

Safeguards Due Diligence Report

Project Number: 40253-023

April 2021

Cambodia: Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project

(Additional Works for (i) Kandoal and Andoung Tuek sea barriers and (ii) drip irrigation demonstration plots for water harvesting subprojects.)

Prepared by the Forestry Administration (FA), Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries and General Directorate of Local Communities (GDLC), Ministry of Environment for the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Asian Development Bank.

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of March 21, 2021)

Currency Unit–Cambodian Riel (KHR) 1\$=4,005.60 KHR; KHR = \$0.00024
(<https://www1.oanda.com/currency/converter/>)

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
EA	Executing Agency
FA	Forestry Administration
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FS	Feasibility Study
FWUC	Farmer Water User Community
GDLC	General Directorate of Local Community
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
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
WUG	Water User Group

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1. INTRODUCTION

1. Implementation of the Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project (BCCP) started in April 2011. In 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), Ministry of Environment (MoE)/General Directorate of Local Community (GDLC) and 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 Project impact is climate resilient sustainable forest ecosystems benefiting local livelihoods. The outcome is Biodiversity Corridors (BCs) established in Koh Kong (KKG) and Mondulkiri (MDK) province with enabling policy, regulatory and management regimes. The project has four outputs:

- (i) Institutions and communities strengthened in BCs management;
- (ii) BCs restored, protected, and sustainably managed by local resource managers;
- (iii) Livelihood improvement and small-scale infrastructure support in target communes; and
- (iv) Project management and support services provided. The Forestry Administration (FA) under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and General Directorate of Local Communities under the Ministry of Environment (MOE) are the executing agencies (EA).

3. The Additional Financing (PPCR) approved in March 2015 support the Project's aims to strengthen the climate adaptation of the BCCP and under Output 3, related to **Livelihoods Improvement and small-scale infrastructures**. 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 saltwater intrusion; and (iv) ecosystem- based adaptation in one catchment area.

4. **Two bioengineered sea barriers in Koh Kong province:** Under the PPCR funded activities sub-project 3 financed 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, were designed, and constructed to prevent the intrusion of salt water during the winter high tides. In addition, support has been provided for the introduction of saline resistant crop varieties and production techniques to improve the incomes of the communities.

2. CIVIL WORKS DESCRIPTION

5. Unexpected and extreme rainfall and flooding during August-October 2020 hindered completion of remaining small-scale civil works and in addition damaged the structures. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has restricted field engagements for the remaining community and livelihoods work. In response the MOE requested to finance additional scope of work for the bioengineered sea barrier subprojects which aim at enhancing climate resilience of the communities in the original project areas and supports Outputs 3 of the original Project.

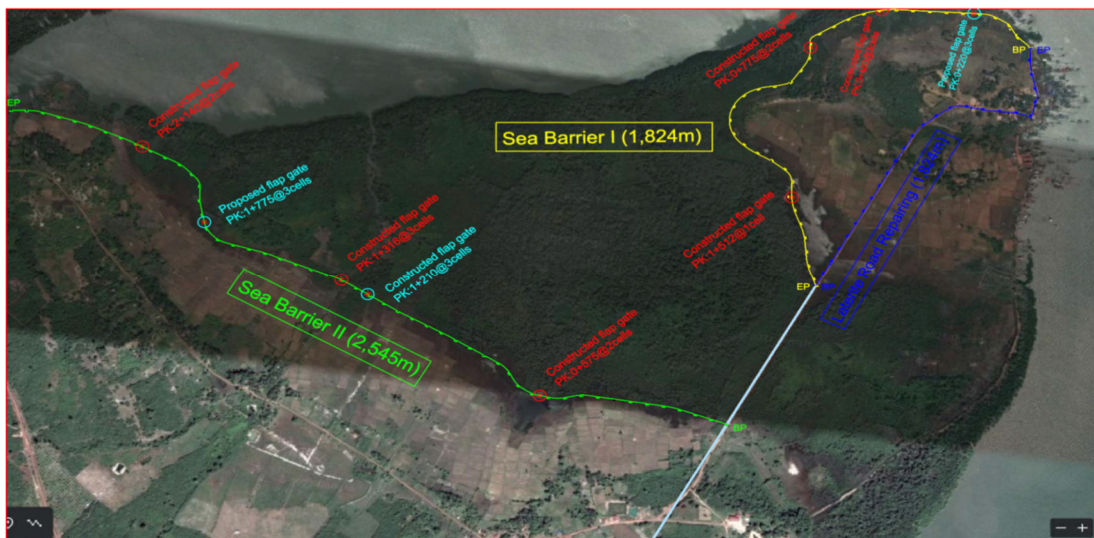
6. **Installation of additional drainage structures.** To ensure that the existing sea-barrier structures are operational, the repair of the damaged sections caused by extreme rainfall and construction of an additional 8 drainage structures (5 for Kandoal and 3 for Andoung Tuek sea-barrier subprojects) are proposed under these additional works. The need for additional eight drainage structures was discussed with the EAs in November 2020. MOE, with engineers from the Provincial Water Resources and Meteorology Department (PDWRAM) in Koh Kong province, reviewed the design and ensured sufficient technical due diligence review. The detailed design of the modification of the sea barriers for siting and installation of these additional drainage structures have been thoroughly reviewed and approved by the

responsible agencies. The following figures present Kandol and Andoung Tuek existing and proposed additional flap gates.

Figure 1: Kandol Sea Barrier Layout and the Proposed Additional Works

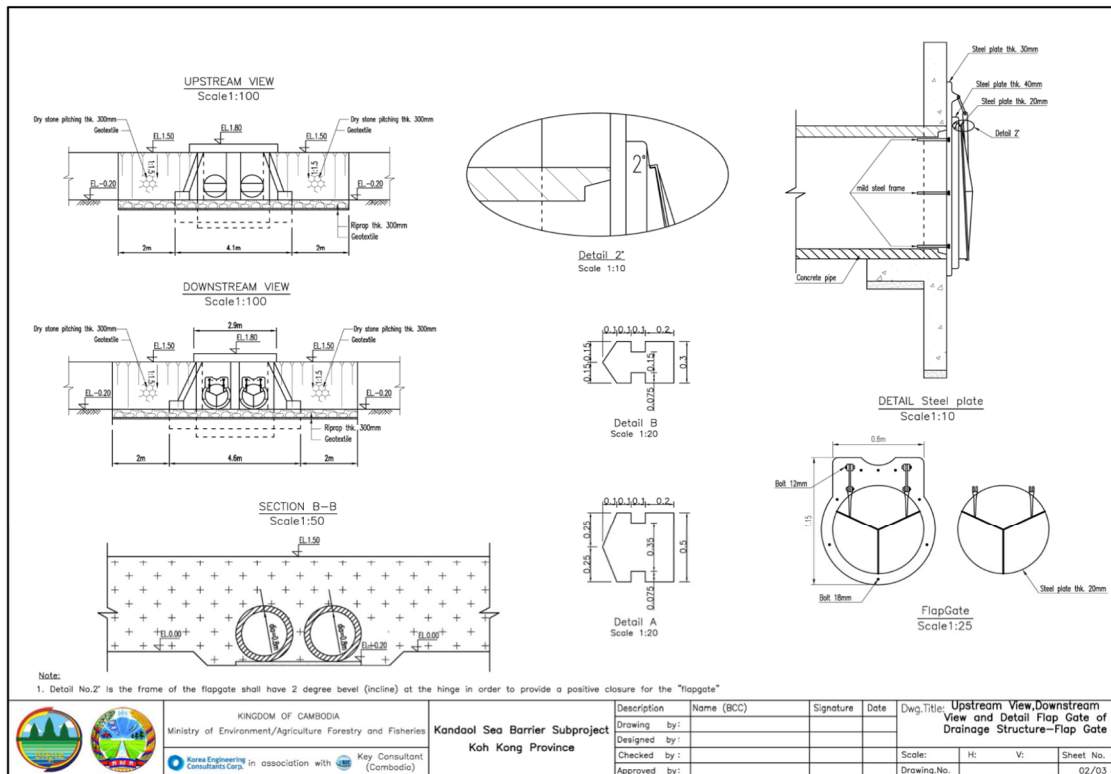
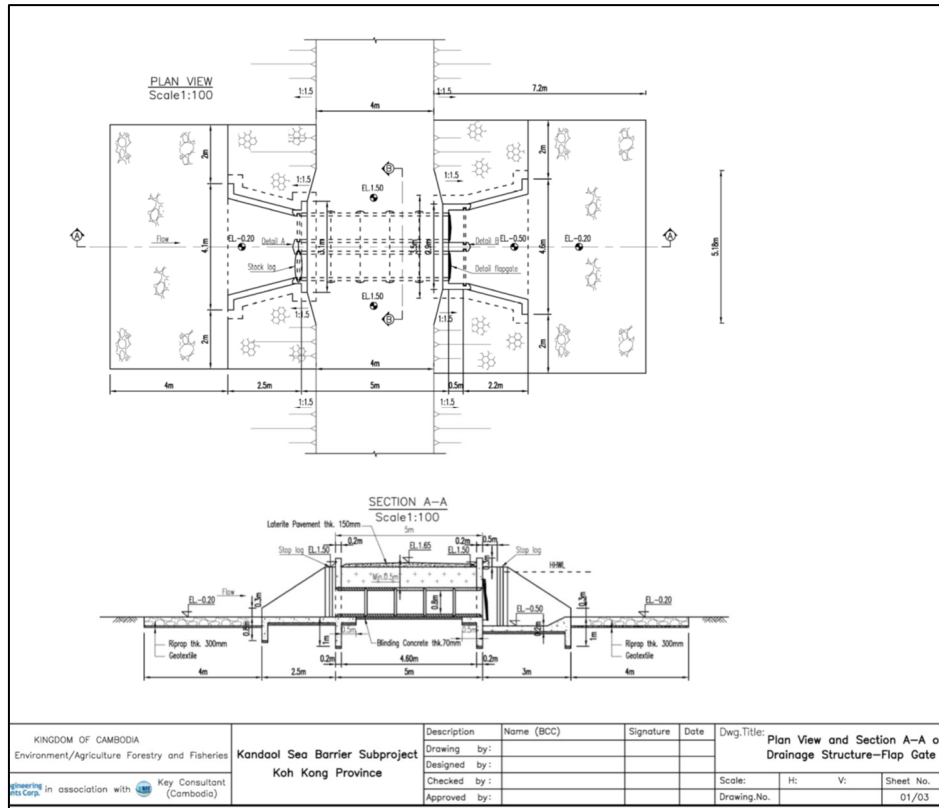


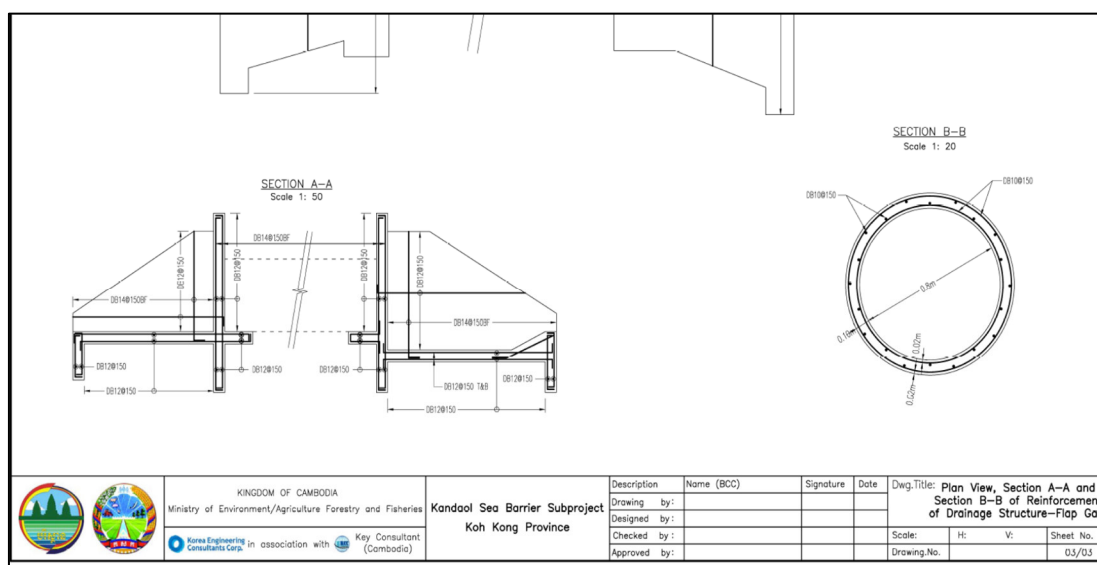
Figure 2: Andong Tek Sea barrier Layout and the Proposed Additional Works



7. The following figures present the design of the proposed typical design of the drainage structures to be installed on the sea barriers under the proposed additional scope of works.

Figure 3 : Sea Barriers Details of Additional Works





8. The large scale migration of itinerant workers returning from neighboring countries in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak is resulting in an exacerbation of poverty levels and possibly the food security situation in the BCCP targeted communities. There is already evidence of increased exploitation of the natural resources which may erode the achievements made over the life of this project. Therefore, upon further discussion with the EAs, it was agreed that the project could also function as a platform to support targeted livelihood activities as a COVID-19 response measure for additional livelihood support.

9. **Installation of additional drip irrigation systems:** To optimize the benefits from 28 water harvesting subprojects that have been constructed (eight rainwater harvesting ponds and 22 other small-scale subprojects) it is proposed to make an increased investment to install an additional 420 drip irrigation systems to reach a total of 420 farmers across the subproject sites.¹ This will enable a significant increase in the production of off-season cash crops, primarily fruit and vegetables, through adoption of the husbandry practices that will be showcased through home garden demonstrations that are being established. Figure 4 presents a typical layout for a home garden.

10. Through the project extension and the contract variation (no. 5) for the consulting firm International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR), additional consultancy services are being provided to support capacity building for system rice intensification and drought and salinity resistant crops as well as the utilization of savings under that contract for the installation of additional drip irrigation systems for 420 new demonstration plots/families.² With the proposed increase, the coverage number of beneficiary households will also be increased from 150 to 570.³

11. The **project** is supporting the construction of 28 water harvesting subprojects for irrigation that comprise the following:

¹ There are two subprojects supporting the construction of community rainwater tanks but these are used for domestic water supplies and not for irrigation.

² One demonstration plot per beneficiary household with an original plan for the establishment of 150 demonstrations.

³ In addition to functioning as an adaptation strategy, these additional horticulture demonstration plots is intended to serve as an important source of employment and safety net for returning migrant workers due to COVID-19, while simultaneously conserving the natural resource base from exploitation under the pressures of reduced economic growth and further from land degradation/deforestation.

- Rainwater harvest ponds at eight sites equipped with two 5,000 liter steel water storage tanks and solar powered pumping system, with gravity fed water distribution via a 1,000 liter plastic water tank to an average of five drip irrigation system demonstrations per site. It is proposed to include an additional 76 demonstrations bringing the total to 104 drip irrigation system demonstrations (55 in KKG and 49 in MDK) to achieve an average of 13 established at each site.
- Borehole pumping systems equipped with solar powered pumps and two 5,000 liter steel water tanks, with gravity fed water distribution via a 1,000 liter plastic water tank to an average of 18 drip irrigation system demonstrations per site. It is proposed to include an additional 225 demonstrations bringing the total to 319 drip irrigation system demonstrations (137 in KKG and 182 in MDK) to achieve an average of 40 established at each site.
- Stream water extraction system equipped with solar powered pumps and two 5,000 liter steel water storage tanks and solar powered pumping system, with gravity fed water distribution via a 1,000 liter plastic water storage tank to an average of four drip irrigation systems per site. It is proposed to include an additional 59 drip irrigation system demonstrations (20 in KKG and 39 in MDK) to achieve an average of 10 established at each site.
- There are also five sites with privately owned boreholes (only in KKG province) that are to be used to provide water via small plastic water storage tanks to provide water for one or two drip irrigation system demonstrations at each site. It is proposed to include one additional site and to increase the number of demonstrations to 67 with an average of eight drip irrigation system demonstrations per site. .

12. The details of the additional drip irrigation demonstrations are summarized in Table 1.

Figure 4 : Typical Layout for a Home Garden

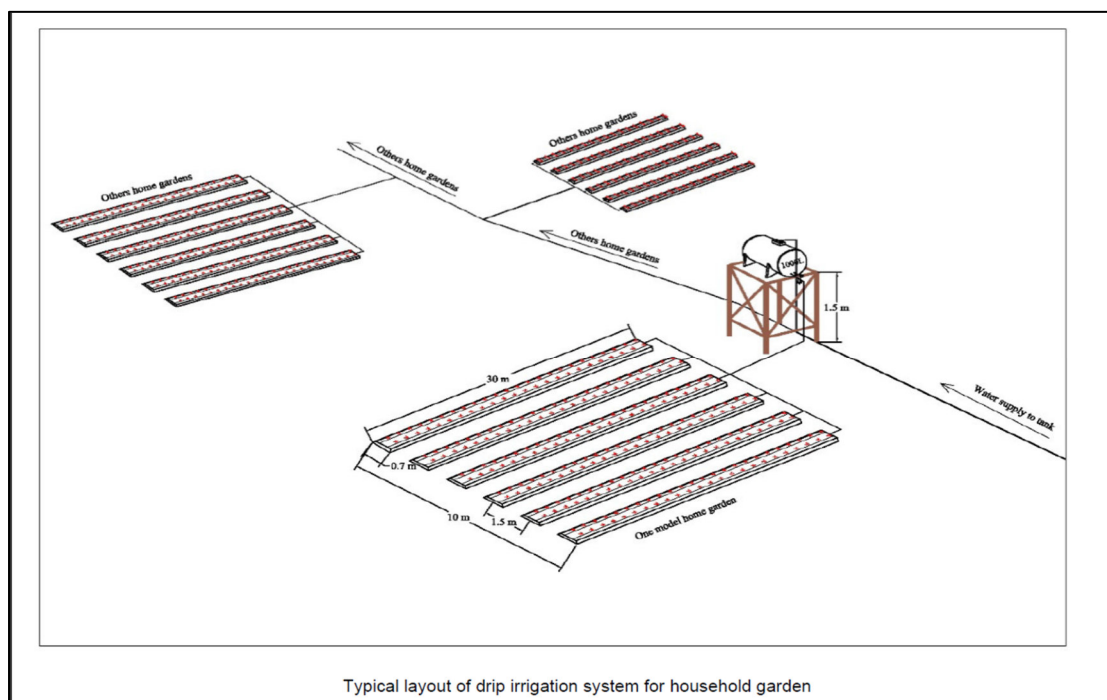


Table 1: Summary of the Proposed Additional Drip Irrigation Demonstration Plots

Province	District/Commune	Village	RWHP	Drip Irrigation System Details	Coverage (Ha)	# of HHs, incl. IPs	
KKG	Srae Ambel/Chi Kha Kraom	Preak Chik	Borehole Well	Connecting main water tanks to home gardens around 500m, installing 500 liters water tank and drip irrigation in each garden	0.24	12/0	
	Srae Ambel /Chi Kha Leu	Chhuk	Borehole Well		0.66	33/0	
	Srae Ambel /Chi Kha Leu	Ta Ni	Owner water	Installing 500 liters water tank and drip irrigation in each garden	0.55	21/0	
	Srae Ambel /Chi Kha Leu	Chi Kha	Borehole Well	Connecting main water tanks to home gardens around 500m, installing 500 liters water tank and drip irrigation in each garden	0.87	31/0	
	Srae Ambel /Chi Kha Leu	Trapeang Kandaol	Owner water	Installing 500 liters water tank and drip irrigation in each garden	0.42	14/0	
	Botum Sakor/Andoung Tuek	Prai	Rainwater Harvesting Pond (RWHPs)	Distance water tanks to home garden 500m	0.37	15/0	
	Botum Sakor/Andoung Tuek	Chi Treh	Owner water	Installing 500 liters water tank and drip irrigation in each garden	0.25	8/0	
	Botum Sakor/Kandaol	Prolean	Owner water		0.26	10/0	
	Tham Bang /Ta Tey Leu	Kandaol	Rainwater Harvesting Pond (RWHPs)	Connecting main water tanks to home gardens around 500m, installing 500 liters water tank and drip irrigation in each garden	0.76	12/12	
	Tham Bang /Ta Tey Leu	Trapeang Khnar	Rainwater Harvesting Pond (RWHPs)		0.4	14/14	
	Thma Bang/Ruessei Chrum	Korki Chrum	Rainwater Collecting Streams		0.6	20/0	
	Thma Bang/Ruessei Chrum	Trapeang Chheu Trav	Borehole Well		0.34	13/0	
	Thma Bang/ Thma Daun Pov	Prek Svay	Owner water /Water from streams		0.21	7/0	
MDK	Kaoh Nheaek/Srae Huy	Srae Huy	Rainwater Harvesting Pond (RWHPs)		Connecting main water tanks to home gardens around 500m, installing 500 liters water tank and drip irrigation in each garden	0.48	19/0
	Kaoh Nheaek/Srae Huy	Srae Chan	Borehole Well			0.2	8/8
	Kaoh Nheaek/Sokh Sant	Chi Klab	Rainwater Collecting Streams	0.27		10/10	
	Kaoh Nheaek/Sokh Sant	Srae Thas	Borehole Well	0.29		11/11	
	Kaoh Nheaek/Sokh Sant	Srae Thum	Rainwater Harvesting Pond (RWHPs)	0.27		10/10	
	Ou Reang/Dak Dam	Pu Chhab	Borehole Well	0.17		8/8	
	Ou Reang/Dak Dam	Pu Treang	Borehole Well	0.3		12/12	
	Sean Monourom/Rommonea	Srae I	Rainwater Harvesting Pond (RWHPs)	0.12		5/5	
	Sean Monourom/Rommonea	Pu Trom	Borehole Well	0.39		19/19	
	Kaev Seima/Chong Phah	Pu Tong	Rainwater Collecting Streams	0.22		9/9	
	Kaev Seima/Chong Phah	Pu Huon	Rainwater Collecting Streams	0.45		20/20	
	Kaev Seima/Chong Phah	Pu Kong	Borehole Well	0.21		10/10	
	Kaev Seima/Chong Phah	Pu Char	Borehole Well	0.77		29/29	
	Pech Chreada/Pu Chrey	Pu Tang	Borehole Well	0.39		17/17	
	Pech Chreada/Pu Chrey	Choung Phang	Rainwater Harvesting Pond (RWHPs)	0.014		1/1	
	Pech Chreada/Pu Chrey	Mae Pai	Borehole Well	0.54		22/22	
Total:					11.014	420 (217 IP)	

3. MEANINGFUL CONSULTATION AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS ASSESSMENT

13. During the preparation of the Project, numerous consultations were conducted with the Project communities and other key stakeholders in each Project village. Consultations related to the sea barriers subprojects were conducted in years 2017 to 2018, while consultations related to the original scope 150 drip irrigation demo plots were conducted in 2019. Meaningful consultations ensured transparency, adequate information, and communities' participation at all phases of the Project.

14. The consultations are organized in accordance with ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, the BCCP-Indigenous People Development Framework (IPDF) 2015, PPCR-BCCP-Resettlement Framework (RF) 2014, Cambodian constitution and law. Annex 3 provides selective photos from the consultations.

15. In total there were 61 consultations conducted in the target villages from between December 2020 and March 2021 covering 1,336 persons, including women and indigenous peoples. Discussed topics included Project implementation disclosure, selection of volunteers to participate in the project as well as water management and distribution with team members. All consultations were adequately documented in Khmer, and sample translated records of the meetings are presented in the Annex 2. Table 2 summarizes the consultations and participation details.

Table 2: Summary of Consultations in the Target Villages

Province	Village	Participants, including IPs and Women.		
		Total	Number of IPs	Number of Female
Koh Kong	Andong Tuek	63	-	51
	Chi Kha Kraom	74	-	37
	Chi Kha Leu	161	-	93
	Pak Khlang	16	-	10
	Peam Krasaob	11	11	7
	Ressei Chrum	80	-	62
	Ta Tey Leu	95	-	62
	Tma Daun Pov	22	-	18
Mondul Kiri	Chong Phlash	118	32	75
	Dak Dam	87	31	54
	Nang Khi Lik	19	18	7
	Pu Chrey	138	20	87
	Romonea	121	33	61
	Sokh Sant	145	29	84
	Srae Huy	63	14	29
	Srae Preah	123	10	73
Grand Total:	16 villages	1,336	198	810

16. The additional work on the sea barriers will be done on the existing structures and no adverse impacts on private land or other assets (Figures 2 and 3) is expected to result from the repair and/or

installation of the flap gates. The involuntary resettlement impact assessment was conducted for the sea barriers in 2018 and 2019, the due diligence reports prepared to confirm no land acquisition or resettlement impact and were disclosed on ADB website. All additional works will be confined to the dikes footprint which were screened before their construction and found to have not causing any adverse impact on privately owned or used land or assets.

17. The drip irrigation demonstration plots/gardens including water distribution tanks are located within the area of home gardens that are utilized by the households with that community. Selection was carried out in a participatory manner through extensive and inclusive consultation. The additional drip irrigation demonstration plots will not require any land acquisition, neither will it cause any involuntary resettlement impact. The component will only have positive impact on the IP households who expressed interest to participate in the program through improving their access to irrigation water supplies and improved agricultural produce from their home gardens. In line with IPPF prepared and approved for the Project, as well as in accordance with the provisions of the Grant Agreement Schedule 3, paragraph 4, the drip irrigation expansion will improve the welfare of IPs through enhancing their livelihoods, and the component is implemented in the villages where the indigenous people population makes up vast majority, or exceeds 60%, while at the same time no negative impact indigenous peoples is expected. Therefore, no separate IP plan is prepared for the proposed works.

4. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

18. The GRM is a systematic process for receiving, evaluating and addressing Project-related grievances voiced by APs. It represents a mechanism through which project-related issues brought up by the Project communities may be dealt with and resolved. As a general policy, all of the PPCR subprojects will work proactively toward the minimization of grievances through implementation of impact mitigation measures and community liaison activities that anticipate and address potential issues before they become grievances. Grievances are possible at any stage of the Project including construction and operation phases. 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.

19. Any person affected by the subproject will be able to submit a grievance if they believe a subproject activity is having some adverse impacts on the community, the environment, or on their livelihood. The GRM is made public throughout the public consultation process and will be maintained until the completion of the Project and during operation and maintenance.

20. **Informal Approach.** Informally, an AP can lodge a complaint directly to a contractor or 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.

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

- a. **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 be addressed within two days, the AP can submit the complaint to the GRM at a district level.
- b. **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.

- c. **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 resolution is not received and accepted by the AP within 15 working days, then the AP can lodge the complaint to the national project management team called MoE/PIU.
- d. **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.
- e. **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.⁴

22. **Grievance follow up:** The relevant PPIU or PIU coordinators may contact the AP at a later stage to ensure that the activities does not cause further problems. If there are remaining problems, the issue will be treated as a new grievance and re-enter the process.

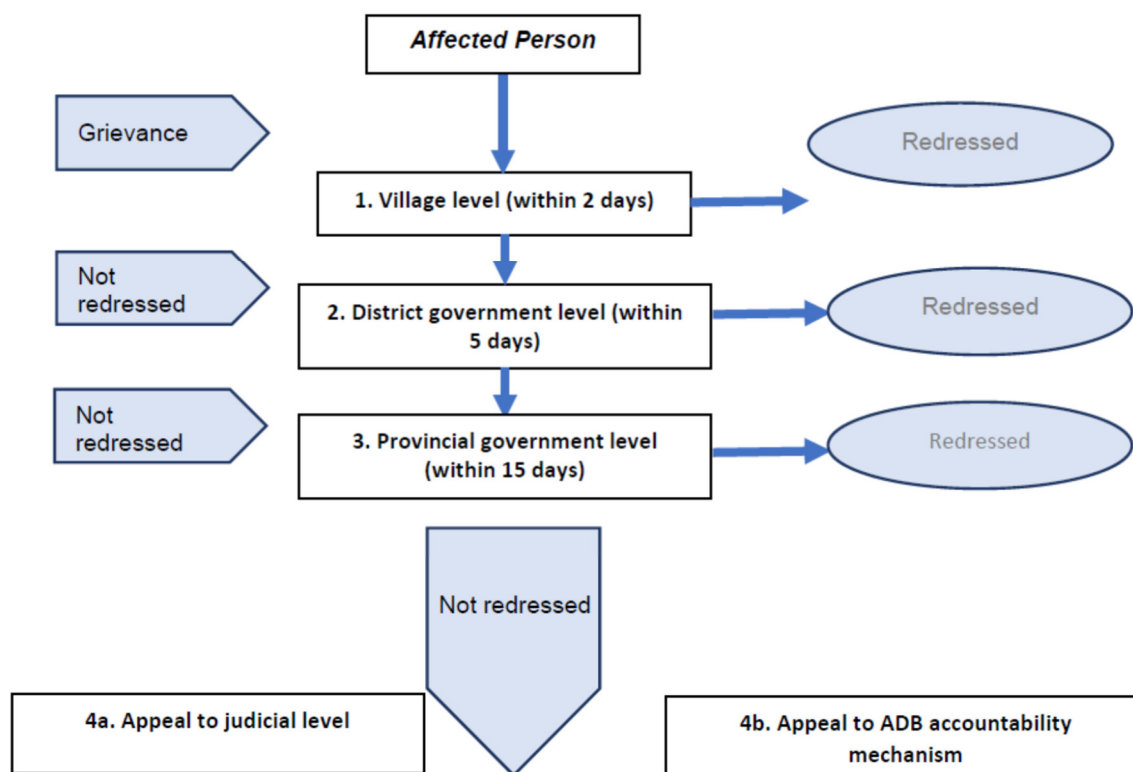
23. **Accountability mechanism of ADB:** In addition to the existing GRM, APs may always contact the Complaints Receiving Officer of ADB via the following address which will be included in the subproject signboard:

Complaints Receiving Officer,
Accountability Mechanism Asian Development Bank
No. 29 Suramarit Blvd. (268/19) Sangkat Chaktomuk,
Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: + 855 23 215805, 215806, 216417

24. **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.

⁴ 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 Scheme



5. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

25. 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 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.

26. A National Steering Committee is established for the GMS BCCP and is required to meet twice a year to:

- Review Project implementation progress;
- Endorse Project annual work plans and budgets; and
- Provide overall policy and strategy guidance on the implementation of the Project.

27. 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 3: Assigned Authorities and Responsibilities

Executing Agencies (EAs)	
Ministry of Environment (MoE) and its National Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	<p>MoE delegates its responsibility for day-to-day implementation to the General Directorate of Local Community (GDLC). A PIU is established under the GDLC, which is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • technical oversight and policy guidance on implementation of project interventions in target communes with CPAs under its jurisdiction in Koh Kong province • administration of funds it receives for project activities at national level; • technical guidance to provinces on implementing the activities in CPAs and communes with CPAs; • submitting technical and financial reports on project interventions that are implemented directly by GDLC. • establish and manage first generation impress accounts; • jointly recruit GIC consultants with the GDLC PIU; • procure required contracts for subproject.
Project Implementation Organizations	<p>Management Roles and Responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • procure training services; • procure office equipment and vehicles; and • provide secretariat services to the National Steering Committee (NSC). <p>GDLC supports the PPIUs in implementing GDLC activities in target communes and CPAs.</p>
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	<p>District Coordinators is established within each participating district. The District Coordinators assists in implementation at the district level.</p>

Steering Committees National Steering Committee (NSC)	FA and MOE appointed two Co-Chairs of the National Steering Committee Meeting twice a year, the NSC will: <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 • The PIUs will provide secretariat service to the NSC.
Financiers 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.

6. CONCLUSION

28. **Installation of additional drainage structures:** The proposed additional scope of work includes repair and construction of drainage structures on the two sea barriers and an increase in the number of drip irrigation system demonstrations for the water harvesting subprojects. The involuntary resettlement impact assessment of the sea barriers was conducted in 2018 and 2019 to confirm no land acquisition or resettlement impact. Due diligence reports were prepared and disclosed on ADB website. All additional works on the sea barriers will be confined to the dikes footprint and will not entail any land acquisition or resettlement.

29. **Installation of additional drip irrigation systems:** The drip irrigation demonstration plots/gardens were selected through an inclusive participatory approach and will be located on the land parcels owned by the community and the beneficiaries have agreed to take part in the program. These will not require any land acquisition, neither will they cause any involuntary resettlement impact. The drip irrigation component will have purely positive impact on the IP households who volunteered to participate in the program through improving their access to irrigated water, and improved agricultural produce from their homestead gardens. In line with IPPF prepared and approved for the Project, as well as in accordance with the provisions of the Grant Agreement Schedule 3, paragraph 4, the drip irrigation component expansion will improve the welfare of IPs through enhancing their livelihoods, and the component is implemented in the villages where the indigenous people population makes up vast majority, or exceeds 60%, while at the same time no negative impact indigenous peoples is expected. Therefore, no separate IP plan is prepared for the proposed works.

Annex 1: Selected Pictures from consultation meetings



Bueng Kachang Village, KKG, Dec 2020



Praek Chik Village, KKG, Dec 2020



Kandal Village, KKG, Dec 2020



Andong Praek Chik, KKG, Dec 2020



Chong Phang Village, MDK, Dec 2020



Putang Village, MDK, Dec 2020



Srae Chan Village, MDK, Dec 2020



Pu Tang Mouy Village, MDK, Dec 2020

របាយការណ៍ប្រជុំជ្រើសរើសកសិករ

ស្តីពី : ការប្រជុំផ្សព្វផ្សាយការអនុវត្តគម្រោង និងជ្រើសរើសអ្នកស្ម័គ្រចិត្តចូលរួមក្នុងគម្រោង

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ១៦ ខែមិនា ឆ្នាំ២០២១	ម៉ោងចាប់ផ្តើម : ៨: ០០ ព្រឹក ម៉ោងបញ្ចប់: ១១: ៣០ព្រឹក
. ទីកន្លែងប្រជុំ: ភូមិ ប្រៃ ឃុំ អណ្តូងទឹក ស្រុក បូទុមសាគរ ខេត្ត កោះកុង	ឈ្មោះអ្នកសម្របសម្រួល: យ៉ា សុផល

១. ប្រធានបទនៃកិច្ចប្រជុំ:

- ការណែនាំខ្លួន របស់បុគ្គលិកគម្រោង
- ណែនាំពីគម្រោង របៀងអភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះមហាអនុតំបន់មេគង្គ
- ណែនាំពីសារៈប្រយោជន៍នៃសួនបន្លែលក្ខណៈគ្រួសារ
- ជ្រើសរើសកសិករចាប់អារម្មណ៍ចូលរួមក្នុងការអនុវត្តសួនបន្លែជាលក្ខណៈ គ្រួសារ

២. គោលបំណងនៃការប្រជុំ :

- ដើម្បីអោយអ្នកចូលរួម យល់ដឹងពីគម្រោងដែលបានអនុវត្តនៅក្នុងតំបន់
- ដើម្បីអោយអ្នកចូលរួមយល់ដឹងពីការដាំដុះបន្លែនឹងបច្ចេកទេសដាំបន្លែដែលធន់ នឹងបំរែបំរួលអាកាសធាតុ
- កាត់បន្ថយការទិញបន្លែ នឹងចូលព្រៃ
- បង្កើនសន្តិសុខស្បៀង (អាហារូបត្ថម្ភ)
- បង្កើនប្រាក់ចំណូល លើកម្ពស់ជីវភាពគ្រួសារ។

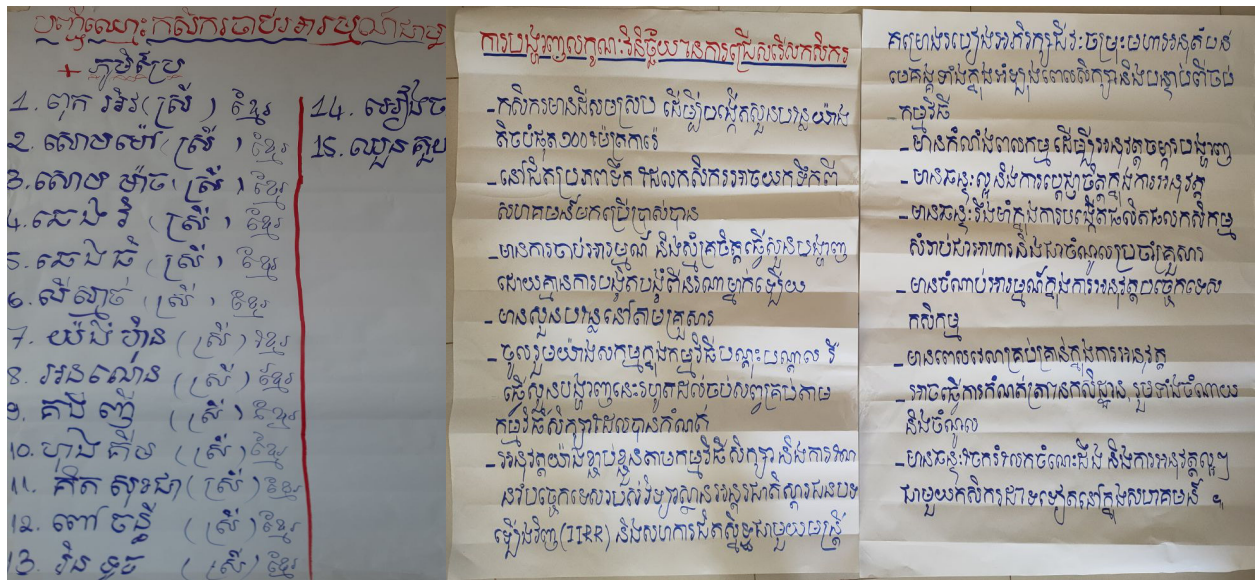
២.១ ការបង្ហាញលក្ខណៈវិនិច្ឆ័យ នៃការជ្រើសរើសកសិករ

- កសិករមានជីសមស្របដើម្បីបង្កើតសួនបន្លែយ៉ាងតិចបំផុត១០០ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ
- នៅជិតប្រភពទឹក ដែលកសិករ អាចយកទឹកពីសហគមន៍ យកប្រើប្រាស់បាន
- មានការចាប់អារម្មណ៍ និងស្ម័គ្រចិត្តចូលរួមធ្វើសួនបង្ហាញដោយគ្មានការបង្ខិតបង្ខំពី នរណាម្នាក់ឡើយ
- មានសួនបន្លែនៅតាមគ្រួសារ

- ចូលរួមយ៉ាងសកម្មក្នុងកម្មវិធីបណ្តុះបណ្តាល ឬធ្វើស្តង់ដារនេះរហូតដល់ចប់សព្វគ្រប់តាមកម្មវិធីសិក្សាដែលបានកំណត់
- អនុវត្តយ៉ាងខ្ជាប់ខ្ជួនតាមកម្មវិធីសិក្សា និងការណែនាំបច្ចេកទេសរបស់វិទ្យាស្ថានអន្តរជាតិស្តារជនបទឡើងវិញ (IIRR) និងសហការជិតស្និទ្ធជាមួយមន្ត្រីគម្រោងរបៀងអភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះមហាអនុតំបន់មេគង្គ ទាំងក្នុងអំឡុងពេលសិក្សា និងបន្ទាប់ពីចប់កម្មវិធី
 - មានកំណត់ពេលកម្មវិធីអនុវត្តចំការបង្ហាញ
 - មានឆន្ទៈល្អនិងការប្តេជ្ញាចិត្តក្នុងការអនុវត្ត
 - មានឆន្ទៈរឹងមាំក្នុងការបង្កើតផលិតផលកសិកម្មសំរាប់ជាអាហារ និងជាចំណូលប្រចាំគ្រួសារ
 - មានចំណាប់អារម្មណ៍ក្នុងការអនុវត្តបច្ចេកទេសកសិកម្ម
 - មានពេលវេលាគ្រប់គ្រាន់ក្នុងការអនុវត្ត
 - អាចធ្វើកំណត់ត្រានៃកសិដ្ឋាន, រួមទាំងចំណាយនិងចំណូល
 - មានឆន្ទៈចែករំលែកចំណេះដឹងនិងការអនុវត្តល្អ ៗ ជាមួយកសិករដទៃទៀតនៅក្នុងសហគមន៍។

៣. អ្នកចាប់អារម្មណ៍ចូលរួមសហការជាមួយគម្រោង

បន្ទាប់ពីការពិភាក្សា និង ពន្យល់ ពីអ្នកសម្របសម្រួលចប់ មានកសិករចាប់អារម្មណ៍ស្ម័គ្រចិត្តចូលធ្វើស្តង់ដារ ចំនួន ១៥នាក់ ស្រី ១៥នាក់ មានជនជាតិភាគតិច ចំនួន ០នាក់។ ដែលបានសន្យាថា និងរៀបចំសួន ធ្វើរបង លើកដើង ស៊ី ទែន សម្រាប់ដាក់ធុង ទឹក ប្រពន្ធស្រោចស្រព ។ គាត់ ខាងគម្រោង និង ផ្តល់ជូនប្រពន្ធស្រោចស្រព មួយឈុត និង ការ បណ្តុះបណ្តាលបច្ចេកទេស ។



៤. ការសន្និដ្ឋាន

នៅវគ្គនេះយើងសង្កេតឃើញថា គាត់មានការចាប់អារម្មណ៍ជាមួយគម្រោង ក្នុងការអនុវត្តសួនបន្លែនេះ ក្នុងគោលបំណងជួយបង្កើនគុណភាពចំណីអាហារក្នុងគ្រួសាររបស់គាត់។

ធ្វើនៅ កោះកុង ថ្ងៃទី ១៦ ខែ មីនា ឆ្នាំ ២០២១

អ្នកធ្វើកំណត់ហេតុ

យ៉ា សុផល

Meeting Report on Farmer Selection (English translation)
Dissemination Meeting on Project Implementation and to Select Volunteers to Participate in the Project.

Date: 16 March 2021	Time: From 8.00 AM to 11.30 AM
Venue: Prai Village, Andoung Tuek Commune, Botum Sakor District, Koh Kong Province	Facilitator: Ya Sophal

1. Agenda of the Meeting:

- Self-introduction of the project's staff.
- Introduction on Greater Mekong Sub-Region Biodiversity Conversation Corridor Project (BCC).
- Introduction on the importance of household's vegetable garden.
- Selection famers who are interested in participation in the household's vegetable garden.

2. Objectives of the Meeting:

- To ensure the participants understand the project which is being implemented in the region.
- To ensure the participants understand on how to plant vegetable and technical skills on vegetable planting with resilience of climate change.
- To reduce purchasing vegetable and help decreasing deforestation.
- To increase food security (Nutrition).
- To increase/generate income and improve standard living of the household.

2.1. Presentation on Farmer Selection Criteria:

- Farmers who have adequate land for creating vegetable garden which is at least 100 m².
- Location is nearby/close to water source which the farmers can use/get the water for utility/irrigation.
- Interest and voluntary participation in creating vegetable garden without coercion.
- Having vegetable garden at home.
- Actively participate in training program or create show garden until the end of the full study program.
- Keep practices following the study/training program and technical instructions from the International Institute of Rural Rehabilitation (IIRR) and closely cooperate with project officer(s) of Greater Mekong Sub-Region Biodiversity Conversation Corridor Project (BCC) for both during and after the training program.
- Having adequate labour force to implement the show garden.
- Good willingness and commit to implement the project.
- Good willingness for increasing agricultural products for food as well as the source of income for the family.
- Interest in practice of agricultural technology.
- Having sufficient time to implement.
- Ability to do farming records including expenditure and income.
- Willingness to share knowledge and good experience with other farmers in other communities.

3. Participants who are interested in cooperation with the project:

After discussion and explanation by the facilitator, there are 15 farmers (all female and none of them are indigenous people) who expressed their interest to voluntarily create show gardens and have promised to prepare the show garden with fence and construct cylinder props for a water tank for irrigation. Project will provide/support a set of drill irrigation and technical training/assistance.

A. List of the farmers who are interested with the project:

Prai Village:

- 1) Pouk Eit: Sex: F, Nationality: Khmer.
- 2) Saom Mao: Sex: F, Nationality: Khmer.
- 3) Saom Mach: Sex: F, Nationality: Khmer.
- 4) Chheang Vy: Sex: F, Nationality: Khmer.
- 5) Chheang Thei: Sex: F, Nationality: Khmer.
- 6) Ly Smach: Sex: F, Nationality: Khmer.
- 7) Young Hin: Sex: F, Nationality: Khmer.
- 8) Ounn Neng: Sex: F, Nationality: Khmer.
- 9) Kong Gnei: Sex: F, Nationality: Khmer.
- 10) Hong Kim: Sex: F, Nationality: Khmer.
- 11) Kith Sokchea: Sex: F, Nationality: Khmer.
- 12) Paov Chanthay: Sex: F, Nationality: Khmer.
- 13) Rin Touch: Sex: F, Nationality: Khmer.
- 14) Eing Chorn: Sex: F, Nationality: Khmer.
- 15) Chhoung Kouy: Sex: F, Nationality: Khmer.

4. **Conclusion:**

During this training section we have observed that the participants were interested in the project on generating the vegetable garden with aim to increase quality food supplies to their families.

Koh Kong, Date 16 March 2021

Minute Taker

Ya Sophal

Attachment to the minutes of meeting: List of the Participants Interested in Cooperation with the Project

Nº.	Name KH	HH	Sex	IP	Village	Commune	District	Phone	Land (m²)	Area
1	Saom Mach		F	Khmer	Prai	Andoung Tuek	Botum Sakor		240	CPA
2	Chheang Vy		F	Khmer	Prai	Andoung Tuek	Botum Sakor		240	CPA
3	Chheang Thei		F	Khmer	Prai	Andoung Tuek	Botum Sakor		240	CPA
4	Ly Smach	Widow	F	Khmer	Prai	Andoung Tuek	Botum Sakor	010 823 196	240	CPA
5	Young Hin		F	Khmer	Prai	Andoung Tuek	Botum Sakor		240	CPA
6	Ounn Neng		F	Khmer	Prai	Andoung Tuek	Botum Sakor		240	CPA
7	Kong Gnei	Dok Phorn	F	Khmer	Prai	Andoung Tuek	Botum Sakor		240	CPA
8	Hong Kim	Saom Nith	F	Khmer	Prai	Andoung Tuek	Botum Sakor	031 922 2 225	240	CPA
9	Kith Sokchea	Khim Pheap	F	Khmer	Prai	Andoung Tuek	Botum Sakor	097 8142 572	240	CPA
10	Paov Chanthy		F	Khmer	Prai	Andoung Tuek	Botum Sakor		240	CPA
11	Rin Touch	Eing Vith	F	Khmer	Prai	Andoung Tuek	Botum Sakor		240	CPA
12	Eing Chorn	Ngan Phat	F	Khmer	Prai	Andoung Tuek	Botum Sakor		240	CPA
13	Chhouy Kouy	Eing Raun	F	Khmer	Prai	Andoung Tuek	Botum Sakor		240	CPA
14	Saom Mao		F	Khmer	Prai	Andoung Tuek	Botum Sakor		240	CPA
15	Pouk Eit	Eing Vonn	F	Khmer	Prai	Andoung Tuek	Botum Sakor		320	CPA