

# Safeguards Due Diligence Report

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Project Number: 40253 - 023

June 2019

## 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 December 2018)

Currency Unit–Cambodian Riel (KHR) 1\$=4,060 KHR; KHR=0.00025\$

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BCC	Biodiversity Conservation Corridors
CDB	Commune Database
CF	Community Forestry
CPA	Community Protected Area
PED	Provincial Department of Environment
EA	Executing Agency
FA	Forestry Administration
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FS	Feasibility Study
GDLC	General Directorate of Local Community
GIP	Gender Implementation Plan
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
HH	Household
IMDP	Indigenous Minorities Development Plan
I/NGS	International and National Gender Specialist
I/NSSS	International and National Social Safeguard Specialist
KIIs	Key Informants Interviews
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
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

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## A. INTRODUCTION

1. The Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project (BCCP) commenced implementation in April 2010, with Additional Financing (BCCP-AF) being provided in 2014 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 Mondul Kiri (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. Commencing late in 2015, the BCCP awarded a contract to a local consulting firm (PPIC) to conduct the survey and identification for the small-scale infrastructure (SSI-1) in the project target communes within the two provinces, Koh Kong (KKG) and Mondul Kiri (MDK), and the result of their survey/identification was completed in May 2016. The small-scale infrastructure subprojects that were identified were divided into two categories (SSI-1 and SSI-2).<sup>1</sup>

4. The SSI-1 subprojects comprise the following:

- Rural water supply services (hand-dug wells, drilled wells, water tanks, household water filters);
- Sanitary latrines (toilets);
- Household and community solar systems;
- Community buildings (community offices);
- Tourist cottages.

5. The GIC national Social Safeguards Specialist (SSS) and Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (MES) conducted verification of the SSI-1 for the sites located within the Community Protected Areas (CPAs) under MoE, and the Community Forests (CFs) under FA. This verification process took almost four months and was completed at the start of 2017 through the conduct of a series of community consultation meetings together with field visits to identify the location and included the compilation of over one hundred land donation forms (through donation by land owners to ensure that the area where the drilled wells have installed can be used by the public), mainly for hand-dug and drilled wells, community offices and tourist cottages as well as the rainwater harvesting tanks since most of these facilities are located in private lands which are occupied by individuals, although no hard land title are in existence yet.

6. During the SSI-1 construction phase, most of proposed drilled wells which were drilled in March and April of 2018 in Pou Long village were unable to reach a water source (ground-water

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<sup>1</sup> SSI-2 infrastructure subprojects were larger in scope and included bridges and rural roads, but these were subsequently cancelled.

sources are not available even up to 90 meters). It was for this reason that the community people and local authorities, after consultations with the project management team proposed the alternative of providing an improved water supply service through the construction of a community water tank as an alternative to the use of drilled wells.

7. Following the requirements of the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, the purpose of this report is to present the results of the involuntary resettlement assessment for the SSI-1 subproject, namely the community water tank that is planned to be constructed in the selected location in Pou Long village (with IP dominant group) of *Sangkat* Romnea, Khan Sen Monorom, Mondulhiri province.

## **B. OBJECTIVE AND OVERVIEW**

8. The overall objective of the subproject is to improve the livelihoods of the CF members whose main source of income is from the forest resources, including Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs). The subproject will contribute to protecting and conserving the natural forest for long-term use. The specific objective of the community water tank located in Pou Long village is to provide an improved water supply service to community people who are residing in this village which lies within the project target area.

9. There is a need to ensure that the construction or installation of the proposed community water tank has no negative impact on private property or any assets which belong to the residents. The community water tank will be on the location of the existing community natural water well which is located within public/community land. An existing water tank at the proposed site was established through support from an international organization, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, in 2011, but it now has insufficient capacity to meet the demand of the residents in the community.

## **C. PROJECT TARGETED AREA AND BENEFITS**

10. Pou Long village in *Sangkat* Romnea is located along national road No 76 about eight km from Mondulhiri provincial town. The proposed site is located very close to the village compound and is easily accessible from the main road. The proposed community water tank will provide an improved supply of clean water to at least **65 households**, who are the direct beneficiaries of the subproject. This has been confirmed by the local authorities and CF residents during the consultations carried out on 13 September 2018 with the BCCP/FA management team.<sup>2</sup>

## **D. EXISTING SITE AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN**

11. The proposed community water tank subproject is about 20 meters from the national road No 78 on the left hand side, and it is located alongside the small existing concrete water tank that was previously constructed, and it will ensure an improved and increased water supply for at least 65 households, who are the direct village beneficiaries of the subproject, by providing them with assured supplies of good quality drinking water. The access road, from the main road to the proposed community water tank site, is located within commune land as confirmed by the chief of the commune. The size of land to construct the community water tank including the platform surrounding the concrete community water is 31.5 metre wide and 42 metre long and this has land area been certified by Mr. Phy Ngoc, the chief of commune.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> See Annex 1 for photographs of the site.

<sup>3</sup> See Annex 2 for Land Certification by the commune chief.

12. The proposed improvement based upon the detailed dimensions of the community water tank are as follows:<sup>4</sup>

- (i) The width of community water tank is 5.0 meters, but including the platform, which extends along the front and right hand side of the water tank, the total width is 15.50 meters. There is also a water channel (with a width of 0.5 meters and length of 35.50 meters) which runs around the water tank.
- (ii) The length of the community water tank, including the platform and concrete road which connects from the national road to the platform, is 30.50 meters;
- (iii) The height of the community water tank is 1.45 meters and it is to be equipped with a roof to prevent the accumulation of dust and leaf in the water tank.
- (iv) The water capacity is 72.50 cubic meters (5m\*10m\*1.45m).

13. The construction will take about two to three months during the dry season. It will require a total land area of 15.50 m x 30.50 m equating to 472.75 square metres. About 20 bushes (immature trees belong to the community residents) including species as *Barringtonia actutangula*, *Anisoptera costata*, *Dipterocarpus alatus* and *Dipterocarpus obtusifolius* will need to be cleared before construction of proposed community water tank. Less than 10 trees or bushes need to be cleared and these *have a diameter of 0.05 to 0.15m*. The contractor will be responsible for clearing these trees before construction commences and remove them from the site as the community have no use for them.

14. The location of the site that will be used for the construction was verified during a field visit by the GIC/SSS and BCCP/FA management team.

- The community water tank will be constructed by a private construction firm. It will utilize surface water in the same way as the existing tank from spring water.
- The contractor is required to strictly follow the detailed design which has been prepared by the BCCP Engineer and the work will be monitored and supervised by the local authorities and CF Management Committee together with MDK FA/PPIU.
- The community water tank will be based on the detailed design (5 meters x 10 meter x 1.45 meters) and will be constructed from concrete.

## **E. ASSESSMENT OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS**

15. The assessment of resettlement impacts was conducted through sites visits for the consultations; technical meeting/discussions with the engineering design team and the project manager; and consultation meetings with the local authorities and local residents including beneficiaries and IP community members.<sup>5</sup> The findings of the assessment are shown below:

16. **Land acquisition.** The existing land size of the community land or property, where it is planned to build the water tank, is 31.5 m x 42 m which is equivalent to 1,323 square meters using the existing fence. The existing water tank is quite small and is in front of the community compound and located close to the national road. During the consultation meeting with authorities and local residents including IP population, it was confirmed that this land is the community land with a certification letter from Sangkat Romnea authority. Therefore, the proposed subproject does not involve any involuntary land acquisition from private owner and will be constructed based on the detailed design as attached and describe in this report.

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<sup>4</sup> See Annex 3 for Detailed Design and Annex 4 for Cost Estimates.

<sup>5</sup> See Annex 5 for the minutes of the three public consultations conducted in the village.

17. **Non-land assets.** Based upon the actual assessment, which was conducted by the GIS/SSS at the proposed location, there are no privately-owned structures within the site that are being used by any individual. Since the size of the community water tank, including the concrete access road, concrete platform and water channel surrounding the water, is 15.50 m x 30.50 m, the land acquisition required to build the water tank is 472.75 square meters and this is a part of the overall dimensions of 1,323 square meters. (see the size of the existing community land in Annex 3). In addition, no households and landowners nearby the proposed subproject will be affected by the proposed subproject.

18. **Indigenous People.**<sup>6</sup> Based upon the field observations and local consultations with community members and the local authorities, there will no negative impact expected on the Indigenous Peoples (IP) relating to their cultural, traditional and spiritual values as noted in the IP screening list. In short, based on the field observations and the confirmation by the local authorities and the project management team, it can be concluded that there is no negative impact to the resettlement and IP as well (see the IR and IP impact screening checklist in Annex 7 & 8). In Pou Long village there has been no formal IP committee established for the Punong residents. Based on consultation with local authorities, it was found that communal land or collective land exists in Pou Long village (confirmed by Dr. Yim Chung, Director of Department of Ethnic Minority Development of the Ministry of Rural Development.)

## **F. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION**

19. Three consultations were done with the local authorities, villagers/beneficiaries, and IP population, who will benefit from the proposed community water tank subproject.

- 1) The 1<sup>st</sup> community consultation meeting was conducted on 15 August 2018 in the commune hall with the local authorities and CF committee who were requested to provide ideas on other kinds of water supply options after the drilling activities that had been completed did not reach ground water sources. The meeting objective was to inform the local authorities and CF committee on the availability of ground water in the village and then to get some ideas on the options and water supply services. At the end of the meeting, it was concluded that the community water tank (concrete water tank) was the best option and the PPIU engineer proceeded to prepare the detailed design drawings.
- 2) The 2<sup>nd</sup> community consultation meeting was conducted on 13 September 2018 at the village compound with the CF manager committee and villagers. The objective of this consultation meeting was to inform the villagers of the situation regarding the ground water sources in the village and to further discuss the community water tank that had been identified during the 1<sup>st</sup> consultation meeting. Following this consultation meeting, there was agreement on the proposed water supply options.
- 3) The 3<sup>rd</sup> consultation meeting was conducted on 11 October 2018 in the commune hall with local authorities, villagers and CF management committee. The purpose of the consultation meeting was to collect all ideas and recommendations from beneficiaries about the proposed subproject and then to inform them the subproject's benefits. As a result, all participants agreed and were happy to see the water supply options in the proposed area.

20. During the ADB Review Mission in March 2019 a follow up visit was made to Pou Long village to inspect the community water tank site and during discussions with some beneficiaries, as well as the BBP PPIU provincial coordinator, it was confirmed that the local situation is unchanged so the rationale for the proposed subproject remains and all of the findings from previous consultations can continue to be applied.

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<sup>6</sup> See Annex 6 and 7 for Involuntary Resettlement and IP Impact Screening Checklists and Categorization Form.

## G. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION

21. **Physical and social infrastructure:** The overall condition of the existing physical and social infrastructure in Pou Long village such as transport, health post, school and local market and water service supply are adequate, but the water supply and sanitation remain deficient and inadequate.

22. **Schools:** Pou Long village has one primary school with five classrooms and six teachers (two women) and the children study in two shifts in morning and afternoon classes. For students of Pou Long village who wish to continue their study in secondary school and high school, these are located in the provincial town about eight km from Pou Long village. In general boys have achieved higher education standards than girls. The girls are generally expected to work at home and to marry as soon as possible according to their local culture. The KII/FGD participants informed that school enrollment and attendance rates of girls in the primary school are high but are very low in secondary and high school. It was emphasized that the highest numbers of illiterate women were in poor households, due to girls being required to help the family with farming and cattle raising as well as traditional cultural restrictions for women. However, overall school attendance is low - significant numbers of children are absent from classes especially during the wet season particularly, as this is a critical time for farming activities and home gardening and the children are often required to assist.

**Table 1: Educational attainment and nearest distance to school, Pou Long village**

Description	Both Sex		Males		Females		Distance
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Kindergarten	12	1.29	6	1.28	6	1.30	-
Primary School	132	14.16	72	15.32	60	12.99	-
Secondary School	7	0.75	3	0.64	4	0.87	8
High school	3	0.21	2	0.43	1	-	8
Illiterate	778	83.48	387	82.34	391	84.63	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Source: BCCP assessment, 2017

23. **Health Service Accessibility:** Pou Long village has a health post, and the residents can access it very easily when needed, and it can provide services such as regular check-ups for pregnant women, and treatment for diarrhea, cough, fever and colds. When patients become seriously ill they are sent to the hospital or private clinics in the provincial town or even to Phnom Penh or Vietnam depending on the condition of the patient. Nowadays the pregnant women and child delivery in Pou Long village are almost all consulted with nurses.

24. **Market Accessibility:** Pou Long village has a local market. Pou Long households depend upon the available small retail shops in villages and motorbike mobile markets from outside who are selling meat, fish and vegetables such as cucumber, luffa, gourds, bitter melon and other food products and sometimes when they need to buy special items, they can visit the markets in Monduliri provincial town about 8 - 9 km distance. Households spend about KHR 50,000 - 100,000 on each trip buying salt, sugar, powder soup, fermented fish, fish source and clothes.

25. **Power supplies:** Typically, the households use different energy sources for lighting at night. About 70 % of the houses in Pou Long village use the mains supply and the remainder use battery power and solar power. The main fuel sources for cooking is firewood because these villages are located near forest areas and plentiful supplies are available from felling and clearing land crop cultivation and shelter.

26. **Domestic Water Consumption and Latrine Use:** Pou Long village is situated along the national road no. 78 about 8 km from the provincial town towards to Ratana Kiri province.



**Table 2: Domestic drinking water consumption and latrine use, Pou Long village**

Sources of household water	No. of households		No. of wells
	No.	%	
Mixed/tube/drilled wells	3	1.22	2
Protected open wells	95	38.62	6
Tap water	90	36.59	
Boil water	102	41.46	
Latrines	104	42.28	

Source: BCCP Assessment 2018

27. **Demographic characteristics:** The number of families, households and population, gender and age are shown below. In Pou Long village, about 160 (65%) households have agricultural land of more than one ha up to five hectares and about 71 (29%) households have agricultural land of less than one ha and about 14 (6%) households are landless, but are engaged as labourers, collectors of NTFPs and retailers. During the KILs it was reported that about 11 families of 246 families in Pou Long are very poor (ID poor I) and about 192 families are poor (ID poor II).

**Table 3: Demographics in Sangkat Romnea**

Village	No. of households	Total population		Adult population	
		Man	Woman	Boy	Girl
Pou Trom	254	520	561	325	205
Pou Taing	218	469	448	312	168
Pou Long	246	544	464	331	202
Srae I	148	303	339	92	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>1060</b>	<b>653</b>

Source: CDA, 2016 and BCCP assessment, 2017

28. **Land use:** Land use in Pou Long village area comprises about 78% rice and crop farming and the remaining areas is for the village residential area located along the national (NR78) and rural road within the village only. Thus, aside from the residential and village area, all the land is used for agriculture and especially for rice and crop production.

**Table 4: Land classification in Sangkat Romnea**

Total Land	Land Classification (ha)					
Area (ha)	Residential Area	Agricultural Land (Wet Rice)	Crop Land	Reserved Area	Conservation Area	Land Economic concession
31,885	226	253	9,898	4,396	17,112	N/A

Source: Sangkat Romnea Statistical Data 2016

29. **Employment and income source:** Among the commune population, 78 percent (192 hhs) are farmers including rice and non-rice crop farming; 17 percent (43 hhs) are labourers 4 percent (nine hhs) are NTFP collectors and 2% (5 hhs) are government officers (Commune Database 2017 and BCCP assessment, 2017). It is reported that younger people (both men and women) in Pou Long village are employed as labourers, as construction workers and in clearing crop plantations within the province; as labourers at Phnom Penh; and as migrant workers to neighbouring countries as labourers for construction and in agricultural plantations and processing especially in Vietnam.

**Table 5: Employment/income sources and livelihoods in Pou Long village**

Description	Total	Males		Females	
		No.	%	No.	%
Wet rice and crop farmers	410	246	59	164	41
Workers	91	65	71	26	29
NTFP collectors	21	13	62	8	38
Government Employment	11	7	64	4	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Pou Long Statistical Data 2017 and BCCP assessment 2017

30. **Agricultural activities:** Based on the consultation meetings in Pou Long village, rice and non-rice crops (*srov chamkar*) are cultivated only in the wet season. Only one rice crop is grown from early June until December and yields are reported to be low ranging from 0.9 - 1.3 tons per ha due to the use of traditional cultural methods including local unselected rice seed, together with low rates of fertilizers and pesticides. In this village, the farmers produce the rice crop once a year using local seed which is adapted to the local conditions but which has low yields. 192 households in this village are farmers, mainly rice and crop production.

31. **Fishing activities:** Fishing is an additional activity for some people who live in Sangkat Romnea in terms of household consumption. However, only a few families go fishing for household consumption alongside their main occupation. Those families that are fishing use the natural stream or small river behind and close to the village.

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

## **H. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

33. 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 BCCP subprojects do work proactively towards preventing grievances through the implementation of subproject 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. 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.

34. Any person adversely affected by the Pou Long community water tank 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.

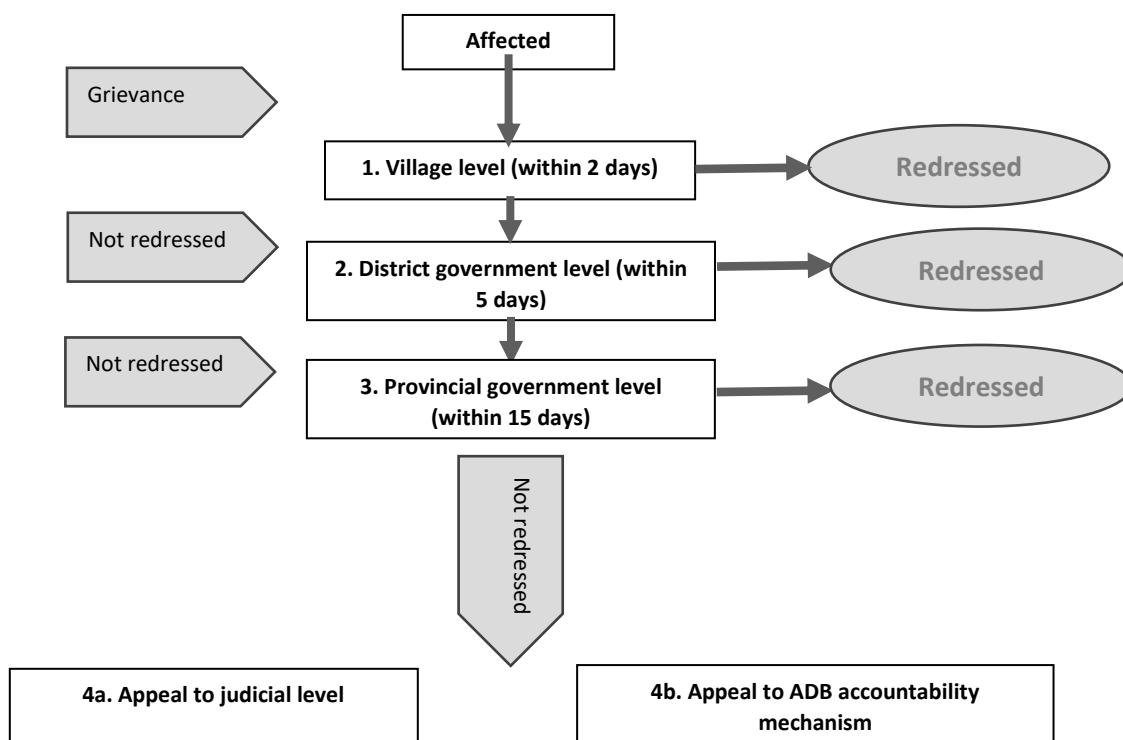
35. **Informal Approach.** Informally, an AP can lodge a complaint directly to the Contractor, during pre-construction and construction or the AP can lodge a complaint to the village and commune authorities who will organize a public meeting to resolve the complaints within the same day. The

contractor will also immediately inform the FA/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 FA/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 the PPIU, if the problem was not rectified immediately. For at least one week after confirmation of completion, the FA/PPIU must monitor the effectiveness of the action/resolution taken. After which, FA/PPIU will secure a written confirmation of satisfaction from the AP.

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

- 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 FA/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 FA/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.
- b. **District Level:** The District Administration investigates the complaint and then invites the AP, FA/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 FA/PPIU.

**Figure 1: Grievance Redress Mechanism**



- c. **Provincial Level:** The FA/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 FA/PIU.
  - d. **National Level:** The FA/PIU investigates the complaint and then invites the AP, FA/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 choose to approach ADB under the Accountability Mechanism.<sup>7</sup>
37. **Grievance follow up:** The relevant PPIU or PIU coordinators may contact the AP at a later stage to ensure that the activities no longer pose any further problems. If there are remaining problems, the issue will be treated as a new grievance and re-enter the process.
38. **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  
No. 29 Suramarit Blvd. (268/19) Sangkat Chaktomuk,  
Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Tel: + 855 23 215805, 215806, 216417  
Fax: + 855 23 215807

39. **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.

## I. CONCLUSION

40. The subproject has been selected through meaningful public consultations, and discussions with beneficiaries and local authorities. The civil works under the subproject include the rehabilitation and enlargement of the exiting water tank for the community and the construction of a concrete access road and concrete water intake areas. There is an existing fencing surrounding the area and the design is located within the land compound reserved by the community.

41. Based upon the detailed engineering design and site layout, the subproject is not expected to entail any impact on productive agricultural land or crops, residential or commercial land, and it will not disturb any business, incomes or livelihoods. **Therefore, the Pou Long community water tank subproject is classified as category C for involuntary resettlement impact according to ADB's classification and categorization.**

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

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<sup>7</sup> 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>

43. The PIU, through the PPIU, will closely monitor the construction process and shall ensure that if any impact is caused by the contractor during the civil works, it is compensated in a timely manner by the contractor strictly in line with the entitlement matrix provided in the Resettlement Framework agreed for the Project, at full replacement cost. The 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.).

44. The assessment also indicated that the Pou Long community water tank subproject is located within an indigenous people community of Punong settlers within the village and will be included in the subproject beneficiaries. Therefore, if any unexpected negative impacts occur during construction to the IPs, mitigations will need to be prepared and implemented in accordance to the process and procedures set out in the approved IPDF 2015.

45. The GRM is well-designed and established for this subproject site.

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**ANNEX 1: Photographs of the site of proposed community water tank, Pou Long village**



ANNEX 2: Land certification by the local authorities

**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា**  
**ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**

**លិខិតបញ្ជាក់ប្រភពដី**

យើងមេឃុំ សង្កាត់រូម៉ូនី សូមបញ្ជាក់ថាដីសហគមន៍មួយកន្លែងនេះដែលមាន  
ទទឹងប្រវែង ១៤៥០ ម បណ្តោយ ៤០ ម មានផ្ទៃក្រឡាសរុប ៥៨.០០ ម<sup>២</sup> ស្ថិតនៅចំណុចក្បាលអូរច្បារ ស្ថិតនៅភូមិព្រៃល្វង សង្កាត់រូម៉ូនី ក្រុងសែនមនោរម្យ ខេត្តមណ្ឌលគិរី ពិតជាដី សហគមន៍  
ដែលមានព្រំប្រទល់ជាប់គ្នាដូចខាងក្រោមនេះ៖

ខាងជើងទល់នឹង ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ ៧៤ ខាងត្បូងទល់នឹង វិញ្ញាបនបត្រ ៥៨០១  
ខាងកើតទល់នឹង ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ ៧៤ ខាងលិចទល់នឹង វិញ្ញាបនបត្រ ៥៨០១

អាស្រ័យហេតុនេះ ពិតជាដីរបស់សហគមន៍ ប្រាកដមែន ។

លេខ ០៣៩/០១៩  
បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថា  
ដីខាងលើនេះពិតជាដីរបស់សហគមន៍  
ពិតប្រាកដមែន ។  
ថ្ងៃទី ១៩ ខែ ០១ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩  
**លោកស្រី មេឃុំ**

បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថា  
ដីខាងលើនេះពិតជាដីរបស់សហគមន៍  
ពិតប្រាកដមែន ។  
ថ្ងៃទី ២៥ ខែ ០១ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩  
**មេភូមិ ពលរដ្ឋ**

**គី ឡុក**

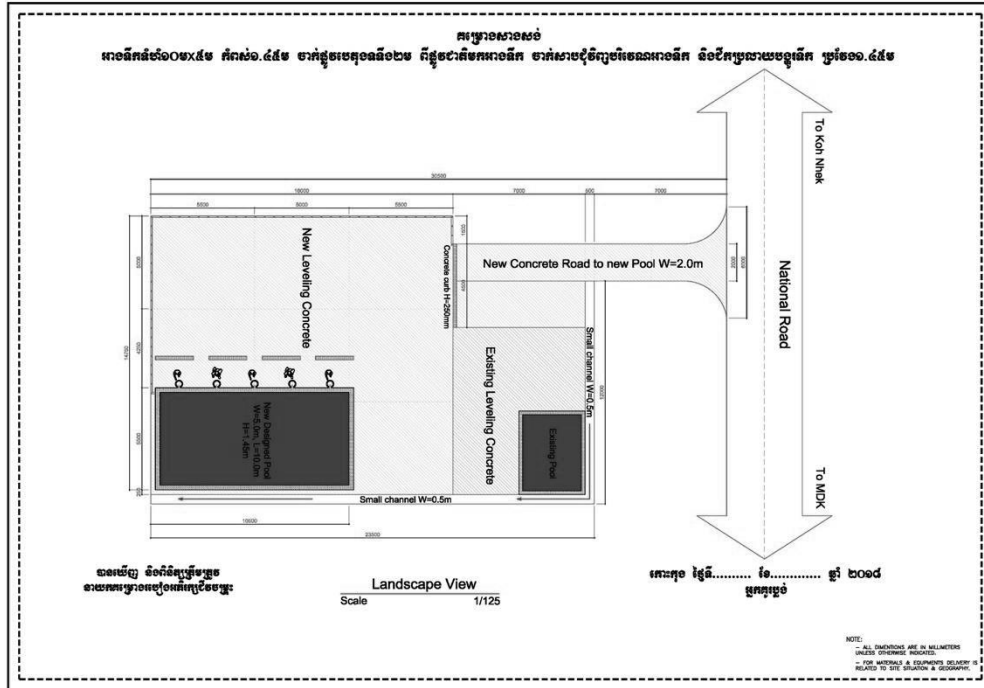
**Land Certification**

We are the authority of Sangkat Rumonea would certify that the community land with total area of **1,323 square meters (31.5m\*42m)** located in the head of O'Chbar of Pou Long village, Sangkat Rumonea, Senmonorum city, Mondulkiri province is the community land. It has bordered with the national road no. 76 to the North, Mr Nhem Mingheang to the South, Mr. Voeung Brayuth to the East and Mr. Nhem Mingheang to the West.

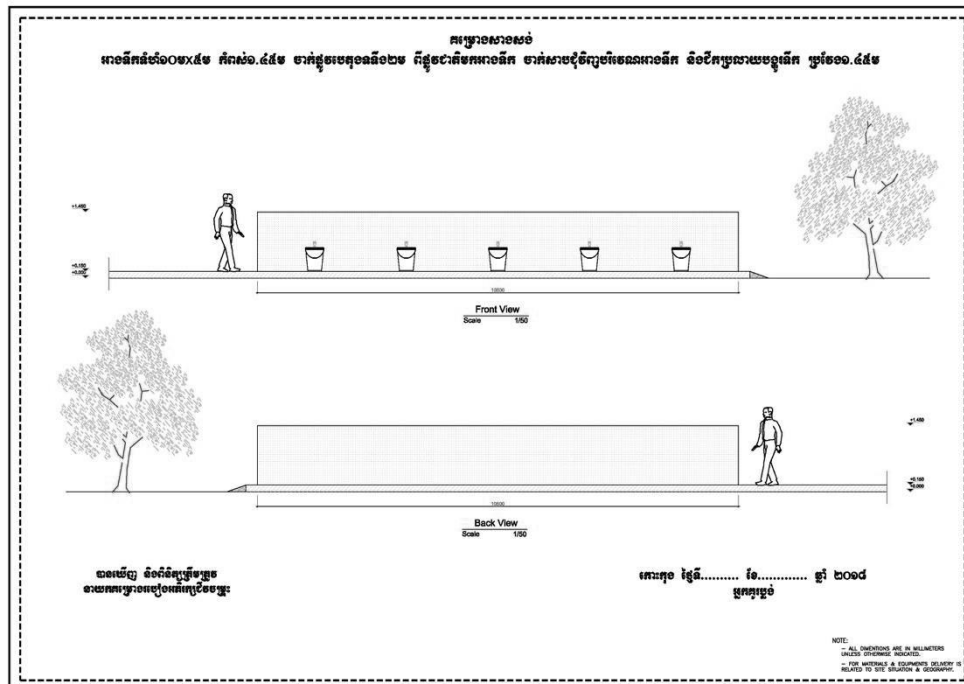
Certified by Head of village

Seen and approved by Head of Sangkat

### ANNEX 3: Detailed design drawings of community water tank, Pou Long village

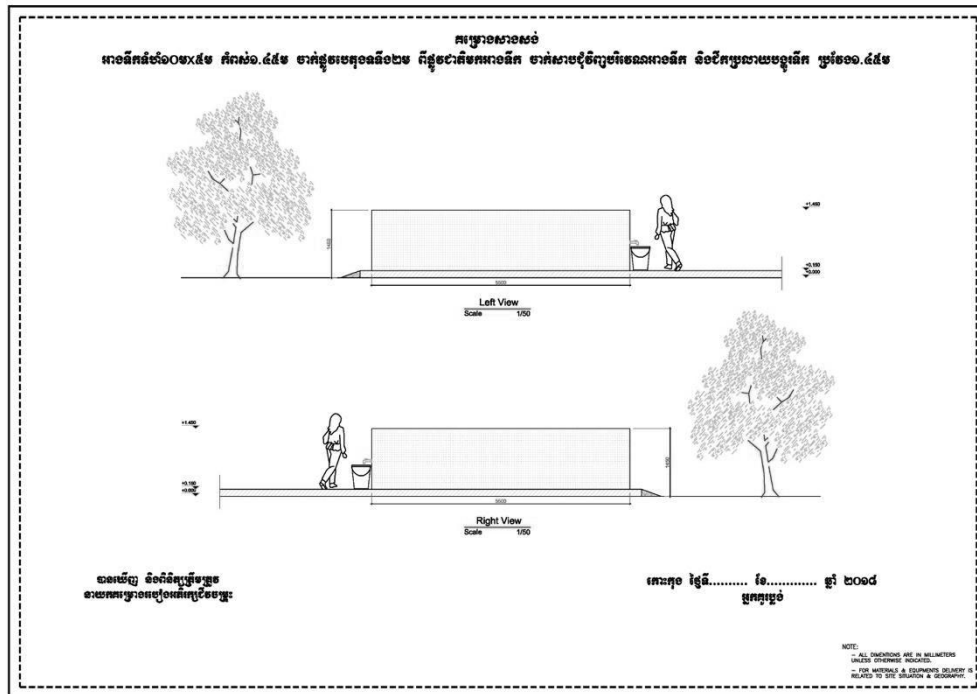


(1) Land scape view

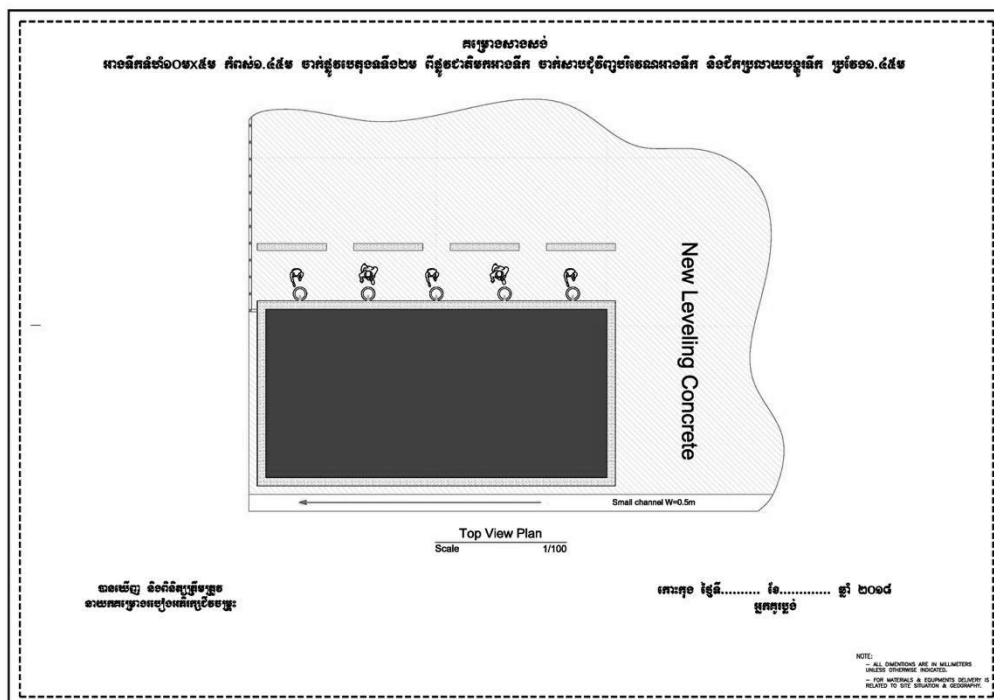


(2) Front and back view





(3) Right and left view



(4) Top view

#### ANNEX 4 Cost estimates for community water tank, Pou Long village

No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Cost (US\$)	Total Cost (US\$)
1	Wall Plastering (exterior)	m <sup>2</sup>	30	2.60	78.00
2	Tiles in (Bottom slab & Wall interior)	m <sup>2</sup>	80	27.90	2,232.00
3	Painting work for exterior	m <sup>2</sup>	30	4.50	135.00
4	Mortar for tiles installation work	m <sup>2</sup>	80	2.70	216.00
	<b>Total</b>				<b>2,661.00</b>
	<b>U Draining</b>	m	20.8	25.00	520.00
1	Small Road Crushed Stone 4X6cm with Compaction for Foundation)	m <sup>3</sup>	15.6	36.80	574.08
2	Small Road (Concrete for Foundation)	m <sup>3</sup>	3.9	95.00	370.50
	<b>Total</b>				<b>1,464.58</b>
1	Site Clearing and Centre line Survey for Building	ls		1,500.00	1,500.00
2	Temporary Site Office and Store	ls		120.00	120.00
3	Temporary Water Supply	ls		65.00	65.00
4	Temporary Electrical Supply	ls		65.00	65.00
	<b>Total</b>				<b>1,750.00</b>
1	Soil Excavation Work for Footing	m <sup>3</sup>	25	5.10	127.50
2	Crushed Stone 4X6cm with Compaction for Foundation	m <sup>3</sup>	26	36.80	956.80
3	Concrete for Foundation	m <sup>3</sup>	3	95.00	285.00
4	Concrete for Bottom slab	m <sup>3</sup>	11.232	114.00	1,280.45
5	Concrete for Wall	m <sup>3</sup>	30.8	114.00	3,511.20
	<b>Total</b>				<b>6,160.95</b>
1	Steel bars for Bottom slab (Two way)	kg	1,278	1.00	1,278.00
2	Steel bars for Wall (Two way)	kg	706	1.00	706.00
3	Wire ties	kg	50	1.40	70.00
4	Form Works for Wall	m <sup>2</sup>	80	17.80	1,424.00
5	Roof of Pool	m <sup>2</sup>	60	20.00	1,200.00
	<b>Total</b>				<b>4,678.00</b>
					<b>16,714.53</b>
	Company Tax 11%				1,838.60
	Physical construction contingency 15%				2,507.18
	<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>21,060.31</b>

## **ANNEX 5: Minutes of public consultation meetings**

### **1<sup>st</sup> public consultation meeting on**

#### **Information on the availability of ground water in the village and identifying the new water supply service which meets their demand, Pou Long village - 15 August 2018**

At 08:30 am on 15 August of 2018, a public consultation meeting was conducted to provide information on the availability of ground water in the village and to identify a new water supply service by the local authorities and CF management committee. The consultation meeting was conducted in the commune hall located in the Pou Long village. This public consultation meeting has been jointly organized and facilitated by the BCC/FA project manager (Mr. Khorn Sophoeun) and the local authorities (Mr. Phy Ngoc, head of commune) (see attendance list below).

The consultation meeting consisted of 18 participants (including five women) namely: two BCC provincial and national project managers, eight local authorities (village and commune authorities) and ten CF management committee including the members.

The meeting chairman informed participants the objective of the meeting to inform them of the limited availability of ground water in the village and to identify a new water supply services which would meet their needs. As a result of the public consultation meeting, the participants reached agreement on the following points as below:

- 1) Status of the ground water:** The consultation participants understood the situation regarding the shortage of ground water sources in the village.
- 2) Water supply situation in the village:** During the consultation meeting it was noted that there were three types of water supply services available in the village: (i) ground water sources from drilled wells; (ii) surface water from hand-dug wells and gravity or spring; and (iii) rainwater. However, the most popular water source is water from gravity or spring (see photos in Annex 1) with most of villagers using this water for household consumption including for drinking.
- 3) Proposed community water tank:** Based on the discussion and consultation with the local authorities and CF management committee, it was confirmed by all participants that the community water tank (concrete tank) which can be used by at least 65 households in the existing location will be the best option.
- 4) Field assessment by the BCCP management team and the local authorities:** During the consultation meeting, the BCCP team together with local authorities conducted a site assessment at the proposed location. As a result, all participants confirmed that the location of the proposed subproject would not have any negative impact on private land or IP spirit areas since the site is located at the location of the existing water tank.

**Specific internal regulation for services operation and maintenance:** Local authorities and the BCCP management team confirmed that a specific internal regulation will be required in order to operate and maintain the proposed subproject in the long-term. This internal regulation should be issued by the BCCP, together with the local authorities, and should be aligned with the regulations of the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) and should allow the beneficiaries to operate and maintain the services in an effective and sustainable manner. The community consultation meeting agreed that the specific internal regulation should be established mainly for the community residents who will benefit from the subproject.

At the conclusion of the community consultation meeting there was agreement reached on the proposed community water tank subproject and a confirmation that they wish to construct the facility as early as possible.

**Chairman of the meeting  
Signed**

**Nuth Onn  
BCC provincial project coordinator**

**Minutes takers  
Signed**

**Phy Ngoc  
Head of commune**

**1<sup>st</sup> public consultation meeting, Pou Long village - 15 August 2018**  
**List of participants**

No.	Name of beneficiaries	Sex		Position	Organization
		M	F		
1	Khorn Sophoeun	M		Project manager	BCCP
2	Nuth Onn	M		Provincial Project Coordinator	BCCP
3	Phy Ngoc	M		Head of commune	Romnea
4	Tron Sreul	M		First deputy of commune	Romnea
5	Kres Chreung	M		Second deputy of commune	Romnea
6	Huor Narin	M		Commune council member	Romnea
7	Kres Beung		F	Commune council member	Romnea
8	Long Pouk	M		Head of village	Pou Long
9	Sreun Rith	M		Vice-chief of village	Pou Long
10	Sreng Sann		F	Village assistant	Pou Long
11	Chrer Port	M		Vice-chief of CF committee	Pou Long
12	Chen Vanna	M		CF member	Pou Long
13	Sreuy Savin	M		CF member	Pou Long
14	Than Pleang	M		CF member	Pou Long
15	Sra Khel	M		CF member	Pou Long
16	Nhev Phcheut		F	CF member	Pou Long
17	Eav Phlenh		F	CF member	Pou Long
18	Teng Paung		F	CF member	Pou Long

**2<sup>nd</sup> Public consultation meeting  
on  
Information of community water tank subproject, its benefits and suggestion from beneficiaries at  
Pou Long village - 13 September 2018**

At 09:00 am on 13 September of 2018, a public consultation meeting was conducted to provide information on the proposed community water tank subproject and its benefits and to gain suggestions from the villagers. This public consultation meeting was jointly organized and facilitated by the BCCP/FA provincial project coordinator and the CF management committee (see attendance list).

The consultation meeting consisted of 22 participants (including four women) namely: one BCCP management team, one CF management committee and 20 villagers.

The meeting chairman informed participants of the objective of the meeting to discuss the benefits of the construction of the community water tank, and to gather their suggestion on the proposed subproject and to discuss the rights of beneficiaries in terms of having access to the water supply. As a result, the participants reached agreement on the following points as below:

- 1) Proposed commune water tank water supply subproject:** The local participants fully understood the design of the community water tank subproject (including the dimensions), the required land acquisition and the number of young trees/bushes that need to be cleared and the potential benefits to their livelihood.
- 2) Impact on the individual private land:** Based on the location and the detailed design, the consultation local participants together with CF management committee (CF vice-chief) were able to confirm that the proposed subproject would have no impact on any private land and property since the proposed subproject is located in the community forest land which is public property.
- 3) Field assessment by the BCCP/FA provincial project coordinator, beneficiaries and the CF management committee:** During the consultation meeting session the BCCP/FA provincial project coordinator, and beneficiaries together with CF management committee, conducted a site assessment based on the detailed design. As a result, the local participants confirmed that there was no impact on any private land, property or IP spirit areas due to the proposed subproject is located in community land area and in the existed water tank areas.
- 4) Suggestions related to water tank construction:** The consultation participants indicated that the proposed subproject should be constructed during dry season to simplify the accessibility and transportation of construction materials. There were no other challenges identified which might impact on the proposed subproject.

**Specific internal regulation for the water supply services:** Representatives of the BCCP management team, beneficiaries and CF management committee confirmed that the specific internal regulation is definitely required in order to operate and maintain the proposed subproject for a long-term use towards improving their way of life. The internal regulation should be issued by the BCCP together with the local authorities in line with the regulation of MRD and allow the beneficiaries to operate and maintain the service in an effective and sustainable manner. The community consultation meeting agreed that the specific internal regulation should be established mainly for the community residents who will benefit from the subproject. At the end of the community consultation meeting the project beneficiaries agreed on the selected subproject and confirmed that they wish to construct and operate the proposed subproject as early as possible.



**Chairman of the meeting**  
Signed  
  
**Nuth Onn**  
BCC provincial project coordinator

**Minutes takers**  
Signed  
  
**Chrer Port**  
Vice-chief of CF

**2<sup>nd</sup> public consultation meeting, Pou Long village - 15 August 2018**  
**List of participants**

No.	Name of beneficiaries	Sex		Position	Organization
		M	F		
1	Nuth Onn	M		PPIU coordinator	BCCP
2	Chrer Port	M		Vice-chief of CF committee	Pou Long
3	Eak Nin	M		Villager	Pou Long
4	Kreuk Try	M		Villager	Pou Long
5	Nhreum Khrek	M		Villager	Pou Long
6	Khek Krab	M		Villager	Pou Long
7	Nhreum Krab		F	Villager	Pou Long
8	Tuor Pheul		F	Villager	Pou Long
9	Nhreuy Hey		F	Villager	Pou Long
10	Trek Virout	M		Villager	Pou Long
11	Na Phlornh	M		Villager	Pou Long
12	Nhreum Ngeuk		F	Villager	Pou Long
13	Men Rathy	M		Villager	Pou Long
14	Kloul Khonh	M		Villager	Pou Long
15	Ngin Chark	M		Villager	Pou Long
16	Phyam Kreun	M		Villager	Pou Long
17	Hean Hoeun	M		Villager	Pou Long
18	Horn Da	M		Villager	Pou Long
19	Bhay Khann	M		Villager	Pou Long
20	Yun Phirun	M		Villager	Pou Long
21	Seung Dang	M		Villager	Pou Long
22	Krek Krov	M		Villager	Pou Long

**3<sup>rd</sup> public consultation meeting with local authorities and direct beneficiaries  
on  
Approval of community water tank sub-project, its benefits and suggestion from beneficiaries,  
Pou Long village - 11 October 2018**

At 13:30 pm on 11 October of 2018, a public consultation meeting in Pou Long village was conducted to approve the proposed community water tank subproject, and to discuss its benefits and to gather suggestions from the villagers and local authorities. The public consultation meeting was jointly organized and facilitated by the BCCP/FA provincial project coordinator and the local authorities (see the attendance list).

The consultation meeting included 30 participants (including nine women) namely: two BCCP management team, the GIC/SSS, one CF management committee member and 26 villagers.

The meeting chairman informed the participants of the objective of the meeting to discuss the benefits of the proposed community water tank, to get their suggestion on the proposed subproject and to discuss the rights of the beneficiaries in having access to the water supply and to reach an agreement on the proposed subproject. As a result, the public consultation meeting reached an agreement on the following points:

- 1) Understanding and acceptance of the proposed community water tank subproject:** The consultation participants understood the proposed community water tank subproject including the dimensions, the required land acquisition and the number of trees/bushes that will need to be cleared and the potential benefits to their way of life. They unanimously accepted the proposed subproject.
- 2) Impact on the individual private land:** Based on the proposed site which was familiar to the community residents and its detailed design, the consultation participants together with local authorities and CF management committee (CF vice-chief) confirmed that the proposed subproject will not have any impact on private land and property since it is located in the community forest land belongs the public property.
- 3) Site validation:** During the consultation meeting, the BCCP/FA provincial project coordinator, SSS/GIC, beneficiaries together with CF management committee conducted a field assessment based on the detailed design. As a result, all participants reaffirmed that there was no impact on any private land, property or IP spirit areas since the proposed subproject is located in community land area and within the existing community water tank areas.
- 4) Suggestions relating to the community water tank construction:** The consultation participants indicated that the proposed subproject should be built during the dry season to ensure ease of access and transportation of construction materials and there were no other any challenges identified for the proposed subproject.
- 5) Specific internal regulation for the water supply services:** The representatives of the BCCP management team, SSS/GIC, beneficiaries, local authorities and CF management committee all confirmed that a specific internal regulation is required in order to operate and maintain the proposed subproject for its long-term use towards improving their way of life. This internal regulation should be issued by the BCCP together with the local authorities in line with the regulation of MRD allowing beneficiaries to operate and maintain the service in an effective and sustainable manner. The community consultation meeting agreed that the specific internal regulation should be established, mainly for the community residents who will benefit from the proposed subproject.
- 6) Management of the proposed subproject:** The BCCP/FA project manager, GIC/SSS, local authority and beneficiaries agreed that the proposed subproject should be managed by the water supply committee (the operation and maintenance committee) with an internal regulation as mentioned in paragraph 5, in collaboration with the local authority. In this regards, the BCCP and local authorities together with the BCCP specialist needs to assist in setting up the O&M committee or build their capacity in terms of operation and maintenance before the new community tank construction starts.



At the end of the community consultation meeting the project beneficiaries have agreed on the proposed subproject and they confirmed their desire to construct and operate the facility as early as possible.

**Chairman of the meeting**  
**Signed**

**Khorn Sophoeun**  
**BCCP/FA project manager**

**Minutes takers**  
**Singed**

**Kim Sreang BOUY**  
**GIC/SSS**



**3<sup>rd</sup> public consultation meeting, Pou Long village - 11 October 2018**  
**List of participants**

No.	Name of beneficiaries	Sex		Position	Organization
		M	F		
1	Khorm Sophoeun	M		BCC/FA/ Project manager	BCCP
2	Kim Sreang BOUY	M		Social safeguards epecialist	BCCP-GIC
3	Nuth Onn	M		Provincial project coordinator	BCCP
4	Chrer Port	M		Vice-chief of CF committee	Pou Long
5	Eak Nin	M		Villager	Pou Long
6	Kreuk Try	M		Villager	Pou Long
7	Vy Prek		F	Villager	Pou Long
8	Nhreum Khrek	M		Villager	Pou Long
9	Khek Krab	M		Villager	Pou Long
10	Nhreum Krab		F	Villager	Pou Long
11	Tuor Phyeul		F	Villager	Pou Long
12	Nhreuy Hey		F	Villager	Pou Long
13	Trek Virout	M		Villager	Pou Long
14	Na Phlornh	M		Villager	Pou Long
15	Nhreum Ngeuk		F	Villager	Pou Long
16	Men Rathy	M		Villager	Pou Long
17	Kloul Khonh	M		Villager	Pou Long
18	Keo Yun	F		Villager	Pou Long
19	Phyam Kreun	M		Villager	Pou Long
20	Hean Hoeun	M		Villager	Pou Long
21	Long Penh		F	Villager	Pou Long
22	Horn Da	M		Villager	Pou Long
23	Bhay Khann	M		Villager	Pou Long
24	Yun Phirun	M		Villager	Pou Long
25	Seung Dang	M		Villager	Pou Long
26	Khveuv Sreab		F	Villager	Pou Long
27	Srab Pil		F	Villager	Pou Long
28	Kheus Kranha	M		Villager	Pou Long
29	Morn Samnang	M		Villager	Pou Long
30	Krek Krov	M		Villager	Pou Long

## ANNEX 6: Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) Screening Check list

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
<b>Involuntary Acquisition of Land</b>				
1. Will there be permanent/temporary, full/partial land acquisition?	✓			But, it is located in the existing one and it belongs to the community property.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?	✓			Yes, it belongs to the community 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?		✓		
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?		✓		
<b>Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas</b>				
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?		✓		
<b>Information on Displaced Persons:</b>				
<p>Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? <span style="float: right;">[✓] No [ ] Yes</span></p> <p>If yes, approximately how many? _____</p>				
<p>Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? <span style="float: right;">[✓] No [ ] Yes</span></p>				
<p>Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? <span style="float: right;">[✓] No [ ] Yes</span></p>				

### ANNEX 7: IPs Impact Screening Checklist

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
<b>A. Indigenous Peoples Identification</b>				
	✓			Punong people (IPs) and they practice different culture and tradition from the majority people.
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?	✓			National policy on indigenous people development and land law (some articles for communal land).
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?	✓			Punong (one type of IPs)
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?	✓			
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?	✓			
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?	✓			Punong language
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		✓		No, it is not due to the constitution of RGC.
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?	✓			Yes, this IP has representation from the national to local level, the same as Khmer people.
<b>B. Identification of Potential Impacts</b>				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?	✓			60 of all households in the village
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		✓		No, but it brings benefits to them
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		✓		
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		✓		No, it is in the community property and no impact to NRM

<b>KEY CONCERNS</b> (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>NOT KNOWN</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>C. Identification of Special Requirements</b> <i>Will the project activities include</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		✓		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples ?		✓		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		✓		Community property

#### ANTICIPATED PROJECT IMPACTS ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

<b>Subproject activity</b>	<b>Anticipated positive effect</b>	<b>Anticipated negative effect</b>
Construction of community water tank	Improved supply of clean water for the residents of Pou Long village.	None

#### CATEGORIZATION OF THE SUBPROJECT

<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Subproject Eligibility</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Significant impacts on Indigenous Peoples</b>	<b>Not Eligible</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Insignificant impacts on Indigenous Peoples</b>	<b>Eligible</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>No impact on Indigenous Peoples</b>	<b>Eligible</b>