Botumsakor 21 December 2017
District Governor

TOU SAVUTH

**Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King**

Minutes of the Communal Council Meeting

On 14 November 2017 at 8:00 hours, a communal council meeting on “Sea Barrier Rehabilitation and Construction” was conducted aiming at collection of the inputs and comments from local authorities in Andoung Tuek commune. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Kheang Ying, chief of Andoung Tuek 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 rehabilitation and construction is a potential subproject for agricultural activities and economic benefits in Andoung Tuek commune. It is seen that it would contribute to livelihoods enhancement, poverty reduction and economic benefits.

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 rehabilitation and construction which is located in Ta Meakh, Ta Ok and Prateal villages, Andoung Tuek 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 Andoung Tuek commune.

The meeting ended on the same day, 14 November 2017, 11:00 hours with cooperative spirit.

Secretary Recorder

SOY SOPHAL
Clerk of Andoung Tuek commune

Seen and Agreed
Andoung Tuek Commune

KHEANG YING
Chief of Commune

**Minutes for public consultation meeting
On
Information of Andoung Tuek Sea Barrier sub-project, its benefits, field validation and
suggestion from beneficiaries at Andoung Tuek commune, 11 September 2018**

At 09:00AM on 11 September of 2018, a public consultation meeting on informing the Sea Barrier sub-project, its benefits, field validation including challenge and suggestion from beneficiaries in three villages (Ta Meakh, Ta Ok and Proteal) of Andoung Tuek commune have been organized in Ta Ok pagoda located in Ta Ok village of Andoung Tuek commune. This public consultation meeting has been jointly organized and facilitated by the KECC deputy team leader (Mr. CHHUN Bunnarin), GIC environmental and social safeguard specialist (Dr. Marcelo and Dr. BOUY Kim Sreang) and the BCC/CPA/KKG national project manager (Dr. OU Ratanak) and provincial project 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 47 participants (18 of them are female) namely: 04 BCC/CPA/PIU/PPIU officers, 01 KECC (deputy team leader), 01 commune council member, 01 , 03 chiefs of villages, 01 CPA chief and the remaining participants are villagers who get direct benefits from the scheme (list of consultation participants in the attachment).

First of all, the meeting chairman has informed participants the objective of the meeting. The meeting objective is mainly to discuss benefits of the construction of the Andoung Tuek Sea Barrier, rights of villagers and community people in terms of having access to water in the proposed dyke 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 Andoung Tuek Sea Barrier subproject:** The consultation participants understood the proposed subproject (the length of the dyke, its top and bottom widths, number of water gates and its culvers together with the land acquisition and some fruit trees need to be clear) and its potential benefits to their agricultural areas through description and explanation of proposed subproject and its detailed design by the GIC social safeguards specialist and KECC deputy team leader. However, 15% of participants still not clear about it, then they requested to see the demarcation.
- 2) Impact on the individual farming land:** according to the map and its detailed design shown most of consultation participants together with local authorities (village chiefs and commune authorities) do confirm that the proposed subproject will be no impact to their individual farm-lands. Only 10 of consultation participants have indicated that it will be on their farm-land and their houses, therefore, they wish to see demarcation.
- 3) Field validation by the specialists and villagers:** At the afternoon session, the project specialists together with local authorities and villagers conducted field validation based on the demarcation. As a result, most of villagers do confirm that there is no impact on their individual farm-lands due to the proposed subproject and then they are happy with the proposed subproject and they hope they will get benefits from the subproject such as the yield of agricultural production and yield of fresh water fish, but about 10 of consultation participants confirmed that their farm-land and their house will be lost due to the proposed subproject, so they do request to change the design. The following pictures shown the activities of public consultation and field validation in the Andoung Tuek Sea Barrier subproject.



- 4) **Some challenges related to rice production:** villagers and community people indicated that rice plant have been damaged by sea water influence for most of the years, so they wonder how the proposed sea dyke subproject can prevent the salinity.

- 5) **Specific norm or internal regulation for the Andoung Tuek Sea Dyke:** Representatives of national and provincial BCC project, KECC deputy team leader and GIC international environmental and national social safeguards specialists and local authorities did confirm that the specific norm or internal regulation is strongly required in order to operate and maintain the proposed subproject for a long-term use. This norm or internal regulation shall issue by the project (CPA) together with the local authorities in line with the regulation of Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) with allowing community people and villagers to operate and maintain the dyke in an effective and sustainable manner. The community consultation meeting has 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 national manager, provincial coordinator, KECC deputy team leader and the GIC international environmental and national safeguards specialist and local authorities including commune and village level have raised the proposed subproject shall be managed by 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 Committee or Groups (FWUC/Gs) towards managing the proposed Sea Barrier. In addition, the BCCP also need to provide the training on FWUC/Gs roles and responsibilities to FWUC/Gs and villagers. This group will set up before the reconstruction of the Sea Dyke.

At the end of the community consultation meeting (the same day), villagers and community people have agreed an identified subject and they wish to have and use the proposed subproject as soon as possible.

**Chairman of the meeting
signed**

**LONG Sovannarith
BCCP KKG PPIU Manager**

**Minutes taker
signed**

**BOUY Kim Sreang
GIC SSS**

**Minutes for public consultation meeting
on field realignment validation and suggestion from beneficiaries at Andoung Tuek
commune, 5 October 2018**

At 09:00AM on 5 October of 2018, a public consultation meeting on discussion of realignment of sea dike at the few points (Proteal, Ta OK and Ta Meakh) and suggestion from beneficiaries have been organized at the chief of CPA's house of Andoung Tuek commune. This public consultation meeting has been jointly organized and facilitated by the KECC deputy team leader (Mr. CHHUN Bunnarin), GIC environment and social safeguard specialist (Dr. Marcelo and Dr. BOUY Kim Sreang) and the BCC/CPA/KKG provincial project coordinator (Mr. LONG Sovannarith).

The consultation meeting consists of 12 participants (none of them are female) namely: 02 BCC/CPA/PPIU officers, 01 KECC (deputy team leader), 2 GIC specialists, 01 commune council member, 01 chief of village, 01 CPA chief and the remaining participants are villagers who are expected to have any impact from the dike (list of consultation participants in the attachment).

First of all, the meeting chairman has informed participants the objective of the meeting. The meeting objective is mainly to discuss with land owners who expected to have any impact through the dike construction. As a result, the public consultation meeting has understood and agreed on the following points as below:

- 1) Understanding the Andoung Tuek Sea Barrier subproject:** The land owners who have their land nearby the dike understood the proposed subproject (the length of the dyke, its top and bottom widths, number of water gates and its culvers together with the land acquisition and some coconut trees need to be clear) and its potential benefits to their agricultural areas through description and explanation of proposed subproject and its detailed design by the GIC social safeguards specialist and KECC deputy team leader.
- 2) Impact on the individual farming land:** according to the map and its detailed redesign shown all consultation participants together with local authorities (village chief and commune authorities) do confirm that the proposed subproject will be no impact to their individual farm-lands.



- 3) Some challenges related to rice production:** villagers and community people indicated that rice plant have been damaged by sea water influence for most of the

years, so they wonder how the proposed sea dyke subproject can prevent the salinity.

- 4) **Specific norm or internal regulation for the Andoung Tuek Sea Dyke:** Representatives of provincial BCC project, KECC deputy team leader and GIC international environmental and national social safeguards specialists and local authorities did confirm that the specific norm or internal regulation is strongly required in order to operate and maintain the proposed subproject for a long-term use. This norm or internal regulation shall issue by the project (CPA) together with the local authorities in line with the regulation of Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) with allowing community people and villagers to operate and maintain the dyke in an effective and sustainable manner. The community consultation meeting has 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.
- 5) **Management of the proposed subproject:** The BCCP provincial coordinator, KECC deputy team leader and the GIC international environmental and national safeguards specialist and local authorities including commune and village level have raised the proposed subproject shall be managed by 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 Committee or Groups (FWUC/Gs) towards managing the proposed Sea Barrier. In addition, the BCCP also need to provide the training on FWUC/Gs roles and responsibilities to FWUC/Gs and villagers. This group will set up before the reconstruction of the Sea Dyke.

At the end of the community consultation meeting (the same day), community people have agreed an identified subject and they wish to have and use the proposed subproject as soon as possible.

**Chairman of the meeting
signed**

**LONG Sovannarith
BCCP KKG PPIU Manager**

**Minutes taker
signed**

**BOUY Kim Sreang
GIC SSS**

List of Participants

Topic: Discussions about Sea Barrier Rehabilitation and Construction

Venue: Andoung Tuek Commune

Date: 14 November 2017

N0	Name	Sex	Position/Role	Village	Phone
01	Kheang Ying	M	Chief of Commune	Andoung Tuek	016732773
02	Soy Sophal	M	Clerk	Andoung Tuek	015702218
03	Cheay Kao	M	Village Chief	Ta Ok	0973355286
04	Som Phan	M	Village Chief	Prateal	015775797
05	San Bunthoeun	M	Village Vice Chief	Ta Meakh	0717127272
06	Nork Ram	M	Community Fisheries Chief	Ta Meakh	0712267878
07	Tin Chin	M	Member of community fisheries	Ta Meakh	0967633069
08	Net Eng	M	Member of village	Ta Ok	
09	Ou Hout	M	Member of village	Ta Meakh	

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួមកិច្ចប្រជុំពិគ្រោះយោបល់ជាមួយអ្នកទទួលបានផលពីគម្រោងរបៀងអភិរក្សជីវចម្រុះ
បានឯកភាពលើអនុគម្រោងសាងសង់ទំនប់ទឹកប្រែក្នុងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រស្រុកបាទុមសាគរ ខេត្តកោះកុង
List of beneficiaries who will get benefits from the subproject have agreed to construct Kandoal
ថ្ងៃទី ១២ ដល់ ១៣ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៨ (Date: 12-13 September, 2018)

ល.រ (No.)	ឈ្មោះ (Name)	ភេទ (Sex)	តួនាទី (Role)	ស្ថាប័ន (Institution)	ស្នាមដៃ (Thump)
1	ស៊ីម - ហ៊ុន	ប	ប្រ/ស	សាមគ្គី	
2	ហ៊ុន - ស៊ីម	ប	ប្រ/ស	សាមគ្គី	
3	ស៊ីម - ហ៊ុន	ប	ប្រ/ស	សាមគ្គី	
4	សាម - សាមគ្គី	ប	ប្រ/ស	សាមគ្គី	
5	សា - សាម	ប	ប្រ/ស	សាមគ្គី	
6	សាម - សាម	ប	ប្រ/ស	សាមគ្គី	
7	សាម - សាម	ប	ប្រ/ស	សាមគ្គី	
8	សាម - សាម	ប	ប្រ/ស	សាមគ្គី	
9	សា - សាម	ប	ប្រ/ស	សាមគ្គី	
10	សាម - សាម	ប	ប្រ/ស	សាមគ្គី	
11	សាម - សាម	ប	ប្រ/ស	សាមគ្គី	
12	សាម - សាម	ប	ប្រ/ស	សាមគ្គី	

Protea Village

	කොමිෂනරිය	ප්‍රධාන සේවක	ප්‍රමාණ	
1	කර්ම මණ්ඩල	ප්‍රධාන සේවක	ප්‍රමාණ	
2	කොමිෂනරිය	ප්‍රධාන සේවක	ප්‍රමාණ	
3	කොමිෂනරිය	ප්‍රධාන සේවක	ප්‍රමාණ	
4	ප්‍රධාන සේවක	ප්‍රධාන සේවක	ප්‍රමාණ	
5	ප්‍රධාන සේවක	ප්‍රධාන සේවක	ප්‍රමාණ	
6	කොමිෂනරිය	ප්‍රධාන සේවක	ප්‍රමාණ	
7	ප්‍රධාන සේවක	ප්‍රධාන සේවක	ප්‍රමාණ	
8	කොමිෂනරිය	ප්‍රධාන සේවක	ප්‍රමාණ	

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកទទួលបានប្រយោជន៍ពីគម្រោងយោបល់ជាមួយអ្នកទទួលបានផលពីគម្រោងរៀបចំអភិរក្សជីវចម្រុះ
បានឯកភាពលើអនុគម្រោងសាងសង់ទំនប់ទឹកប្រែក្នុងឃុំអណ្តូងទឹក ស្រុកបាទុមសាគរ ខេត្តកោះកុង

List of beneficiaries who will get benefits from the subproject have agreed to construct Kandoal

ថ្ងៃទី ១២ ដល់ ១៣ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៨ (Date: 12-13 September, 2018)

ល.រ (No.)	ឈ្មោះ (Name)	ភេទ (Sex)	តួនាទី (Role)	ស្ថាប័ន (Institution)	ស្នាមមេដៃ (Thump)
1	គូន. វ៉ែន	ប	ប្រ/ស	គា.បា.ប	
2	ហ៊ុន. ឃ្មុំ	ប	សេច្រីប	គា.បា.ប	
3	សាត់. គុន	ប	ប្រ/ស	គា.បា.ប	
4	ផ្កា. ឈ្មុំ	ប	សេច្រីប	គា.បា.ប	
5	ឈន់. តេជ	ប	ប្រ/ស	គា.បា.ប	
6	គូ. សោត	ប	សេច្រីប	គា.បា.ប	
7	កុំ. ហួត	ប	សមាជិក/ន	គា.បា.ប	
8	ចោម. សំឡី	ប	ប្រ/ស	គា.បា.ប	
9	គុន. ស៊ី	ប			
10	កុំ. ហ៊ុន. ស៊ី	ប			

Topic: Discussions on the new design for Andoung Tuek Sea Barrier

Venue: Protreal village

Date: 5 October 2018

N0	Name	Sex	Position/Role	Organization	Phone
01	Long Sovannarith	M	BCCP Provincial Coordinator	BCCP	012551 257
02	Chhun Bunnarin	M	KECC Deputy Team Leader	KECC/KCC	017431 203
03	Marcelo	M	Environmental Specialist	BCCP/GIC	012 528 464
04	Kim Sreang BOUY	M	Social Safeguards Specialist	BCCP/GIC	017 618 866
05	Pon Channaboth	M	Koh Kong Site engineer	BCCP	095 222 669
06	Dy Chnara	M	Chief of CPA	Andoung Teuk	088 4438 138
07	Nork Rem	M	Commune council member		071 2267 878
08	Som Sophan	M	Head of village	Proteal	015 775 797
09	Som Sophay	M	Villager	Proteal	
10	Som Onn	M	Villager	Proteal	
11	Kann Chiem	M	Villager	Ta Meakh	
12	Eng Kim Chhay	F	Villager	Ta Meakh	