Safeguards Due Diligence Report

Project Number: 40253 - 023

December 2018

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

Prepared by Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries and Ministry of Environment for the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Asian Development Bank.

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As at June 2017)
Currency Unit–Cambodian Riel (KHR)
1$=4,060 KHR; 1KHR=0.00025$

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected Household
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
CSSR	Center for Climate Systems Research
DOE	Department of Environment
EA	Executing Agency
FA	Forestry Administration
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FS	Feasibility Study
FWUC	Farmer Water User Community
FWUG	Farmer Water User Group
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
HH	Household
I/NGS	International and National Gender Specialist
I/NSSS	International and National Social Safeguard Specialist
KII	Key Informant 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
SSA	Social Safeguards Assessment
SSS	Social Safeguards Specialist (SSS)
ToR	Terms of Reference
VDC	Village Development Committee
VS	Village Statistics

NOTES:

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

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A. INTRODUCTION

1. The Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project (BCCP) commenced implementation in April 2011, and during 2015 Additional Financing (BCCP-AF) was provided to support supplementary livelihood and small-scale infrastructure activities through the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR). The BCCP is being implemented by two Executing Agencies (EAs), namely the Ministry of Environment (MoE)/General Directorate of Local Community (GDLC) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)/Forestry Administration (FA). Each of the EAs has established a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at national level and a Provincial PIU (PPIU) in each of the two target provinces of Koh Kong (KKG) and Mondulkiri (MDK). There are five service providers that have been contracted jointly by the EAs to support the implementation of a range of activities.

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

3. The Additional Financing (PPCR) support for the Project aims to strengthen the climate adaptation of the BCCP and under Output 3, which is concerned with Livelihoods Improvement and small-scale infrastructure, funds are provided for the investment in (i) rainwater harvesting ponds and climate resilient high value crop productivity; (ii) climate resilient irrigation and System of Rice Intensification (SRI); (iii) bioengineered sea barriers reducing salt water intrusion; and (iv) ecosystem- based adaptation in one catchment area. Under item 2, and because of its vulnerability to climate change, and especially the shortage of water within the existing Srae Chrey irrigation scheme for agricultural production, the commune of Nong Khi Lik has been included as an additional target commune to the Project.

4. Nang Khi Lik commune covers a total land area about 100,652 ha and includes five villages including (i) Chi Meart; (ii) Nang Buo; (iii) Koh Moyeur Leu; (iv) Koh Moyeur Krom; and (v) Srae Chrey (an annex of Nang Buo village). The proposed subproject is located in Nang Buo and Srae Chrey villages, which are located within Srae Pok Wildlife Sanctuary (sub-decree no. 85 on establishment of Srae Pok Wildlife Sanctuary) which has been officially recognized by the General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) of Ministry of Environment (MOE). The subproject site is located within a flood plain area and is reached via an existing unimproved road of 2 km from Nang Buo village, which is linked by a laterite road of 45 km to the national road No. 76. Nang Buo village is located about 145 km from Saenmonorum provincial town of Mondulkiri province, and 45 Km away from Koh Nheaek district of Mondukiri province.

5. In Nang Buo village, the total population in 2017 was 1,019 people (492 females and 527 males) with 213 families (7 female headed families). Of these families about 141 (66%) families had agricultural land of less than 3 ha, about 25 (11% families were landless and about 47 (22%) of households with agricultural land more than 3 ha. Based on Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with the local authorities (village and commune authorities), 22 households in Nang Buo are very poor (holding ID poor card) and about 84 families are poor (ID poor II). The proposed rehabilitation of Srae Chrey irrigation scheme is expected that about 35 hectares of agricultural land will be gained from the subproject (it means that grass and small bush lands, 35ha, beyond existed 171 ha paddy rice which is nearby the paddy rice will become agricultural land for landlessness people (25 families), confirmed by local authorities during KIIs) and can be distributed to landless households in that commune.

B. PROJECT CIVIL WORKS DESCRIPTION AND SOURCE OF IMPACT

6. Under the original detailed engineering design (DED), which is shown in Figure 2 below, this irrigation subproject will: (i) rehabilitate the existing reservoir embankment with total length of 1,950 meters with various dam base width ranging from 5.4m to 27.0m and with a top width of 4 m; (ii) rehabilitate the existing main canal 1,950 meters length with canal width ranging from 8.6 m to 14.4 m; and (iii) construction of an access road connecting the main laterite road to the irrigation scheme with a total length of 2.0 km. The irrigation scheme will be constructed from local clay and also laterite materials and will be reinforced by planting local shrubs along the dam slopes to stabilize the structure. For the access road, the construction will be an earth road type with typical cross-section.

7. The DED of the three sub-components (main canal, reservoir embankment and access road) has been redesigned and updated after the demarcation on site and field validation carried out in September and October 2018. During the field validation and demarcation, the project management team with the GIC social safeguards specialist (SSS) consulted with the 23 AHs and they confirmed that they are pleased to have the subproject because they expect that their livelihood will improve through the proposed subproject including producing two crops per year with higher yields and better seed quality, more fishing activities and other crop farming near by the rice field (the list of 23 AH peoples with their thumbprints are shown in Annex 6).

8. **Main canal:** Based on the revised DED, and as indicated in the table below, the proposed rehabilitation of the existing main canal has a corridor of impact (CoI) comprising a length of 1,950m and a base width ranging from 8.6m to 14.4m wide (see Figure 4 and 5 for the typical cross sections of the canal) with a total land area required for the rehabilitation of 16,917 m^2.

9. Based on this land requirement, and the results from public consultations and demarcation/field validation, there are 23 farmers cultivating rice within the vicinity of the main canal and may experience temporary impact during the construction. Therefore, below table is the summary of information including their ethnicity, socio-economic conditions, and vulnerability status.19 of the 23 farmers are IP families including Phnong, Laos and Kreung and all of them have been consulted during the field validation.

10. In addition, during the site demarcation, it was noted that there are four wooden structures with thatch/zinc roofs (three farm houses and a separate kitchen) owned by three IP households that need to be moved back from the existing canal to their rice field plot. Based on house-to-house interviews and consultations with local authorities, it was found that the owners of these four structures are permanent residents of Srae Chrey and Nang Buo villages, Nang Khilik Commune, and part of the IP community. The four structures are used as temporary accommodation (approximately 3 to 4 months) during the cultivation season, from May to November or December, and the owners agreed to move back their temporary structures with assistance from the awarded construction contractor and under the supervision of the project management team and the local authorities. The following table shows the number, names and occupation of 23 families who cultivate rice within the vicinity of the main canal including the three families who have their temporary cottages on the canal for seasonal consumption, mainly during rice production.

Table 1: List of 23 farmers cultivate rice adjacent to the existing main canal

No.	Name of Farmer	Age	Occupation	Marital Status	ID Poor	Vulnerable People	Ethnicity/ IP	Village	Commune	Total Land Areas Owned, (m^2)
Main Canal										
1	Mr. Khorn Sarin	52	Officer	Married	No	No	Khmer	Nang Buo	Nang Khilik	50,000
2	Mr. Nal Leng	48	Farmer	Married	No	No	Bunong	Srae Chrey	Nang Khilik	60,000
3	Mr. Chek Norm	60	Farmer	Married	No	No	Bunong	Srae Chrey	Nang Khilik	45,000
4	Ms. Phan Phaun	37	Farmer	Widower	Poor II	No	Khmer & Lao	Srae Chrey	Nang Khilik	19,000
5	Mr. Nem Dorn	45	Farmer	Married	No	No	Lao	Nang Buo	Nang Khilik	30,000
6	Ms. Bleuk Vis	61	Farmer	Widower	Poor II	No	Bunong	Srea Chrey	Nang Khilk	15,000
7	Mr. Khung Vath	53	Farmer	Married	No	No	Lao	Srae Chrey	Nang Khilik	31,000
8	Mr. Ta Khvek	56	Farmer	Married	No	No	Bunong	Srae Chrey	Nang Khilik	35,000
9	Mr. Chong Nay	49	Farmer	Married	No	No	Bunong	Srae Chrey	Nang Khilik	28,000
10	Mr. Khung Theuk	36	Farmer	Married	Poor II	No	Bunong	Nang Buo	Nang Khilik	18,000
11	Mr. Khung Thorn	43	Farmer	Married	No	No	Bunong	Srae Chrey	Nang Khilik	32,000
12	Ms. Lann Poeun	47	Farmer	Married	No	No	Bunong	Srae Chrey	Nang Khilik	29,000
13	Mr. Phark Doy	74	Farmer	Married	Poor II	Elder	Bunong	Srae Chrey	Nang Khilik	10,000
14	Mr. Nou Thoeung	60	Farmer	Married	No	No	Bunong	Srae Chrey	Nang Khilik	30,000
15	Ms. Nou Nang	57	Farmer	Married	No	No	Bunong	Srae Chrey	Nang Khilik	31,000
16	Mr. Ploung Nadom	76	Farmer	Married	Poor II	Elder	Lao	Srae Chrey	Nang Khilik	16,000
17	Mr. Pher Youn	41	Farmer	Married	No	No	Bunong	Srae Chrey	Nang Khilik	27,000
18	Ms. Nou Nheup	55	Farmer	Married	Poor II	No	Bunong	Nang Buo	Nang Khilik	15,000
19	Mr. Seng Ser	47	Farmer	Married	No	No	Khmer	Nang Buo	Nang Khilik	26,000
20	Mr. Sem Samol	39	Farmer	Married	No	No	Khmer	Srae Chrey	Nang Khilik	34,000
21	Mr. Boun Khoun	55	Farmer	Married	No	No	Bunong	Nang Buo	Nang Khilik	32,000
22	Mr. Soth Mao	48	Farmer	Married	No	No	Khmer	Chi Meal	Nang Khilik	35,000
23	Mr. Phuk Bem	56	Farmer	Married	No	No	Bunong	Chi Meal	Nang Khilik	27,000
Total for Scheme					**6**	**2**				**675,000**

Source: Field validation carried out in Oct 2018

11. Based upon Table 1, it can be seen that 22 of 23 families are mainly farmers, except one of them are the government officer who are a provincial council member. In addition to that, only six of 23 families are Poor II and two of them are elders and other two of them are widowers. Talking about the ethnicity, 15 among families are Bunong, five of 23 families are Khmer and the remaining are Lao. Furthermore, their cultivated land is ranging from 2.50 ha to 5 hectares for 17 families, while six of 23 families are ID Poor II and have cultivated land of about 1.5 hectares per families (in average). Table 1 also shows that only two of 23 families are elderly and ID Poor II.

12. **Embankment:** For the embankment rehabilitation the CoI for embankment rehabilitation will be 1,950 m in length and with width at the crest of 4m and various base width ranging from 5.4m to 27.0m and a total land requirement of 27,270 m^2 but with no impact to any privately owned land, houses/structures, other structure, tree, or any land uses..However, during the last field

validation visit on 12th October, it was confirmed that one famer (Mr. Soam Sokhorn) is using land (3 ha with a written agreement from local authority to give the land back to the community for irrigation rehabilitation) within the reservoir area for rice cultivation for the last two years and this land will be permanently flooded and no longer useable for cultivation. Based on the meeting conducted on 12th October 2018, he confirmed that he will stop cultivating in this area of land and return to public ownership with this decision witnessed by the local authority (village chief and commune council member). He confirmed that he owns another land area (about 6 ha that is his main source of income) which is located in the paddy area, but not far from the reservoir and he can use this land for rice cultivation, and he will be able to produce two crops per year by using the water from the subproject once it is completed and can catch more fish in the reservoir.

13. **Access road:** The proposed accessed road has a CoI with length of 2,000m and a width ranging from 9 to 10 m and a total land requirement of 19,000 m2 and there is no privately owned land, other structure or land use, but there are 2,000 /shrubs bushes that need to be cleared for the improvement of the assess road. During the field visitation the villagers and local authority unanimously confirmed that these 2,000 small bushes, together with the 100 small bushes along the existing dam, that need to be cleared (having a diameter ranging from 0.05 to 0.20 m) can be used by the contractor. The access road is located within the community use zone, so local authorities, together with villagers, have confirmed that during the consultation meeting, they are happy to have the assess road since to they will use the proposed road for local transport. In addition, the contractor will be required to remove the bushes before the construction commences.

14. Under the revised DED of the proposed subproject the land acquisition for the dam is estimated to be approximately 2.80 ha while the land acquisition for the main canal is estimated to be approximately 1.70 ha. There will be also temporary land acquisition during the construction phase, to enable access by the machinery, which is located also in the same zone and is estimated approximately to be an additional 1.90ha[1]. As noted above all of this area is public land and is located entirely within the community use zone (an area which is used for socio-economic development including residential land, rice and crop farming mainly by IPs) of Srae Pok Wildlife Sanctuary as indicated in sub-decree No.85 dated 9th May 2016 on the establishment of the sanctuary (Annex 9).

15. Aside from the loss of land by one villager within the reservoir area there is no involvement or impact on the use of either individually owned farm-land or the natural resources of the local residents including IPs. Furthermore, the proposed rehabilitation subproject will provide opportunities for employment and livelihood improvement for the local people and IPs as well. Adequate health and safety measures will be employed by contractor(s) during the construction phase to ensure proper operation of all machinery and avoid any adverse impact on any third-party. The following table shows the number of farmers who expect to get impact during the construction of the irrigation, mainly along the main canal.

16. Due to the proposed subproject located in the village where IPs are there, so based on the ADB social safeguard policy statement (2009), consultation with IP and institution that is responsible for IP is required to make sure that those areas have a collective or communal land title or not. Therefore, the safeguards specialist has consulted with Director of the Department of Indigenous Minority Development (Dr. Yim Chung) of the Ministry of Rural Development on 30 October 2018 at the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) who confirmed there is no IP collective ownership or communal land tittle yet in the proposed subproject. However, an IP Development Plan will need to be prepared based on the process and procedures set out in the approved IPDF 2015.

[1] Length of accessed road (2,000 metres) x base width of 9 to 10m, depending on its segment = 1.90ha

Figure 1: The situation of unimproved assessed road going to Srae Chrey Irrigation Scheme

Bushes to be cleared for accessed road

Table 2: **Scope of land to be acquired for Srae Chrey Irrigation breaking down by PK**

No.	Subproject/component	Existing Length (meters)	Total proposed Length (meters)	Existing Width (meters)	Width for Rehabilitation including COI (meters)	Difference (meters)	Land to be acquired (m^2)	No. AHs affected to land uses	No. IP Family
I	**Main Canal**	**1,950.00**	**1,950.00**	**5.00 to 8.50**	**8.61 to 14.40**	**1.65 to 5.90**	**16,917.00**	**23**	**19**
1	PK 0+000 to PK 0+250	250	250	7.50 to 8.50	9.15 to 14.40	1.65 to 5.90	3,192.50	5	3
2	PK 0+250 to PK1+500	1,250.00	1,250.00	7.50 to 6.00	9.15 to 8.61	1.65 to 2.61	9,850.00	12	10
3	PK1+500 to PK1+950	450	450	6.00 to 5.00	8.61 to 8.61	2.61 to 3.61	3,874.50	6	6
II	**Reservoir embankment**	**1,561.00**	**1,950.00**	**3.00 to 25.00**	**5.40 to 27.00**	**2.40 to 12.00**	**27,270.00**		
1	PK 0+000 to PK 0+200	180.5	200	3.00 to 4.00	5.40 to 8.40	2.40 to 4.40	1,380.00		
2	PK 0+200 to PK 0+400	200	200	4.00 to 9.40	8.40 to 18.70	4.40 to 9.30	2,700.00		
3	PK 0+400 to PK 0+550	150	150	9.40 to 15.00	18.70 to 25.60	9.30 to 10.60	3,322.50		
4	PK 0+550 to PK 0+700	150	150	15.00 to 25.60	27.00 to 27.00	12.00 to 1.40.00	4,050.00		
5	PK 0+700 to PK 0+850	150	150	15.00 to 24.60	25.60 to 25.60	10.60 to 1.00	3,840.00		
6	PK 0+850 to PK 1+000	150	150	8.00 to 15.00	17.60 to 24.60	9.800 to 10.60	3,172.50		
7	PK 1+000 to PK 1+400	400	400	4.50 to 8.00	8.00 to 17.60	3.50 to 9.60	5,120.00		
3	PK 1+400 to PK 1+950	180.5	550	3.00 to 4.50	5.40 to 8.00	2.40 to 3.50	3,685.00		
III	**Accessed road**	**2,000.00**	**2,000.00**	**3.00 to 4.00**	**9.00 to 10.00**	**6.00 to 6.00**	**19,000.00**		
1	PK 0+001 to PK 1+000	1,000.00	1,000.00	3.00 to 4.00	9.00 to 10.00	6.00 to 6.00	9,500.00		
2	PK 1+000 to PK 2+000	1,000.00	1,000.00	3.00 to 4.00	9.00 to 10.00	6.00 to 6.00	9,500.00		

***Source**: land survey carried out in September-October 2018 and verified by local authority and BCC project management team*

Table 3. List of likely AHs identified during demarcation/validation

No.	Name	Village	Owned land area (ha)	IP	Socio-economic condition	Main sources of income
1	Tuek Lam	Srae Chrey	5	EM	Medium	Rice and crop farming and fishing
2	Nal Leng	Srae Chrey	3	IP	Medium (2 small houses)	Rice and crop farming and fishing
3	Soam Sokhorn	Srae Chrey	9 (3 at reservoir area for temporary use and 6 ha owned by him)		Medium	Rice and crop farming and fishing
4	Oum Khorn	Sray Chrey	2		Well-off	Provincial council member

Source: Field validation carried out in xxxx, 2018

Figure 2: Srae Chrey Irrigation subproject location

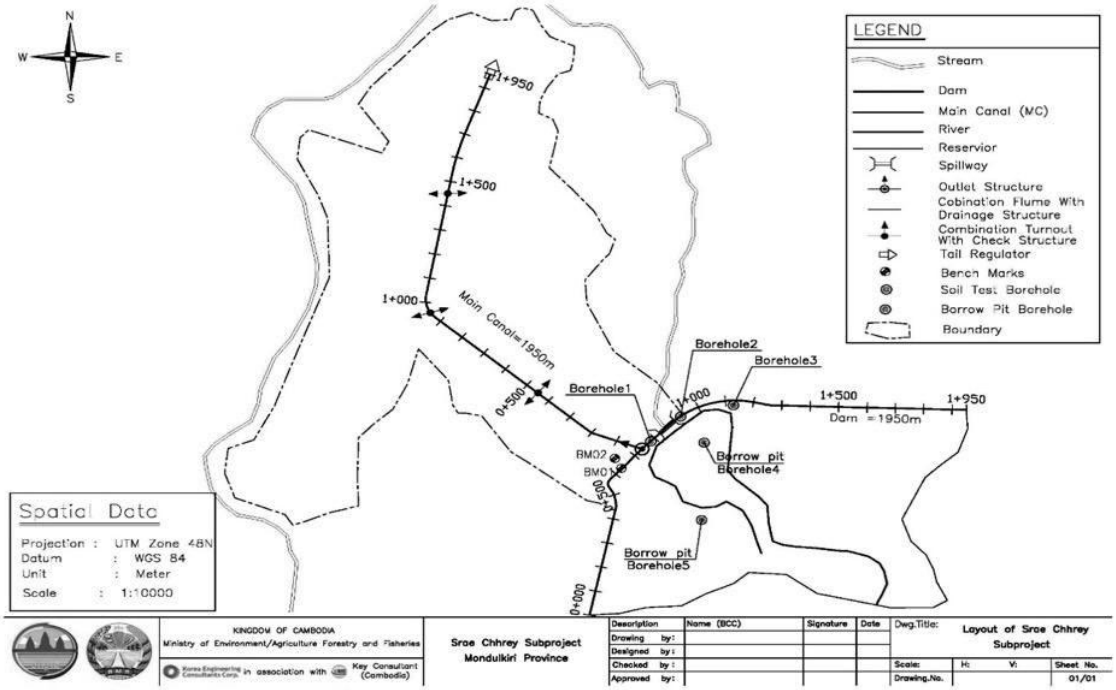


Figure 3: Typical cross section of dam near water gate

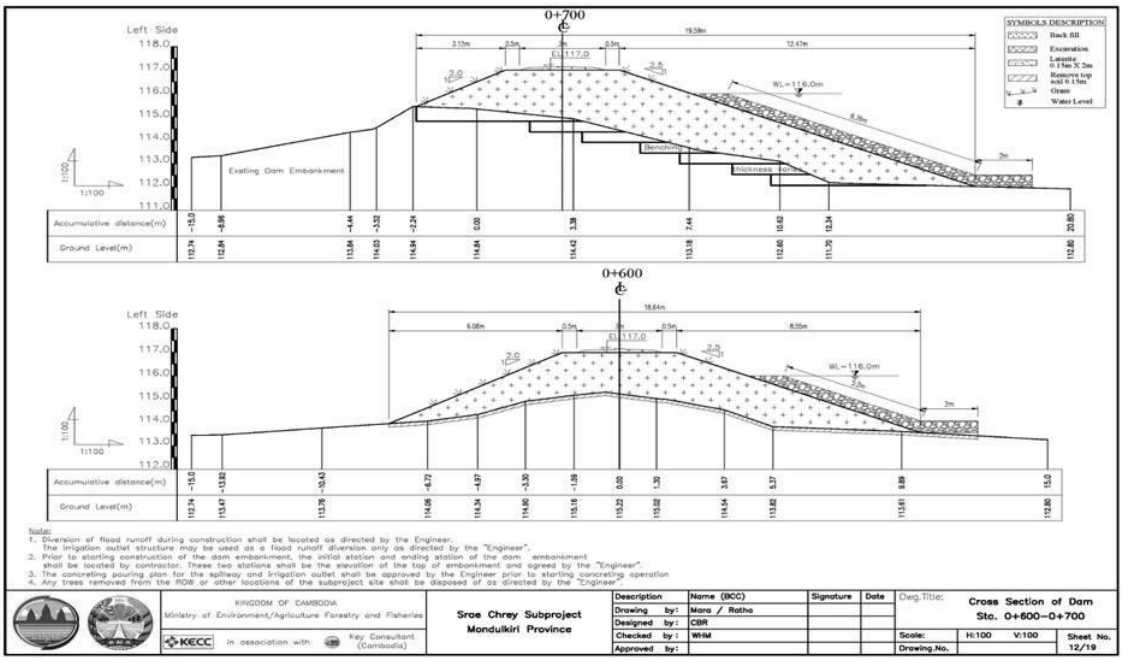


Figure 4: Typical cross section of start of canal

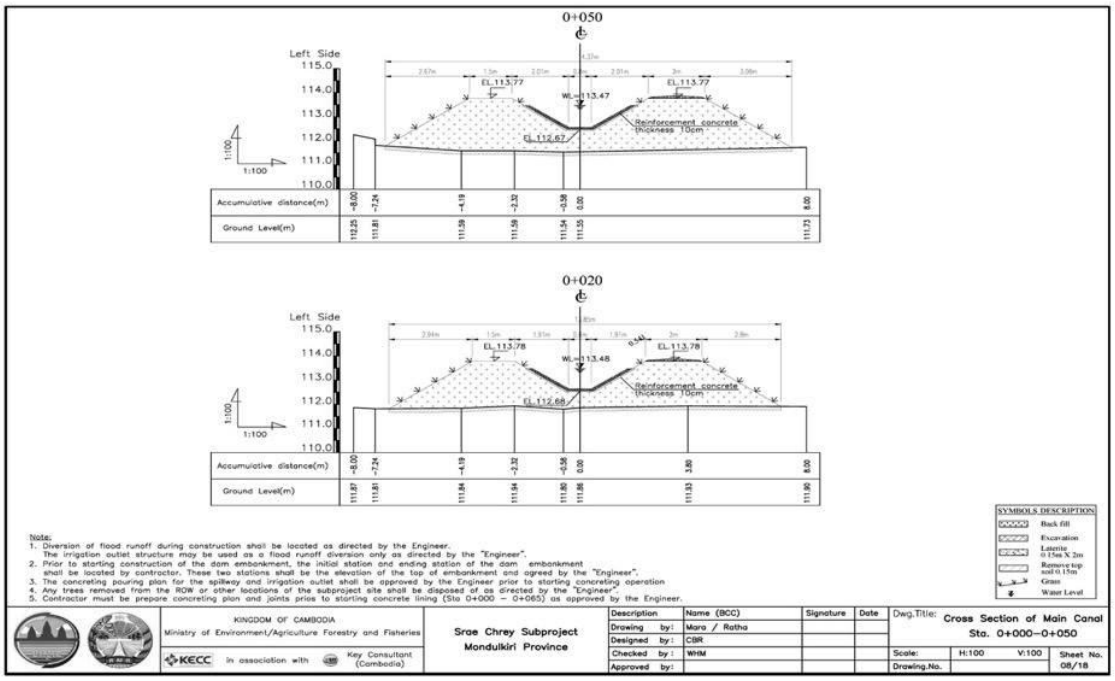
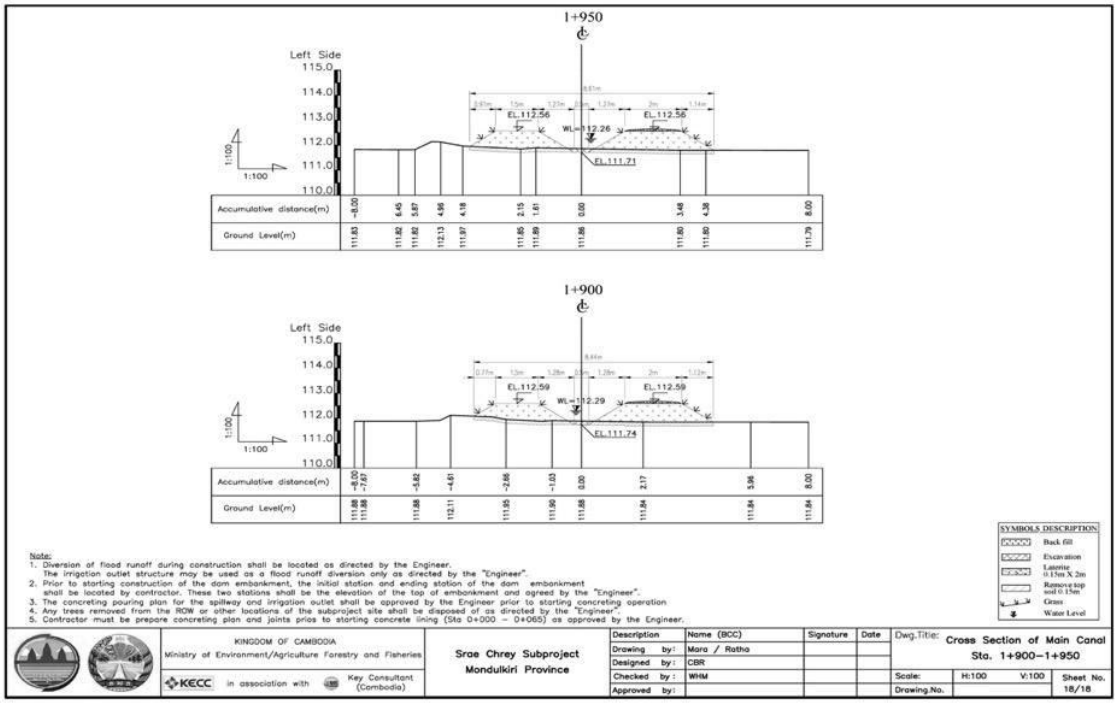


Figure 5: Typical Cross section at tail end of canal



C. OBJECTIVES OF DUE DILIGENCE REPORT

17. The consultation process is to ensure that adequate public consultation meetings are organized to (i) describe and explain to the affected community the subproject background, its benefits together with its potential for the improvement of their livelihoods; (ii) receive feedback

and comments from concerned stakeholders about the subproject through plenary discussion and small group discussion; (iii) explain to concerned stakeholders the detailed design and then conduct a field visit to see the actual demarcation; (iv) ensure transparency at all levels in decision making process for design, implementation and maintenance; (v) avoid any social conflicts that may raise as a result of the subproject; (vi) minimize and mitigate the adverse negative impacts to affected groups; and (vii) identify and explore opportunities that the subproject can ensure social and economic benefits for the local communities.

D. METHODOLOGY

18. Prior to conduct consultation and field assessment, a desk review for relevant project documents was completed and some forms and key questions were reviewed and developed, and measures taken to ensure that all concerned stakeholders were enabled to participate in the consultation process.

19. Prior to conduct consultation and field assessment, a check was made by consultants to determine whether the indigenous and minorities are present and if Khmer language could be used during the consultation exercise. For each consultation the participants confirmed that there are representatives from indigenous (Bunong, Kreung) and ethnic minorities (Lao) residing in Nang Buo village, but they speak Khmer fluently and each consultation was conducted in Khmer. The participants in the FGDs were divided into male and female groups. Women and vulnerable groups were encouraged to voice their concerns and comments (the meeting minute attached in annex 5).

20. Several consultation meetings at provincial and community levels were undertaken including interview with the KIIs, FGDs with support from MAFF-FA/PIU and Mondulkiri MAFF-FA/PPIU. For further support and validation of information and data obtained from the consultations, social impact assessment checklist forms on indigenous minorities and involuntary resettlement were compiled and verified by the Social Safeguard Specialist with key persons from PPIU-MAFF and local authorities.

E. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

Consultation Meetings

21. Initially, the consultant proposed the schedule, prepared the required forms, sets of questionnaires, detailed agenda and identified key informants from all stakeholders, and provided advance information and invitations to participate in the consultations. Several provincial and community consultation meetings, KIIs and FGDs were conducted accordingly with the numbers of participants (see annexes). Representatives from concerned stakeholders and beneficiary households were invited to participate in the consultations (see attached Annexes). There was a total of five consultation meetings between July 2017 and October 2018. as summarized below and documented in the attached Annexes:

Table. 4: Date, participants and the meaning of the consultation meetings

Date of consultation	No. of participants		Details of consultation
	Total	Women	
24 July 2017	16	1	- The first consultation meeting for the Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) was conducted at community compound in Nong Buo village. Fifteen (1 female) participants joined the KIIs who included representatives from MAFF/PIU and MAFF/PPIU Mondulkiri, provincial officials, Nong Khi Lik commune officials, Nong Village head and Nong Buo village residents. A set of questionnaires or check-lists was used for the KII consultation.
7 Sept 2017	10	0	- The second consultation meeting (a provincial consultation meeting) was conducted at a guest house in the provincial town. The consultant informed the purpose of the meeting including the subproject information and its benefits to their livelihood to Nong Khi Lik commune authority together with the village authority and villagers. There were sixth-one (5 females) representatives from Nong Khi Lik commune, Nong Buo village chief and beneficiary households.
22 June 2018	93	39	- The third consultation meeting for FGDs was conducted at Nong Buo village compound. There were 93 participants (39 women) including representatives from the MAFF/PPIU, Nong Buo commune chief, chief and vice-chief from Nong Buo village, beneficiary households, social safeguard specialist and engineering consultants. The FGDs were divided into two groups (men and women) towards getting their ideas about the subproject. As a result, all project beneficiaries who were participants understood the subproject (see the consultation minutes in annexes)
24 Sept 2018	32	5	- The forth consultation meeting was conducted at the community compound within Nong Buo village. There were 32 participants (5 women) including representatives from the MAFF/PIU, MAFF/PPIU, Nong Khi Lik commune chief and his council member, Nong Khi Lik police, beneficiary households, international and national environmental and social safeguard specialists and engineering consultants. The purpose of the consultation is to validate the subproject with the local authorities and the beneficiaries. The consultation agreed that the specific norm shall be required to establish the Farmer Water User Group or Communities (RWUGs).

12 Oct 2018	16	1	- The fifth consultation meeting was conducted at the subproject site within Nang Buo village. There were 10 participants (3 females) including representatives from the MAFF/PIU, MAFF/PPIU, Nong Khi Lik commune council member, Nong Buo village head, beneficiary households, international environmental safeguards and national safeguards specialists. The purpose of the consultation is to revalidate the subproject with the household beneficiaries with the realignment. In addition, the project team has discussed with one land owner (Mr. Som Sokhorn, 56 years old with 7 children) who use the public land (3 ha) within the reservoir for rice cultivation (just within 2 years). As a result, he confirmed that he will stop using this area of land after harvesting in November by returning it to the publics and then he said he does support the subproject and further he hopes he will get enough water for his own rice farming (he has 6 ha of rice farm which is not far from the reservoir, but not in the reservoir) and finally he said he will do two crops per year when the construction finishes. The confirmation was made under the evidence of local authorities, villagers who have been present at the meeting, and the project team.

F. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND KEY RESULTS OF CONSULTATIONS

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

23. **Schools:** The educational attainment and the distance from Nong Buo village center to schools is shown in Table 1. Nong Buo village has one kindergarten, one primary school with three class rooms and four teachers (one women) and the children study in two shifts in morning and afternoon classes. For students of Nong Buo village who wish to continue their study in secondary school and high school, these are located in Koh Nhaeak district town about 45 km from Nong Buo 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 and tradition. The KIIs/FGD participants informed that school enrollment and attendance rates of girls in the primary school are high, but very low in secondary and high school. It was emphasized that the highest numbers of illiterate women were in medium and poor households, due to girls being required to help housework, family with farming, cattle and sibling care as well as traditional cultural restrictions for women. However, overall school attendance is low - significant numbers of children are absent from classes especially during the wet season particularly, as this is a critical time for farming activities and home gardening and the children are often required to assist.

Table 5: Educational attainment and nearest distance to school

Description	Both Sex		Male		Females		Distance
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Kindergarten	24	5.1	12	5.5	12	4.7	-
Primary School	165	35.0	82	37.6	83	32.8	-
Secondary School	7	1.5	5	2.3	2	0.8	45km
High school	3	0.6	2	0.9	1	0.4	45km
Illiterate	272	57.7	117	53.7	155	61.3	-
Total	**471**	**100.0**	**218**	100.0	**253**	**100.0**	-

Source: Nong Buo village Statistical Data 2017

24. **Health Service Accessibility**: Nong Buo village does not have a health post nearby and the nearest health posts that in Koh Mhneu villagage, Chi Meat village and Srae Chrey village where health services are available for pregnant women, diarrhea, cough, fever and colds. In the case of serious illness, patients are sent to Koh Nheaek health center or private clinics in Koh Nheaek district (45 km or even to Mondulkiri province (145 km) and Phnom Penh depending on the condition of the patient. Nowadays, qualified nurses attend during pregnancy and child delivery in the health post at Chi Meat and Srae Chrey village.

25. **Market Accessibility:** Nong Buo village does not have a public market nearby. Nong Buo 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 other food items, they can visit the markets in Koh Nhaeak district town market about 45 km distance. Households spend about KHR 100,000 - 200,000 on each trip buying salt, sugar, powder soup, fermented fish, fish source and clothes.

26. **Power supplies:** Typically, the households use different energy sources for lighting at night, but not electricity, although the public electricity are there. About 70 % of the houses in Nong Buo village use battery for mains supply and the remainder use solar power, kerosene lamps and torch for lighting at night. The main fuel sources for cooking is firewood because these villages are located in forested areas and plentiful supplies are available from felling and clearing land crop cultivation, shelter and other cropping activities.

27. **Domestic Water Consumption and Latrine Use:** Nang Buo village is situated very close to the laterite main road which is connected to the Koh Nheaek district. The distance from the district town is about 45km with very bad road. Due to result of field assessment together wit1h KIIs, it can be seen that water supply sources for household consumption is not good enough, while only few households use latrine for defecation. The following table shows the domestic water consumption sources.

Table 6: Domestic water consumption and larine use in Nang Buo village

Sours of household water	No. of households		No. of wells
	No.	%	
Mixed/tube/drilled wells	72	34 %	4
Unprotected open wells	3	1	1
Community ponds without purification	23	11	5
Rain water or creek	213	100	
Latrines	3	1	3

Source: Nang Buo village Statistical Data 2017

28. **Demographic characteristics:** The number of families and population and gender are shown below. In Nang Buo village, about 141 (66 %) households have agricultural land of less than three hectares, and about 25 (11 %) households are landless and about 47 (22 %) households with agricultural land from 3 ha onwards. During the KIIs it was reported that about

22 families of 213 families in Nong Buo village are very poor (ID poor I) and about 84 families are poor (ID poor II). In addition, it is planned that about 45 hectares of other upland area within the community zone will be distributed to villagers in Nong Khi Lik commune particularly for families who do not own arable land.

Table 7: Demography in Nang Khi Lik commune (2017)

Village	No. of households	Total Population		Adult Population	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Chi Meart	113	265	276	151	147
Koh Moyeur Leu	110	297	275	162	153
Koh Moyeur Krom	143	346	328	191	180
Nang Buo	213	527	492	286	274
Srae Chrey 450	169	408	410	237	213
Total	**748**	**1,843**	**1,781**	**1,027**	**967**

Source: Nang Khi Lik Commune Database, December 2017

29. **Land use:** Land use in Nang Khi Lik subproject area comprises about 3% rice field and the remaining areas is for the village residential areas located in commune compound which is connected to the main road (laterite road) at Nang Buo village towards Koh Nheak district. Thus, aside from the residential and village area, all the land is used for agriculture and especially for rice production and crop farming and then more land in this commune is reserved and conservation areas.

Table 8: Land classification in Nang Khi Lik commune

Total Land Area (ha)	Land Classification (ha)				
	Residential Area	Agricultural Land (Wet Rice)	Crop Land	Reserved Area	Conservation Area
100,652	96	2,712	307	34	97,503

Source: Nang Khi Lik Commune Statistical Data 2017

30. **Employment and income source:** Among the village population, 89 % (524 person) are farmers, 5 % are workers, 2 % are fishermen and livestock raising and 2 % are government officers and 2 % own small businesses (Commune Database of Nong Buo village 2017). It is reported that young people (both male and female) in Nang Buo village go to work, in other areas of the country, as construction workers, garment factory workers and for crop farming in Mondulkiri province, Phnom Penh and other province. Migrant workers out of Cambodia as construction workers and workers in agricultural plantations and processing in Thailand.

Table 9: Employment/income sources and livelihoods in Nang Buo village

Description	Total	Males		Females	
		No.	%	No.	%
Wet rice and upland rice	452	268	75	184	79
Livestock raising and fishing	15	6	2	9	4
Small business	13	2	1	11	5
Cropping farming	72	51	14	21	9
Migration in Cambodia	21	16	4	5	2
Migration out of Cambodia	3	3	1	0	-
Government Employment	10	7	2	3	1
Transportation	5	5	1	0	-
Total	**591**	**358**	**100**	**233**	**100**

Source: Nong Buo village Statistical Data 2017

31. **Agricultural Activities**: Based on the consultation meetings in Nong Buo village, rice is cultivated only in the floodplain area. Only one rice crop is grown during the wet season from early June until December. Yields are reported to be low ranging from 1.4 - 2.0 tons per ha due to the use of traditional method such as local rice seed, low usage of fertilizers and pesticides, and shortage of water. In this village, the farmers produce one rice crop per year using local seed

which is adapted to the local conditions but which has low yields. Rice production is carried out on a total area of about 230 ha including upland rice fields by about 188 households. However, the total command area within the irrigation scheme will be only 171 ha with 51 households.

32. Fishing and livestock raising activity: Fishing and livestock raising activities are the second most important activity in Nong Khi Lik commune (most families do this for household consumption, but for some it is their main livelihood (as shown in Table 5). Over the last two to three years, the fisheries catch and livestock rising activities have declined considerably causing people to migrate to other areas to find work including going to Thailand. Another reason for the decline is climate change and reduction in the amount of water in the Ou Chhbar stream and the reservoir.

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

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

Table 10: Major challenges and proposed solutions and suggestions

Major Challenges and Issues	Proposed Solutions and Suggestions
Low rice yields (1.5 to 2 t/ha)	– Applied traditional method and limited inputs on agricultural activities such as rice saved seeds, nature-given arable land, rainfed and so forth. – An existing Srae Chrey (Bak Kham dam) Irrigation Scheme rehabilitation for water storage or reservoir for serving functions in agricultural activities particularly rice cultivation. – Agricultural extension services and training on SRI should be provided and disseminated.
Human health problem in particular women indigenous and minorities because of low education, inadequate infrastructure and remote area. Among 39 women who participate in the FGD, there were only four women can speak, read and write Khmer language. The rests can speak and understand Khmer language.	– About 90% of Nang Buo village people and pregnant women go to health service for consultation and traditional medicine use. – Participants proposed that the concerned authorities and development partners should provide and disseminate health education and program for them and the establishment of a health post in Nang Buo village if possible.
Agricultural Landlessness of few farmers who are newlyweds/ married couples and new commers from another provinces.	– Need for agricultural land expansion and extraction in eroded forest area.
Young rice plants are damaged by invasive species such as Thai snail, rats and insects	– PDAFF should train farmers on how to prevent such invasive species and encourage farmers to collect them in the rice fields.
Agricultural Land degradation	– Concerned Government institutions should provide trainings on how to produce organic fertilizer and chemical fertilizer reduction and waste from households to produce organic fertilizer.

Natural resources such as fishing, mussels, prawn, crab, shrimp, wildlife and forest become less important in communities because of illegal activities and over exploitation.	– Law enforcement- Involvement of concerned stakeholders in natural resource protection, conservation and prevention. – Knowledge of economic benefits of valuable natural resources should be disseminated broadly. – Jobs creation, life-skills and alternatives for villagers.
Lack of participation of women in social development-low capacity of farmers (All participants-indigenous and ethnic minorities (see Annex 2) can understand and speak Khmer language but among 40 there are only four women who can read and write Khmer language.	– Women should be encouraged to participate in social development activities. – Capacity building - short trainings on gender mainstreaming, leadership, development plan, SRI, domestic animal raising, marketing, and vegetable growth.
Lack of tools and ways for patrolling illegal fishing activities and limitation of capacity of officials of commune.	– Requesting for additional tools and ways in patrolling illegal activities on fishing and lodging and timber of communities and broad dissemination and education assistance of concerned institutions to fishing communities.
Youth migration workers in MDK (construction worker and plantations)	– Jobs creation and life-skills for local youth.
Human anddomestic animal disease outbreaks.	– Establishment of health post or regular health service provision for villagers and domestic animal to facilitate intervention by the Ministry of Health and NGOs.

Figure 6: Pictures of consultation meetings with local authorities and beneficiaries

Photo 1: A Province Consultation Meeting, 07 September 2017

Photo 2: A Province Consultation Meeting, 07 September 2017

Photo 5: FGD- Women beneficiary Farmers Group Nang Buo Village, 22 June 2018

Photo 6: FGD-Men beneficiary Farmers Group Nang Buo Village, 22 June 2018

Photo 9: Site Visit, 8 May 2017

Photo 10: Site Visit, 24 July 2017

G. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

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

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

37. Any person affected by the Srae Chrey irrigation 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.

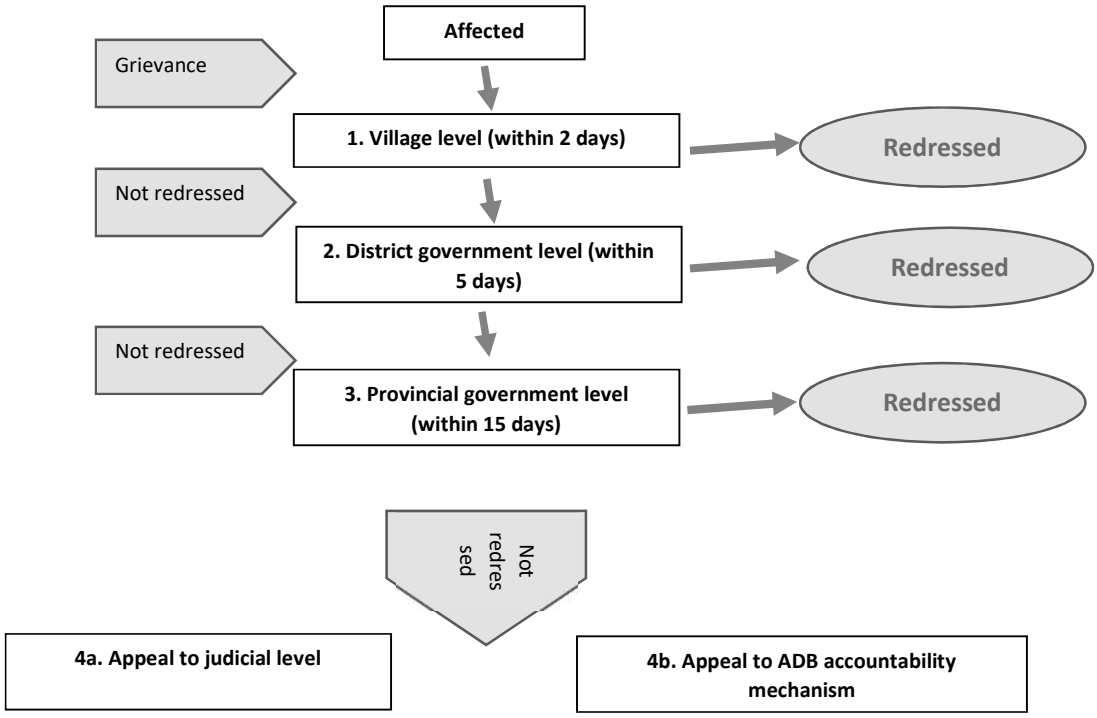
38. **Informal Approach.** Informally, an AP can lodge a complaint directly to the Contractor, during pre-construction and construction or the affected person can lodge complaint to village and commune authorities. Then the village and commune authorities will organize a public meeting to resolve the complaints within the same day. The contractor will also immediately inform the MAFF-FA/PPIU of the complaint. Wherever possible, the contractor will rectify the problem within one day of the complaint. If not, the AP can go to the district level. The MAFF-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 and if the problem was not rectified immediately the MAFF/PPIU must monitor the effectiveness of the action/resolution taken for a period of one week after which, MAFF-AF/PPIU will secure a written confirmation of satisfaction from the AP.

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

- **Village Level:** A grievance is submitted by the AP to the relevant Village Head and Commune Head. The Village Head and Commune Head forwards the grievance to the relevant MAFF/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 MAFF/PPIU. The Village Head and Commune Head also investigates the complaint and then invites the AP and District Team to a meeting to attempt to resolve the grievance. In case of the complaint cannot address within 2 days, the AP can submit the complaint to the district level.
- **District Level:** The District Administration investigates the complaint and then invites the AP, PPIU Coordinator and the District team to a meeting to attempt to resolve the grievance. If the complaint cannot be addressed within five days, the AP can lodge a complaint to the responsible provincial government agency which will generally be the MAFF/PPIU.
- **Provincial Level:** The MAFF/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 MAFF/PIU.
- **National Level:** The MAFF/PIU investigates the complaint and then invites the AP, MAFF/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. The AP may also choose to approach ADB under the

Accountability Mechanism.[2]

Figure 7: Grievance Redress Mechanism



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

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

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

42. **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.

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

H. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

43. The MAFF delegates day-to-day BCCP implementation responsibilities to the Forest Administration (FA). The MAFF 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 CFs through the provincial Forest Administration (FA) division in the MAFF/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 FA will be responsible for project management in target communes with CFs through the FA Cantonment offices in each PPIU. The MAFF/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.

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

(i) review Project implementation progress;

(ii) endorse Project annual work plans and budgets; and

(iii) provide overall policy and strategy guidance on the implementation of the Project.

45. 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 11: Assigned Authorities and Responsibilities

Agency	Responsibilities
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and its Central Project Coordinator Unit (CPCU)	MAFF will delegate its responsibility for day to day implementation to the Forestry Administration (FA). A CPCU will be established under the FA, which will be responsible for: (i) technical oversight and policy guidance on implementation of project interventions in target communes with CFs under its jurisdiction in Koh Kong and Mondulkiri; (ii) administration of funds it receives for project activities at national level; (iii) technical guidance to provinces on implementing the activities in CFs and communes with CFs; (iv) submitting technical and financial reports on project interventions that are implemented directly by FA. (v) establish and manage first generation imprest accounts; (vi) jointly recruit GIC consultants with the GDANCP CPCU; (vii) procure required contracts for subproject
Project Implementation Organizations	**Management Roles and Responsibilities** (i) procure training services; (ii) procure office equipment and vehicles; and (iii) provide secretariat services to the National Steering Committee (NSC) FA will support the PPMUs in implementing FA activities in target communes and CFs.
Implementing Agencies (IAs)	
Provincial Project Management Units - PPMU	The PPIUs consists of three teams: the provincial FA Cantonment, provincial Protected Area (PA), and PPIU director's team. The PPIU will implement project activities at

	provincial level through the FA Cantonment, provincial PA, and PPIU team. These include: ➢ Community consultation and development activities; ➢ Surveys/reports; ➢ Community contracts ➢ CF and CPA boundary marking ➢ CF and CPA management plans ➢ CF and CPA legal approvals ➢ CF and CPA community patrols ➢ CF and CPA nursery establishment ➢ CF and CPA forest enhancement ➢ Commune livelihood activities ➢ Community CDFs ➢ Small scale infrastructure ➢ Environment safeguard activities ➢ Social safeguard, gender, and indigenous person activities ➢ Monitor implementation of project activities ➢ Report on progress of implementation; and ➢ Liaise with the District Coordinators
District Coordinators	District Coordinators will be established within each participating district. The District Coordinators will assist in implementation at the district level.
Steering Committees ● National Steering Committee	FA and MOE will appoint the two Co-Chairs of the National Steering Committee Meeting twice a year, the NSC will: ➢ 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	➢ 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. ➢ Monitor project conformity with ADB anti-corruption policies; ➢ Undertake a periodic review mission; and ➢ Undertake mid-term project review jointly with the Government.

I. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

46. The construction work is expected to commence in Q2 2019 and extend for a period of up to six months.

J. CONCLUSION AND FOLLOW UP ACTIONS

47. The subproject is selected through meaningful public consultations, and discussions with beneficiaries and local authorities. The civil works under the subproject includes rehabilitation of the exiting main canal, reservoir, and the access road. Efforts has been made so that the detailed technical design is fixed within the existing alignments to avoid as much as possible the adjacent rice fields along the canals' embankments.

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

49. There are four structures residing along the existing main canal for temporary stay (accommodation) of the 3 farmers for rice cultivation periods which requires support from contractor to shift them back to their plot of land out of the CoI. In addition, there are about 23 farmers who cultivate rice adjacent to the existing canal. PIU listed all the farmers including their socio-economic status and vulnerability. The list will also be communicated to the contractor to avoid any impact on them.

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

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

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

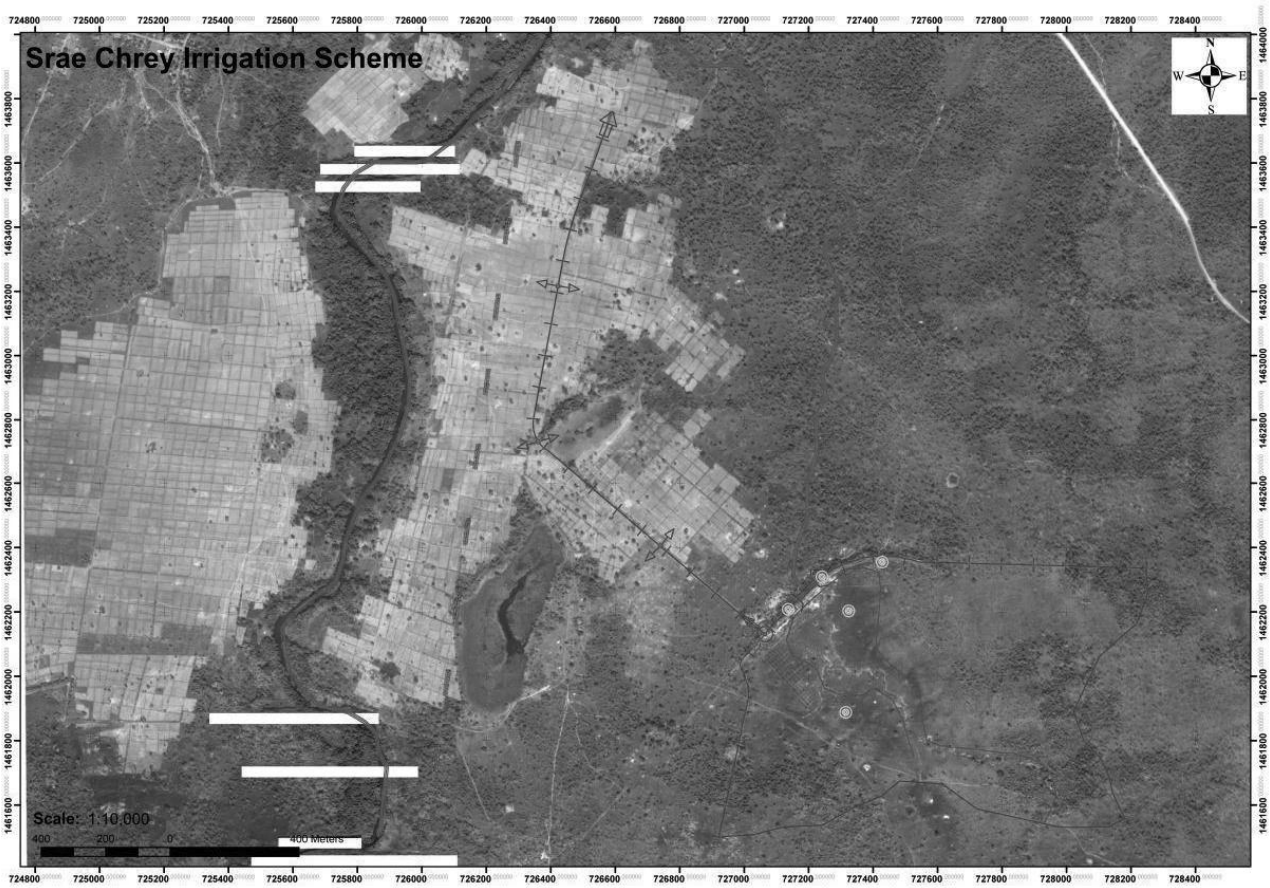
53. Thorough assessment also indicated the subproject's location is the indigenous people community of Bunong settling within the irrigation system and its surroundings. Therefore, indigenous people development plan (IPDP) will need to be prepared in accordance to the process and procedures set out in the approved IPDF 2015. Grievance redress mechanism has been well-designed and existed in the subproject site.

CATEGORIZATION CHECKLIST FOR RESETTLEMENT IMPACT SCREENING

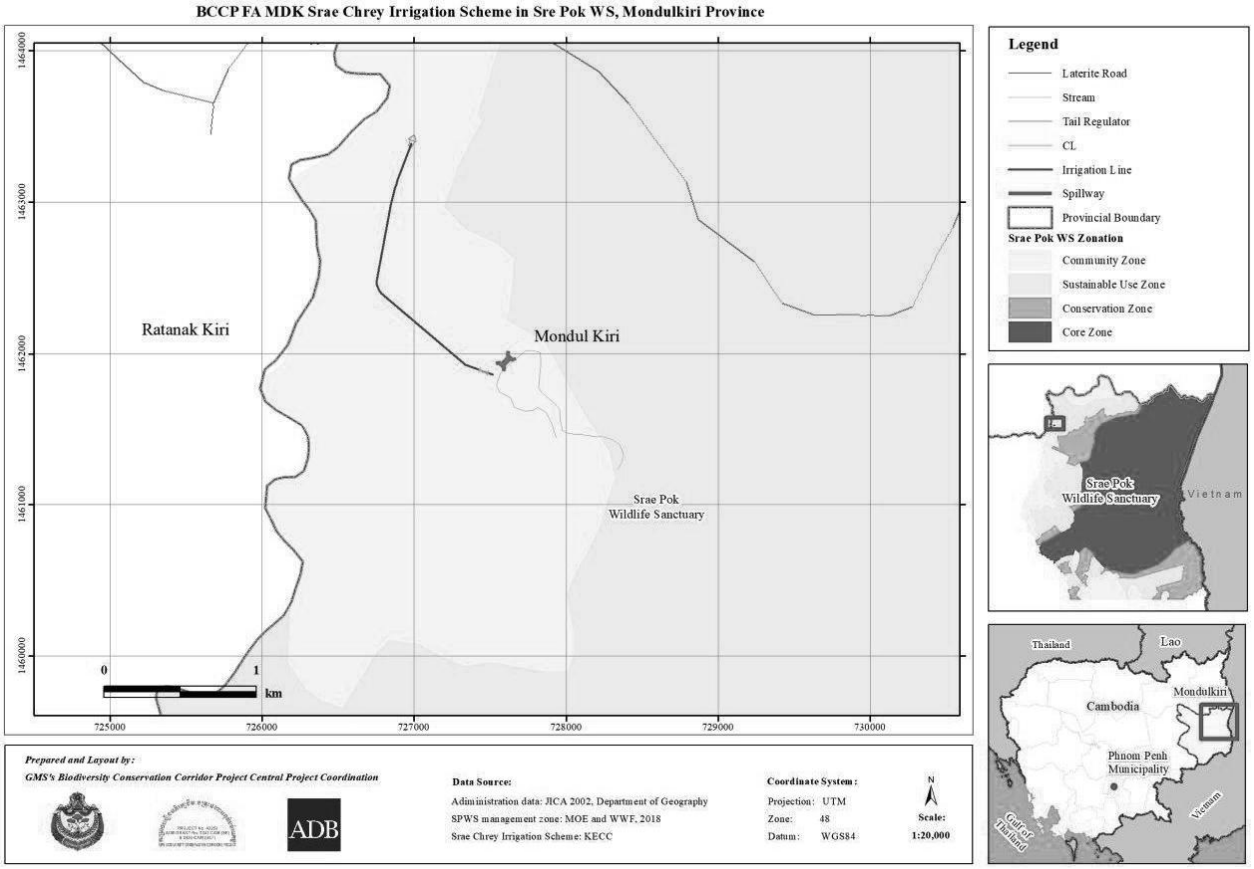
IR Screening checklist and Categorization Form

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be permanent/temporary, full/partial land acquisition?	✓			But, it is located in the existing one and it belongs to the community or public property.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?	✓			Yes, it belongs to the community or public property
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?		✓		It is for public consumption
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		✓		
5. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		✓		It is in the public land for public purpose.
6. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
7. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?	✓			Some trees need to be clear (100 trees along the existing dam, 2,000 tress for road access from the main road to the construction site)
8. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		✓		
9. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		✓		But more income will be gained from the subproject such as two crops per year and more fishing activities.
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people temporarily/permanently, fully/partially lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		✓		
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		✓		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted temporarily/permanently, fully/partially?		✓		
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? **Yes** If yes, approximately how many? _____				**[✓] No [ ]**
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? **Yes**				**[✓] No [ ]**
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? **Yes**				**[✓] No [ ]**

Annex 1: Map showing the location of the Srae Chrey Irrigation Scheme


Srae Chrey Irrigation Scheme
Scale: 1:10,000
400 200 0 400 Meters
N
W
E
S

Map showing the location of Srae Chrey Irrigation Scheme into which zone of Srae Pok WS



Annex 2: Local Authority Request in Khmer and English Versions

- Local Authority Request for Subproject in Khmer Version.

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

<u>ពាក្យស្នើសុំគម្រោង</u>

ខ្ញុំបាទ ផាន សុន ភេទប្រុស អាយុ ៥៨ ឆ្នាំ រស់នៅ ភូមិណាង ប៊ូ ឃុំណងយីលិក ស្រុកកោះញែក ខេត្តមណ្ឌលគិរី មានតួនាទីជាមេភូមិ។

<u>សូមគោរពជូនចូលមក</u>

លោក ប្រធានគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោងច្រករបៀងអភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះ (BCCP)

<u>តាមរយៈ</u>

-លោក មេឃុំ ណង យីលិក

-លោកអភិបាលនៃគណៈអភិបាលស្រុក កោះញែក

<u>កម្មវត្ថុ</u>: សំណើសុំកសាងប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រទំនប់ស្រែជ្រៃ (ទំនប់បាក់ខាំ)

តបតាមកម្មវត្ថុដូចបានចែងខាងលើ សូមគោរពជូនលោកប្រធានគម្រោង មេត្តាជ្រាបថា កាលពីថ្ងៃទី……ខែ……ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំណងយីលិកបានធ្វើការប្រជុំពិភាក្សាជុំវិញការលើកគម្រោងស្នើសុំមកលោកប្រធានគម្រោងនូវគម្រោងដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- ឈ្មោះគម្រោង៖កសាងប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រទំនប់ស្រែជ្រៃ (ទំនប់បាក់ខាំ)
- ទំហំគម្រោង៖ មានប្រវែង ១.២គីឡូម៉ែត្រ
- ទីតាំងគម្រោង៖ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងភូមិណងប៊ូ ឃុំណងយីលិក ស្រុកកោះញែក ខេត្តមណ្ឌលគិរី
- ការប៉ាន់ស្មានតម្លៃគម្រោង៖……

ខ្ញុំបាទ/នាងខ្ញុំ សូមភ្ជាប់មកជាមួយនូវឯកសារមួយចំនួនដូចខាងក្រោម៖

១) កំណត់ហេតុប្រជុំរបស់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ

២) បញ្ជីអ្នកចូលរួមការប្រជុំរបស់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា

៣) ប្លង់ទីតាំងគម្រោង

អាស្រ័យដូចបានជម្រាបជូនខាងលើ សូមលោកប្រធានគម្រោង មេត្តាពិនិត្យ និងសម្រួលតាមសំណូមពរដោយក្តីអនុគ្រោះ។

សូមលោកប្រធានគម្រោង មេត្តាទទួលនូវការគោរពរាប់អានដ៏ជ្រាលជ្រៅអំពីខ្ញុំបាទ។

ធ្វើនៅភូមិណងប្ញ ថ្ងៃទី14ខែ12ឆ្នាំ២០១៧

អ្នកស្នើសុំ

ជាន សុន

លេខ.ភ.ប/១៧

បានឃើញ និងគោរពជូន	បានឃើញ និងគោរពជូន
អភិបាលនៃគណៈអភិបាលស្រុកកោះញែក	លោកប្រធានគម្រោងកែលម្អហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធជនបទ
ថ្ងៃទី14ខែ12ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧	ថ្ងៃទី14ខែ12 ឆ្នាំ២០១៧
មេឃុំ	
ផៃ ខាំផុត	ស៊ុន-ពណ្ណារ៉ា

- **Minutes of the Communal Council Meeting in Khmer Version.**

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

កំណត់ហេតុប្រជុំក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ

ឆ្នាំកាលកន្លងមកនេះ ខែកក្កដា ... ថ្ងៃទី ... ...

ក្រុម: ...

ឃុំ: ...

បញ្ជីវត្តមាន

ប្រជុំស្តីពី: ...

ទីកន្លែង: ...

ថ្ងៃទី 26 ខែ07 ឆ្នាំ2017

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	អង្គភាព	ហត្ថលេខា	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ
01	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	031 633 6611
02	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0886905474
03	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0413404922
04	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	097755 4488
05	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0977796491
06	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0719970803
07	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	097 6980995
08	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0978896826
09	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0978684954
10	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	097341 5000

- **Local Authority Request for Subproject in English Version.**

Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation Religion King

Subproject Request Form

I am PHAN SUN 58 years old, chief of Nang Buo village. I am residing in Nang Buo village, Nang Khi Lik commune Koh Nheaek district, Mondulkiri province and I am as representative of Nang Buo villagers, would like to request for the Srae Chrey Irrigation Scheme subproject.

To: BCCP Director

By:

- Nang Khi Lik commune council Chief
- Koh Nheaek district governor

54.

Subject: Srae Chrey Irrigation Scheme Rehabilitation (Bakham Irrigation Scheme)

Referring to the subject I would like to inform you that on 14 December 2017 Nang Khi Lik commune organized a meeting for discussion about Srae Chrey irrigation scheme rehabilitation necessary for agricultural activity and others benefits as following items:

- Name of Subproject: Srae Chrey Irrigation Scheme Rehabilitation.
- Length: One Kilo and nine hundred fifty meters (1,950 m)
- Location of Subproject: Nang Buo village, Nang Khi Lik commune, Koh Nheaek district, Mondulkiri province.
- Estimated Cost:……...

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

1) Minutes of Meeting
2) List of participants at the meeting
3) Location of subproject.

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

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

Nang Buo village, 14 December 2017

Representative

PHAN SUN
Chief of Nang Buo village

Seen by and to Koh Nheaek District Governor
Koh Nheaek 14 December 2017
Chief of Commune

PHAI KHAMPHUT

Seen by and to BCCP Director
Koh Nheaek 14 December 2017
District Governor

SIN VANNAVUTH

Minutes of the Communal Council Meeting in English Version.

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King

Minutes of the Communal Council Meeting

On 26 June 2017 at 8:00 hours, a communal council meeting on “Srae Chrey Irrigation Scheme Rehabilitation” was conducted aiming at collection of the inputs and comments from local authorities in Nang Khi Lik commune. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Phai Kham Put, chief of Nang Khi Lik commune.

- Total participant: ten persons (one female) (see participant list)
- Agenda of the meeting

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

2) Ideas of members of the meeting: participated members perceived that the Srae Chrey irrigation scheme rehabilitation is a potential subproject for agricultural activities in Nang Khi Lik commune. It is seen that it would contribute to livelihoods enhancement, poverty reduction and other benefits.

Final Decision of the Meeting

After discussions, a final decision was made. Members of the meeting totally agreed and there was no opposition to the Srae Chrey irrigation scheme rehabilitation which is located in Nang Buo village, Nang Khi Lik commune, Koh Nheaek district, Modulkiri province. Moreover, they considered this subproject is prioritized in providing sufficient water for agricultural activities and other benefits for farmers in Nang Khi Lik commune.

The meeting ended on the same day, 26 June 2017, 11:00 hours with cooperative spirit.

Secretary Recorder

LAIM SIPHOEUN

Clerk of Nang Khi Lik commune

Seen and Agreed
Nang Khi Lik Commune

PHAI KHAM PUT
Chief of Commune

List of Participants in the Meeting

District: Koh Nheaek
Commune: Nang Khi Lik

List of Participants

Topic: Discussions about Srae Chrey Irrigation Rehabilitation Scheme
Venue: Nang Khi Lik Commune
Date: 26 June 2017

N0	Name	Sex	Position	Institution	Phone	Signature
01	Phai Kham Put	M	Chief of Commune	Nang Khi Lik	0314336611	
02	Tha So	M	First chief	Nang Khi Lik	0886905474	
03	Tun Keng	M	C. Council member	Nang Khi Lik	0713404922	
04	Phan Vanny	M	Chief of Police Post	Nang Khi Lik	0977554488	
05	Ouk Chanthy	F	C. council member	Nang Khi Lik	0977964911	
06	Phan Sun	M	Village chief	Nang Buo	0719970803	
07	Sout Mao	M	Village chief	Chi Meart	0970280998	
08	Kham Parith	M	Second chief of commune	Nang Khi Lik	0978898628	
09	Sem Vanthorn	M	Commune assistant	Nang Khi Lik	0978684954	
10	Lang Sithoeun	M	Commune clerk	Nang Khi Lik	0973415000	

Annex 3: Direct Beneficiary Farmers List with Thumb Prints

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះគ្រួសារដែលមានផ្ទៃដីប្រើប្រាស់
អនុគម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធស្រស់ស្រៃ និងស្រះប្រមូលទឹកភ្លៀងសម្រាប់ដំណាំយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ

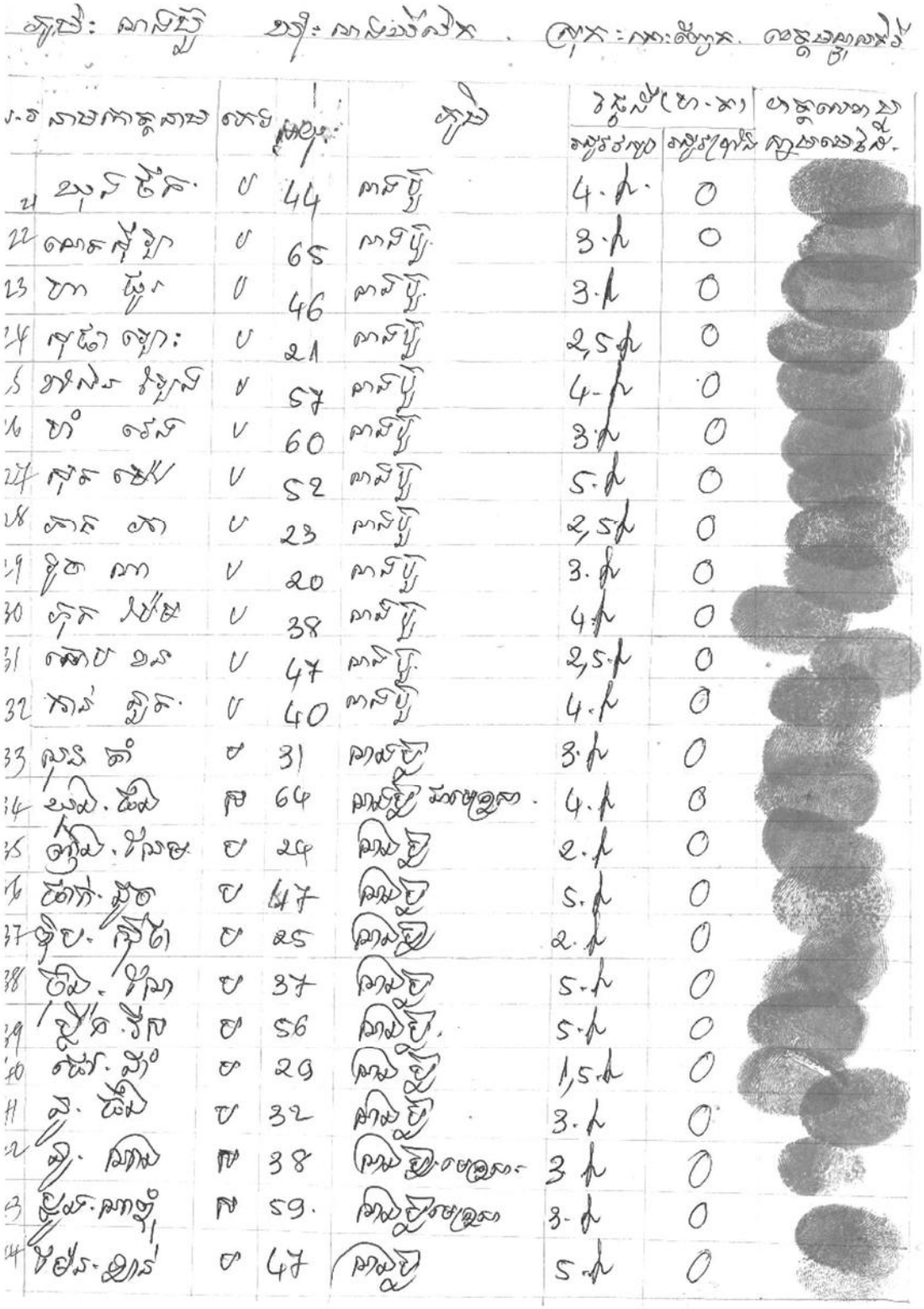
លេខកូដ៖_____

ទីតាំងអនុគម្រោង

ភូមិ៖ ណាម ស្រួរ ឃុំ៖ ណាមសាំងតិត ស្រុក៖ ពោធិ៍ញ្ញត ខេត្ត៖ ហ្គាណាន

ល.រ	នាម-គោត្តនាម	ភេទ	អាយុ	ភូមិ	ផ្ទៃដី (ហ.ត)		ហត្ថលេខា ឬ ស្នាមមេដៃ
					រដូវវស្សា	រដូវប្រាំង	
1	ភួង អាត	ប	22	ណាមស្រួ			
2	ជួន ឃុន	ប	35	—"—			
3	ជាងមាស ហ្ការ	ប	61	ផ្លាវ			
4	ធីញ ឃ្លាំ	ប	32	ផ្ទះ			
5	ប្រុម ពីន	ប	40	ណាម ស្រ			
6	ផាន សៃ	ប	48	ណាម ស្រ			
7	ឌីន ១	ប	47	—"—			
8	ផាន ឌី	ប	47	—"—			
9	ទ្រ ម៉ន	ប	24	—"—			
10	ជៀង ១	ប	27	—"—			
11	ប្រាម ណា	ប	26	—"—			
12	១ម ផ្ទ	ប	28	—"—			
13	ណេបាមីន	ប	58	—"—			
14	ម ណាត	ប	60	—"—			
15	ណាវ ១	ប	32	—"—			
16	ណាម ណៃ	ប	38	—"—			
17	ណ ១	ប	32	—"—			
18	ណាត ណាម	ប	37	—"—			
19	ផាន ណាវ	ប	31	—"—			
20	ជ្ការ ស	ប	50	—"—			

Annex 3: Direct Beneficiary Farmers List with Thumb Prints



Annex 3: Direct Beneficiary Farmers List with Thumb Prints

ឃុំ: [illegible] ២ភូមិ: [illegible] . ស្រុក: [illegible] . [illegible]

ល.រ	[illegible]	[illegible]	ភេទ	២ដូសដំបូង	២ដូសក្រោយ	[illegible]
				[illegible]	[illegible]	
45	[illegible]	២. 35	[illegible]	3.5	0	
46	[illegible]	២ 65	[illegible]	4.5	0	
47	[illegible]	២ 28	[illegible]	5.5	0	
48	[illegible]	២ 30	[illegible]	3.5	0	
49	[illegible]	២ 29	[illegible]	3.5	0	
50	[illegible]	២. 29	[illegible]	3.5	0	
51	[illegible]	២. 21	[illegible]	2.5	0	

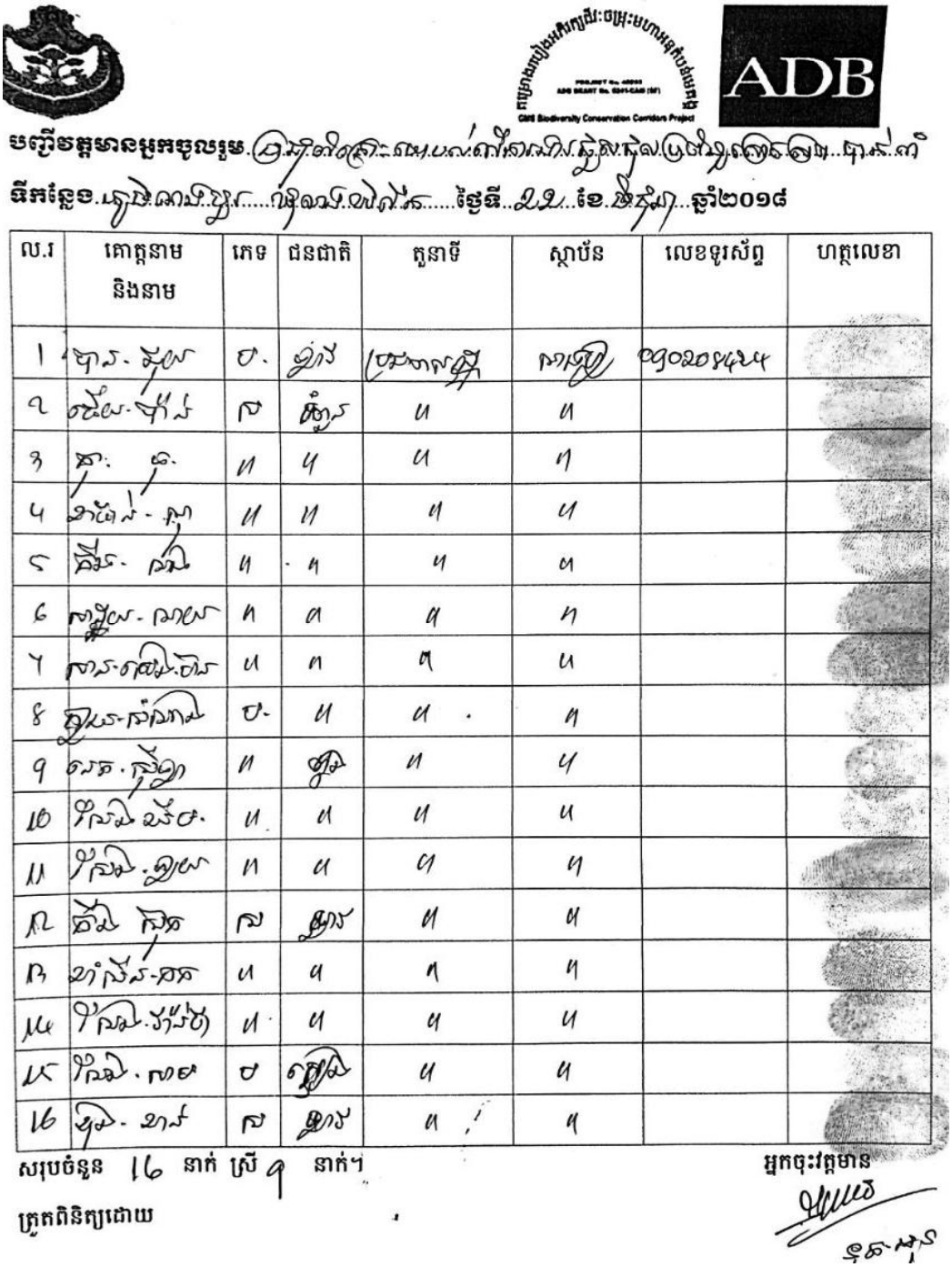
Annex 4: Lists of Participants (KII and FGD)

Key Informant Interview (KII)-Srae Chrey Irrigation Scheme,

Nang Buo Village, Nang Khi Lik Commune, Koh Nheaek Disrict, Mondulkiri Province, 24 July 2017

Name	Sex	Position	Village	Contact Number
Earng Savuth	M	Deputy Director of District		086 930 146
Phai Khampok	M	Commune Council Chief		031 433 6611
Sim Vanthon	M	Commune Council Assistant		0978684954
Laim Sithoeun	M	Clerk		0973415000
Ton Neng	M	Commune Council Member		071 340 4922
Ouch Chany	F	Commune Member	Nang Buo	097 796 4911
Phan Vanny	M	Police Post Chief		097 7554 488
Tha Sou	M	First Commune Chief	Nang Buo	088 690 5474
Kham Phorarith	M	Second Commune Chief	Nang Buo	097 8898628
Hem Saroeun	M	Village Chief	Srae Chrey	086 664 543/ 0887806013
Sok Saroun	M	Gender Officer, FA	FA	012 733 362
Phan Sun	M	Village Chief	Nang Buo	071 997 0803
Sot Mao	M	Village Chief	Chi Meart	097 6280 998
Sun Leu	M	Villager	Nang Buo	
Lin Leang	M	Villager	Nang Buo	

List of Participants with thumb prints for Consultation (FGD)-Srae Chrey Irrigation Scheme, Nang Buo Village, Nang Khi Lik Comune, Koh Nheaek District, Mondulkiri Province, 22 June 2018



ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	ភូនាទី	ស្ថាប័ន	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	"	"		
3	[illegible]	"	"	"	"		
4	[illegible]	"	"	"	"		
5	[illegible]	"	"	"	"		
6	[illegible]	"	"	"	"		
7	[illegible]	"	"	"	"		
8	[illegible]	ប	"	"	"		
9	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	"	"		
10	[illegible]	"	"	"	"		
11	[illegible]	"	"	"	"		
12	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	"	"		
13	[illegible]	"	"	"	"		
14	[illegible]	"	"	"	"		
15	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	"	"		
16	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	"	"		

សរុបចំនួន 16 នាក់ ស្រី 9 នាក់។

ក្រុមពិនិត្យដោយ

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

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– **List of Participants with thumb prints for Consultation (FGD)-Srae Chrey Irrigation Scheme, Nang Buo Village, Nang Khi Lik Comune, Koh Nheaek District, Mondulkiri**

Province, 22 June 2018

GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project

ADB

បញ្ជីវត្តមានអ្នកចូលរួម [illegible]

ទីកន្លែង [illegible] **ថ្ងៃទី** ២២ **ខែ** [illegible] **ឆ្នាំ២០១៨**

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	ភូនាទី	ស្ថាប៉ន	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
១៨	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
១៩	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	"	"		
១៩	[illegible]	"	"	"	"		
២០	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	"	"		
២១	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	"	"		
២២	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	"	"		
២៣	[illegible]	ប	"	"	"		
២៤	[illegible]	"	"	"	"		
២៥	[illegible]	"	"	"	"		
២៦	[illegible]	"	"	"	"	066.4711.47	
២៧	[illegible]	ស	"	"	"		
២៨	[illegible]	"	"	"	"		
២៩	[illegible]	"	"	"	"		
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៣១	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	"	"		
៣២	[illegible]	"	"	"	"		

សរុបចំនួន 16 **នាក់** ស្រី 11 **នាក់។**

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

ក្រុមពិនិត្យដោយ

List of Participants with thumb prints for Consultation (FGD)-Srae Chrey Irrigation Scheme, Nang Buo Village, Nang Khi Lik Comune, Koh Nheaek District, Mondulkiri Province, 22 June 2018

ADB

ភ្ជាប់នូវឯកសារមានអ្នកចូលរួម

ក្នុងកិច្ចប្រជុំ.....

នៅកន្លែង.....ថ្ងៃទី.....ខែ.....ឆ្នាំ២០១៨

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	ភូមិ	ស្រុក	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
3	ប្រុស ចាន	ប	ព្នង	ប្រជាសាមគ្គី	កោះញែក	097 6452048	
4	ចាន់ ចាន	ប	ម៉ុង	"	ណងជ្ជី		
5	ណុង ឌី	ប	ឌាវ	"	"		
6	ខាយ ខាន	"	"	"	"		
7	ឌុយ ឌិត	"	"	"	"		
8	លាន ណាំ	"	"	"	"		
9	ភ្លុ ឈ្មោះ	"	"	"	"		
10	រ៉ាណ ចា	"	ខ្មែរ	"	"		
11	១ម ១ត	"	"	"	"		
12	ប៉ ណាង	"	"	"	"		
13	ដី ណាចា	"	ម៉ុង	"	"		
14	១ណ ១ង	"	ឌាវ	"	"		
15	ណាន ម្ចាស	"	ខ្មែរ	"	"		
16	ឌុយ ឈ្មី	"	"	"	"		
17	ណាង ស្រីត	"	ព្នង	"	"		
18	ជ១ ណម្ចាស	"	ឌាវ	"	"		

សរុបចំនួន 16 នាក់ ស្រី 0 នាក់។

អ្នកចុះកិច្ចការ

អ្នកពិនិត្យដោយ

List of Participants with thumb prints for Consultation (FGD)-Srae Chrey Irrigation Scheme, Nang Buo Village, Nang Khi Lik Comune, Koh Nheaek District, Mondulkiri Province, 22 June 2018

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម [illegible]

ធីកនៅ[illegible]**ថ្ងៃទី**[illegible]**ខែ**[illegible]**ឆ្នាំ២០១៨**

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	ភូនាទី	ស្ថាប័ន	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
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50	[illegible]	"	"	"	"	0973350920	
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60	[illegible]	"	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	0886905434	[illegible]
61	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
62	[illegible]	ប	"	"	"		
63	[illegible]	"	"	"	"		
64	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	"	"		

សរុបចំនួន 16 នាក់ ស្រី 03 នាក់។

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

ក្រុមតាមិនិត្យដោយ

List of Participants with thumb prints for Consultation (FGD)-Srae Chrey Irrigation Scheme, Nang Buo Village, Nang Khi Lik Comune, Koh Nheaek District, Mondulkiri Province, 22 June,

CMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project

ADB

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម.....

នៅកន្លែង.....ថ្ងៃទី.....ខែ.....ឆ្នាំ២០១៧

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	ភូនាចី	ស្ថាប៉ន	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
65	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
66	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	"	"		
67	[illegible]	ស	"	"	"		
68	[illegible]	"	"	"	"		
69	[illegible]	"	"	"	"		
70	[illegible]	"	"	"	"		
71	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	"	"		
72	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	"	"		
73	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	"	"		
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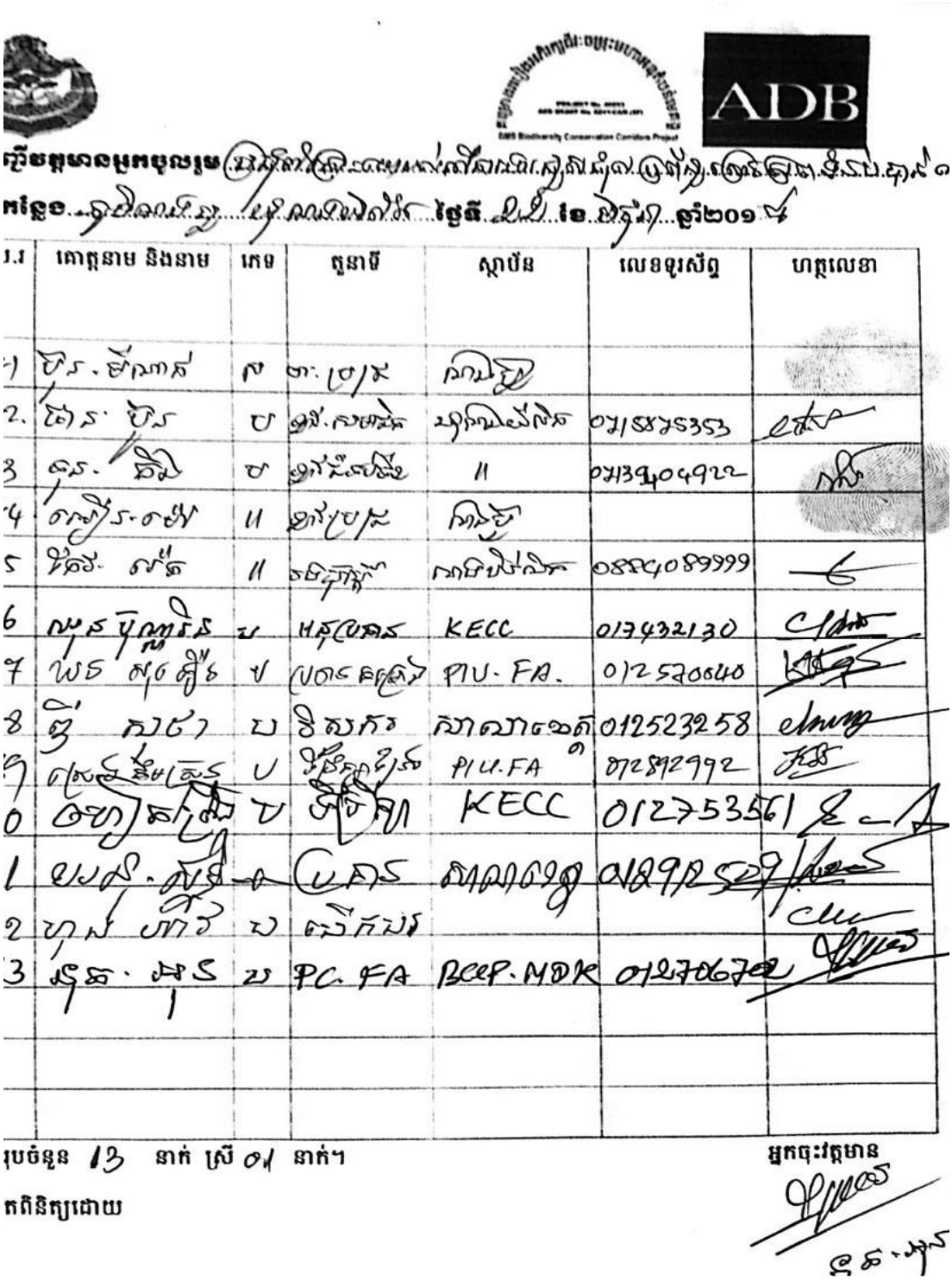
75	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	"	"		
76	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	"	"		
77	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	"	"		
78	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	"	"		
79	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	"	"		
80	[illegible]	"	"	"	"		

សរុបចំនួន 16 នាក់ ស្រី 14 នាក់។

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

ត្រួតពិនិត្យដោយ

List of Participants with thumb prints for Consultation (FGD)-Srae Chrey Irrigation Scheme, Nang Buo Village, Nang Khi Lik Comune, Koh Nheaek District, Mondulkiri Province, 22 June, 2018



ADB

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះនាមអ្នកចូលរួម

ទីកន្លែង ... ថ្ងៃទី ... ១១ ... ឆ្នាំ ... ២០១៨

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ស្រុក	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	ប៊ីន ម៉ីណាត់	ស	ចាស	...		
2	... ប៊ីន	ប	...	...	071887353	
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6	...	...	...	KECC	017432130	
7	...	...	...	PIU-FA.	012520640	
8	...	...	...	...	012523258	
9	...	...	...	PIU.FA	012872992	
10	...	...	...	KECC	012753561	
11	...	...	...	...	012912509	
12	...	...	...			
13	...	...	PC-FA	BCEP-MDK	012706722	

សរុបចំនួន 13 នាក់ ស្រី 01 នាក់។

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

ពិនិត្យដោយ

Annex 5: Minutes for the community consultation meeting, 24 July 2017 and 22 June, 2018

Minutes for community consultation meeting
On
Introducing the sub-project and its benefits, actual situation and suggestion from beneficiaries for the sub-project at the Nang Buo village, 24 July, 2017

At 09:30AM on 24 June of 2017, one community consultation meeting on in the sub-project and its benefits, actual situation and suggestion from beneficiaries for the sub-project in Nang Buo village called the Srae Chrey Irrigation Scheme which is located in Srae Pok Wildlife Sanctuary. This community consultation meeting has been jointly organized and facilitated by the gender officer from FA site, KECC social safeguard specialist and local authorities at district, commune and village levels in Nang Buo village.

The consultation meeting consists of 16 participants (01 of them is female) namely: 01 BCC/FA/PIU/PPIU gender officer, KECC social safeguards specialist, deputy-director of district, chief of police-post, commune chief and its council members and village-chiefs (list of consultation participants in the attachment).

First of all, the meeting chairman has informed participants the objective of the meeting. The meeting objective is mainly to discuss the Srae Chrey irrigation scheme sub-project and its benefits and then to get ideas from the local authorities on the proposed subproject. As a result, the consultation meeting has agreed on the following points as below:

1) **The actual situation:** the proposed irrigation was damaged around 1992 due to lack of proper operation and maintenance mechanism to manage the scheme including the water distribution norm for every farmer who has their farm land there. So far, the farmers could produce rice one time per year with lower yield, 1.5ton per ha. The local authorities mentioned that the farmers can produce rice two time per year if the water is available for a year-round.

2) **Having access to water resources in the irrigation scheme:** the local authorities at the district, commune and village levels well understood the objective of the reconstruction of the Srae Chrey irrigation scheme and the villagers' rights of having access to water resources as their consumption (it means that they can have access to water resources in the proposed irrigation scheme) for an agricultural purpose towards contributing to increase their living condition and finally the consultation has completely agreed to reconstruct the irrigation scheme because it is very important for the villagers and their next generation in terms of their living condition, but they insist to set up clear principle or internal regulation that allow farmers to use to water resources, mainly for an agricultural purpose in the proposed irrigation scheme;

3) **Specific norm or internal regulation for the Srae Chrey irrigation scheme:** Representatives of provincial BCC project (gender officers) and deputy director of district together with commune-chiefs did confirm that the specific norm or internal regulation is strongly required in order to operate and maintain the proposed scheme for a long-term use. This norm or internal regulation shall issue by the project (FA) together with the local authorities in line with the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) with allowing community people and villagers using it as a household base in an effective and sustainable manner. The community consultation meeting has agreed that the specific norm or internal regulation shall establish, mainly for community people and villagers who normally have their farming land around the

proposed scheme and furthermore this specific norm or internal regulation will accept by all stakeholders.

4) **Management of the proposed irrigation scheme**: The BCCP gender officer and local authorities including commune and village level have raised the proposed scheme shall be managed by the project in collaboration with the local authority in line with the specific norm towards avoiding clashes among beneficiaries. In this context, the BCCP and local authorities together with the BCCP specialist need to assist in setting up the Farmer Water User Committee or Groups (FWUC/Gs) towards managing the proposed irrigation scheme. In addition, the BCCP also need to provide the training on FWUC/Gs roles and responsibilities to FWUC and villagers. This group will set up before the reconstruction of the Srae Chrey irrigation scheme.

FGD-Bebeficiaries (farmer groups) Nang Buo village, 24 July 2017

FGD- Bebeficiaries (farmer groups) Nang Buo village, 24 July 2017

At the end of the community consultation meeting (the same day), villagers and community people have agreed an identified subject and they wish to have the scheme sooner.

Chairman of the meeting **Signed**	**Minutes takers** **Singed**
Sok Saroun	**Heak Pring**

Minutes for community consultation meeting
On
Informing the sub-project and its benefits, actual situation and suggestion from beneficiaries for the sub-project at the Nang Buo village, 22 June, 2018

At 09:00AM on 22 June of 2018, one community consultation meeting on informing the sub-project and its benefits, actual situation including challenges, socio-economic situation and suggestion from beneficiaries for the sub-project in Nang Buo village called the Srae Chrey Irrigation Scheme which is located in Srae Pok Wildlife anctuary. This community consultation meeting has been jointly organized and facilitated by the KECC social safeguards specialist (Mr. Heak Pring) and the BCC/FA/MDK national project manager (Mr. Sophoeun Khorn) and provincial coordinator (Mr. Nuth Onn) and Mr Khorn Seth, BCCP MDK Sala Khet.

The consultation meeting consists of 93 participants (39 of them are female) namely: 05 BCC/FA/PIU/PPIU officers, 02 KECC (deputy team leader and social safeguards specialist), 02 deputy-chiefs of commune, 01 community council, 02 chiefs of villages and the remaining participants are villagers who get direct benefits from the scheme (list of consultation participants in the attachment).

First of all, the meeting chairman has informed participants the objective of the meeting. The meeting objective is mainly to discuss the benefits of the reconstruction of the Srae Chrey irrigation scheme, rights of villagers and community people in terms of having access to water in the proposed scheme for their agricultural areas, the challenges including the actual socio-economic situation. As a result, the consultation meeting has agreed on the following points as below:

1) **Some challenges related to rice production:** villagers and community people indicated that rice plant have been damaged by drought and also land degradation in specific year due to lack of water in the existed reservoir.

2) **Having access to water sources in the irrigation scheme:** villagers and community people together with local authorities well understood the objective of the reconstruction of the Srae Chrey irrigation scheme and their rights of having access to water resources as household consumption (it means that they can have access to water resources in the proposed irrigation scheme) for an agricultural purpose towards contributing to increase their living condition and finally the consultation has completely agreed to reconstruct the irrigation scheme because it is very important for them and their next generation in terms of their living condition, but they insist to set up clear principle or internal regulation that allow them to use to water resources, mainly for an agricultural purpose in the proposed irrigation scheme;

3) **Specific norm or internal regulation for the Srae Chrey irrigation scheme:** Representatives of national and provincial BCC project, KECC deputy team leader and social safeguards specialist and deputy chiefs of commune did confirm that the specific norm or internal regulation is strongly required in order to operate and maintain the proposed scheme for a long-term use. This norm or internal regulation shall issue by the project (FA) together with the local authorities in line with the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) with allowing community people and villagers using it as a household base in an effective and sustainable manner. The community consultation meeting has agreed that the specific norm or internal regulation shall establish, mainly for community people and villagers who normally have their farming land around the proposed scheme and furthermore this specific norm or internal regulation will accept by all stakeholders.

4) **Management of the proposed irrigation scheme**: The BCCP national manager, provincial coordinator, KECC deputy team leader and his safeguards specialist and local authorities including commune and village level have raised the proposed shceme shall be managed by FA in collaboration with the local authority in line with the specific norm towards avoiding clashes among beneficiaries. In this regards, the BCCP and local authorities together with the BCCP specialist need to assist in setting up the Farmer Water User Committee or Groups (FWUC/Gs) towards managing the proposed irrigation scheme. In addition, the BCCP also need to provide the training on FWUC/Gs roles and responsibilities to FWUC and villagers. This group will set up before the reconstruction of the Srae Chrey irrigation scheme.

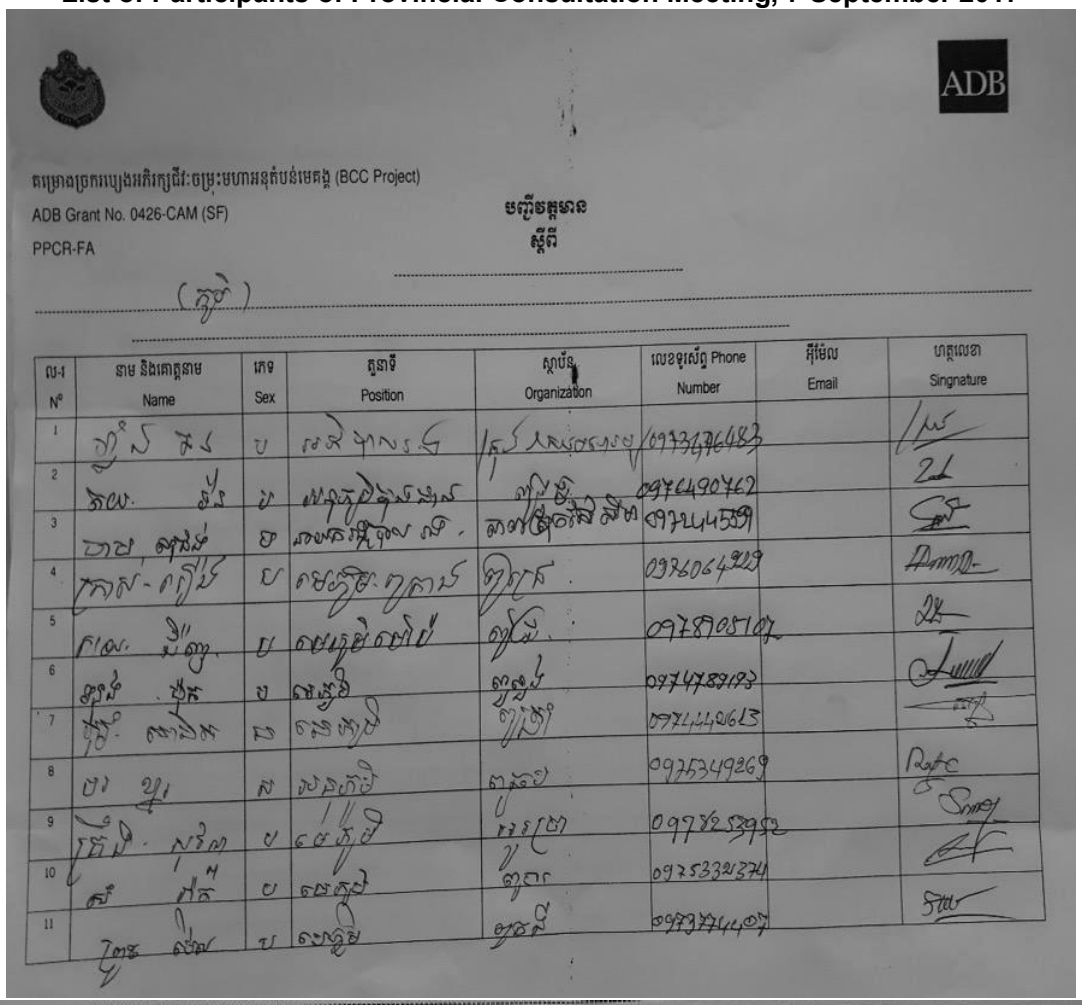
FGD-Men bebeficiaries (farmer groups) Nang Buo village, 22, June 2018

FGD- Women bebeficiaries (farmer groups) Nang Buo village, 22, June 2018

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

Chairman of the meeting **Signed**	**Minutes takers** **Singed**
Khorn Sophoeun	**Heak Pring**

List of Participants of Provincial Consultation Meeting, 7 September 2017



ADB

គម្រោងត្រៀមរៀងអភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះមហាអនុតំបន់មេគង្គ (BCC Project)

ADB Grant No. 0426-CAM (SF)

PPCR-FA

បញ្ជីវត្តមាន

ស្តីពី

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(ភូមិ)

ល.រ N°	នាម និងគោត្តនាម Name	ភេទ Sex	តួនាទី Position	ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	អ៊ីម៉ែល Email	ហត្ថលេខា Singnature
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6	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	0974789123		
7	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]	0974449613		
8	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]	0976349269		
9	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	0978253952		
10	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	0975332374		
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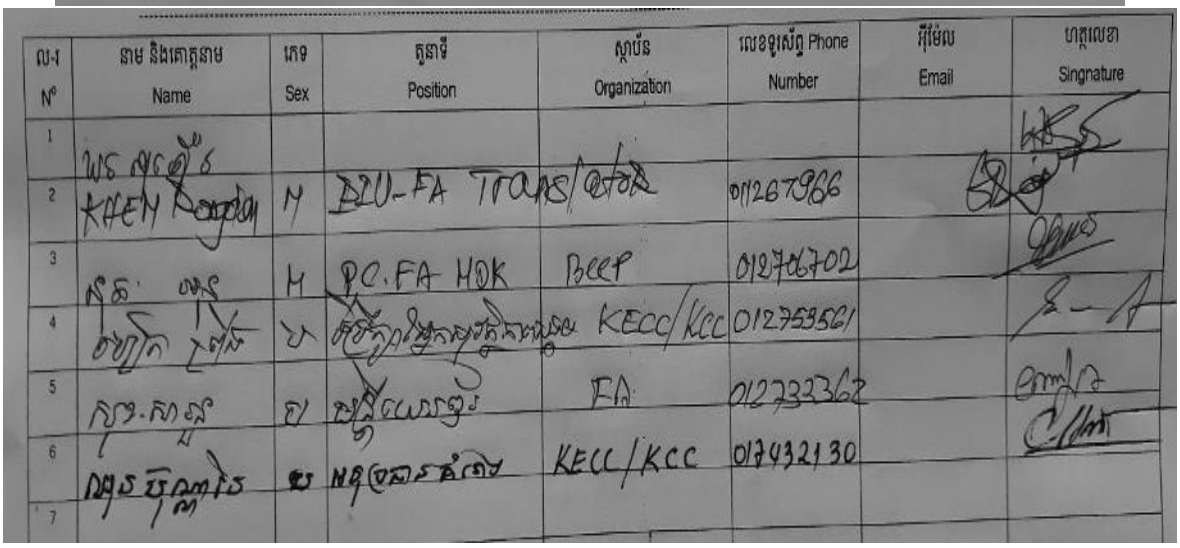

ល.រ N°	នាម និងគោត្តនាម Name	ភេទ Sex	តួនាទី Position	ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	អ៊ីម៉ែល Email	ហត្ថលេខា Singnature
1	[illegible]						
2	KHEM [illegible]	M	BU-FA TRAS/[illegible]		011267966		
3	[illegible]	M	PC.FA HOK	BCCP	012706702		
4	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	KECC/KCC	012753561		
5	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	FA	012733362		
6	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	KECC/KCC	017432130		
7							

List of Participants of Provincial Consultation Meeting, 7 September 2017

ល.រ N°	នាម និងគោត្តនាម Name	ភេទ Sex	តួនាទី Position	ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	អ៊ីម៉ែល Email	ហត្ថលេខា Singnature
1	[illegible]	ប	Site Engineer	Salakhet MDK	012 523258		
2	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	097 2416265		
3	KHEM [illegible]	M	IIU-FA Trainer/Coach		011267966		
4	Yath Yom	M	Trainer- KK	IIRR	092743413		
5	SO Danuth	M	Trainer - MDK	IIRR	088888 82514		
6	OR [illegible]	M	Country Manager	IIRR	012485272		
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	097 2191777		
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11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	097 535 7808		

ល.រ N°	នាម និងគោត្តនាម Name	ភេទ Sex	តួនាទី Position	ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	អ៊ីម៉ែល Email	ហត្ថលេខា Singnature
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2	[illegible]	ช	[illegible]	PIU-FA-MOE	012 882992	srengkimsrun@gmail.com	
3	[illegible]	ส	CEPO	WWF-EPL	097 887155	bunthary.srun@wwfgreater mekong.org	
4	[illegible]	ช.	[illegible]	BCCP	011 574540		
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8	[illegible]	ช	[illegible]	[illegible]	017 766676		
9	[illegible]	ส	Junior Accountant	BCCP	097 8598886		
10	[illegible]	ส	[illegible]	BCCP/PIU	017 596965		
11							

ល.រ N°	នាម និងគោត្តនាម Name	ភេទ Sex	តួនាទី Position	ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	អ៊ីម៉ែល Email	ហត្ថលេខា Singnature
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3	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]			
4	[illegible]	ช	[illegible]	[illegible]	092 669586		
5	[illegible]	ช	[illegible]				
6							

List of Participants of Provincial Consultation Meeting, 7 September 2017

ADB

គម្រោងច្រកបង្ការអភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះមហាអនុតំបន់មេគង្គ (BCC Project)
ADB Grant No. 0426-CAM (SF)
PPCR-FA

បញ្ជីវត្តមាន
ស្តីពី

ល.រ N°	នាម និងគោត្តនាម Name	ភេទ Sex	តួនាទី Position	ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	អ៊ីម៉ែល Email	ហត្ថលេខា Singnature
1	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			
2	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			
3	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			
4	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]			
5	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	0980030587		
6	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	031531174		
7	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	0884966637		
8							

ADB

គម្រោងច្រកបង្ការអភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះមហាអនុតំបន់មេគង្គ (BCC Project)
ADB Grant No. 0426-CAM (SF)
PPCR-FA

បញ្ជីវត្តមាន
ស្តីពី

ល.រ N°	នាម និងគោត្តនាម Name	ភេទ Sex	តួនាទី Position	ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	អ៊ីម៉ែល Email	ហត្ថលេខា Singnature
1	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
2	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	097222341109		
3	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	0975273705		
4	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	086327068		
5	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	060882591		
6	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
7	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			
8	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	0969356932		
9	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	0714041543332		
10	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
11	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			

Annex 6: Minutes for public consultation meeting

On

Information of Srae Chrey Irrigation Scheme sub-project, its benefits, field validation and suggestion from beneficiaries at Nong Buo village compound, 24 September, 2018

At 09:30AM on 24 September of 2018, a public consultation meeting on informing the Irrigation scheme sub-project, its benefits, field validation including challenge and suggestion from beneficiaries in Nong Buo village of Nong Khi Lik commune have been organized in one household compound located in Nong Buo village of the mentioned commune. This public consultation meeting has been jointly organized and facilitated by the KECC deputy team leader (Mr. CHHUN Bunnarin), GIC international and national environmental safeguard specialist (Dr. MARCELO Caleda and Mr. Mao Vanchann) and the BCC/CF/MDK national project manager (Mr. KHORN Sophoeun) and provincial project coordinator (Mr. NUTH Onn), PPIU livelihood officer (Mr. MA Sivcher) and local authorities (village and commune) and the project beneficiaries (see the attached list).

The consultation meeting consists of 32 participants (5 of them are female) namely: 04 BCC/FA/PIU/PPIU officers, 01 KECC (deputy team leader), 01 commune council member, 01, 03 chiefs of villages and the remaining participants are villagers who get direct benefits from the scheme (list of consultation participants in the attachment).

First of all, the meeting chairman has informed participants the objective of the meeting. The meeting objective is mainly to discuss benefits of the reconstruction of the Srae Chrey Irrigation Scheme, rights of villagers and community people in terms of having access to water in the proposed irrigation scheme for their agricultural areas, the challenges including the actual socio-economic situation. As a result, the public consultation meeting has understood and agreed on the following points as below:

1) **Understanding the Srae Chrey Irrigation Scheme subproject:** The consultation participants understood the proposed subproject (the length of the dam, its top and bottom widths, number of water gates and its culvers together with the land acquisition, few temporary houses and some trees need to be clear and moved) and its potential benefits to their agricultural areas though description and explanation of proposed subproject and its detailed design by the GIC environmental safeguards specialist and KECC deputy team leader. However, 10 of participants still not clear about it, then they requested to see the demarcation.

2) **Impact on the individual farming land**: according to the map and its detailed design shown, most of consultation participants together with local authorities (village chiefs and commune authorities) do confirm that the proposed subproject will be no impact to their individual farm-lands. Only 7 of consultation participants have indicated that it will be on their farm-land and their houses, therefore, they wish to see demarcation.

3) **Field validation by the specialists and villagers**: At the afternoon session, the project specialists together with local authorities and villagers conducted field validation based on the demarcation. As a result, most of villagers including IPs do confirm that there is no impact on their individual farm-lands and their spirit areas due to the proposed subproject and also due to the existing canal and then they are happy with the proposed subproject and they hope they will get benefits from the subproject such as the yield of agricultural production and yield of fresh water fish. After field validation, 7 of consultation participants which requested to see demarcation also confirmed that their farm-land and their house will be not impact due to the proposed subproject, so they do support the subproject. In addition, there are two temporary

seasonal (paddy observation) huts on the main canal and the owners (Mr. Tuek Lam and Mr, Nal Leng) confirmed their willingness to shift their huts to the edge of their paddy field with assistance of the successful contractors. The following pictures shown the activities of public consultation and field validation in the Srae Chrey Irrigation Scheme subproject.

4) **Some challenges related to rice production:** villagers and community people including IPs indicated that rice plant have been damaged by shortage of water for most of the years, so they wonder how the proposed irrigation scheme subproject can ensure enough water for their agricultural areas.

5) **Specific norm or internal regulation for the Srae Chrey Irrigtion scheme:** Representatives of national and provincial BCC project, KECC deputy team leader and GIC international and national environmental safeguards specialists and local authorities did confirm that the specific norm or internal regulation is strongly required in order to operate and maintain the proposed subproject for a long-term use. This norm or internal regulation shall issue by the project (CF) together with the local authorities in line with the regulation of Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) with allowing community people and villagers to operate and maintain the irrigation scheme in an effective and sustainable manner. The community consultation meeting has agreed that the specific norm or internal regulation shall establish, mainly for community people and villagers who normally have their farm land around the proposed subproject and furthermore this specific norm or internal regulation will accept by all stakeholders.
.

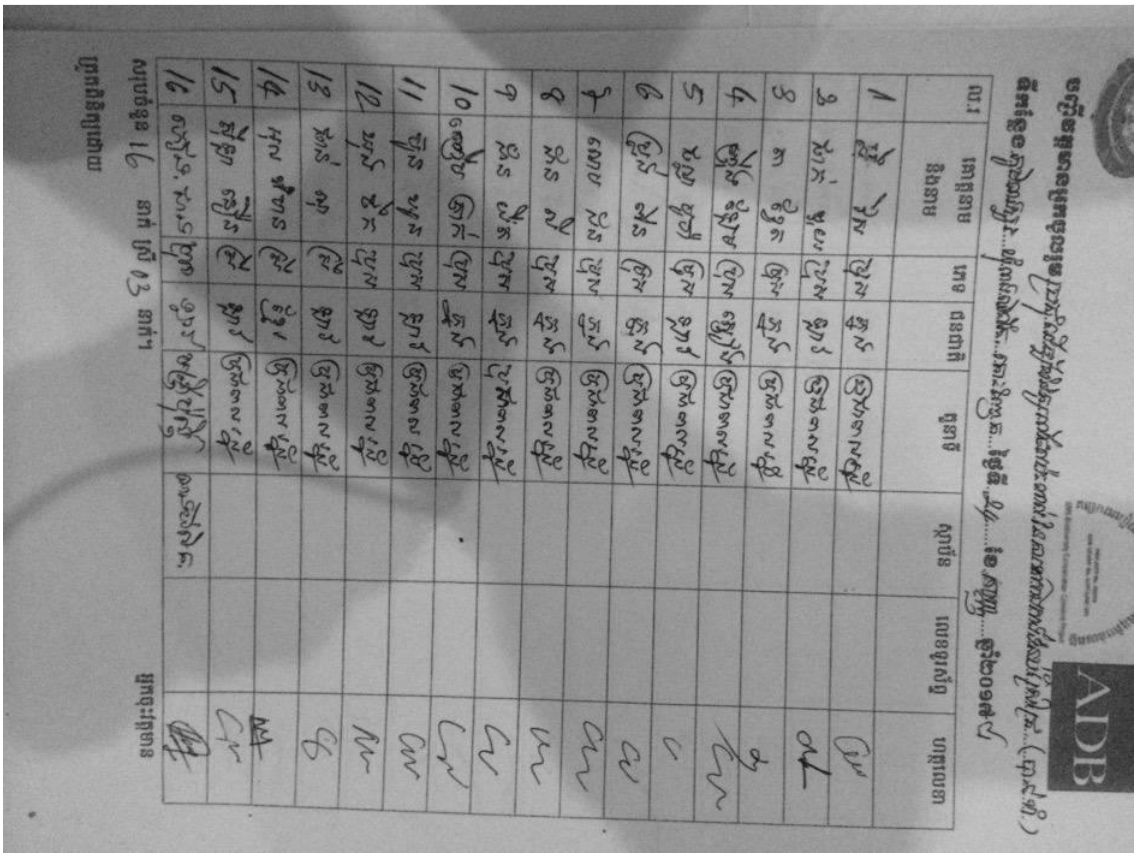
6) **Management of the proposed subproject**: The BCCP/FA national manager, provincial coordinator, KECC deputy team leader and the GIC international and national environmental safeguards specialist and local authorities including commune and village level have raised the proposed subproject shall be managed by local authorities in collaboration with the local authority in line with the specific norm towards avoiding clashes among beneficiaries. In this regards, the BCCP and local authorities together with the BCCP specialist need to assist in setting up the Farmer Water User Committee or Groups (FWUC/Gs) towards managing the proposed Irrigation scheme. In addition, the BCCP also need to provide the training on FWUC/Gs roles and responsibilities to FWUC/Gs and villagers. This group will set up before the reconstruction of the Irrigation scheme.

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

the proposed subproject as soon as possible and also they will participate in the construction of subproject.

Chairman of the meeting	**Minutes takers**
Signed	**Singed**
KHORN Sophoeun	**MAO Vanchann**
BCC FA/PIU Manager	**GIC Environmental safeguards**

List of participants who participated in the consultation meeting, 24.09.2018



ลำดับที่	คำนำหน้าชื่อ	ชื่อ	นามสกุล	เพศ	อายุ	สัญชาติ	ตำแหน่ง	หน่วยงาน	ลายมือชื่อ
1	นาย	ธีรพล	ศรีมูล	ชาย	43	ไทย			
2	นาย	ณัฐวุฒิ	ศรีมูล	ชาย	45	ไทย			
3	นาย	จรัญ	ศรีมูล	ชาย	55	ไทย			
4	นาย	สมชาย	ศรีมูล	ชาย	50	ไทย			
5	นาย	ศักดิ์ดี	ศรีมูล	ชาย	45	ไทย			
6	นาย	ชูชาติ	ศรีมูล	ชาย	50	ไทย			
7	นาย	ชาญ	ศรีมูล	ชาย	55	ไทย			
8	นาย	ชาลี	ศรีมูล	ชาย	45	ไทย			
9	นาย	ชาญ	ศรีมูล	ชาย	50	ไทย			
10	นาย	ชัยวัฒน์	ศรีมูล	ชาย	45	ไทย			
11	นาย	ชาติ	ศรีมูล	ชาย	45	ไทย			
12	นาย	ชาติ	ศรีมูล	ชาย	45	ไทย			
13	นาย	ชาย	ศรีมูล	ชาย	50	ไทย			
14	นาย	ศักดิ์	ศรีมูล	ชาย	50	ไทย			
15	นาย	ชัยวัฒน์	ศรีมูล	ชาย	45	ไทย			
16	นาย	ชาติ	ศรีมูล	ชาย	45	ไทย			

ตำบลศรีมูลพัฒนา

บัญชีรายชื่อ

การประชุม 1 วันที่ 13 เดือน ก.ย. ปี 2018 สถานที่ประชุม

ADB

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម ប្រជុំដើម្បីដាក់ឯកសារស្នើសុំការដាក់ពាក្យនៃសេចក្តីណែនាំបរិស្ថានប្រចាំខែ (ឆ្នាំ២០១៧)

ឧកញ្ញ៉ូភូមិណាស្យ...ឃុំពាមរណារ...ស្រុកកោះញែក...ថ្ងៃទី ..24.....ខែ ...តុលា.....ឆ្នាំ២០១៧

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	ភូមិ	ស្រុក	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	ផ្លី ទិត	ប្រុស	ខ្មែរ	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
2	ផាត់ ឃុយ	ប្រុស	ស្រី	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
3	ត ឌ្ឍិត	ប្រុស	ខ្មែរ	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
4	ញ៉ាម ដ្ឋាម	ប្រុស	ស្រ្តី	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
5	ឃុល ឃុយ	ប្រុស	ស្រី	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
6	ជ្រេត ផាន	ប្រុស	ខ្មែរ	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
7	ណេម ដន	ប្រុស	ខ្មែរ	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
8	ដន ណី	ប្រុស	ខ្មែរ	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
9	ជិន លីត	ប្រុស	ខ្មែរ	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
10	ញ៉ៃ ផាត់	ប្រុស	ខ្មែរ	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
11	ជ្រិន ឃុន	ប្រុស	ស្រី	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
12	ឃុន ជីត	ប្រុស	ស្រី	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
13	ផាត់ ណុ	ស្រី	ស្រី	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
14	អុល ឃីមាន	ស្រី	ខ្មែរ	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
15	ផ្ទីនា ឡឿន	ស្រី	ស្រី	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
16	លឿន. ដារ	ប្រុស	ខ្មែរ	២ផ្លូវ	ណេតណាត		

សរុបចំនួន 16 នាក់ ស្រី 03 នាក់។

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

ក្រុមពិនិត្យដោយ

ADB

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម ប្រជុំដើម្បីដាក់ឯកសារស្នើសុំការដាក់ពាក្យនៃសេចក្តីណែនាំបរិស្ថានប្រចាំខែ (ឆ្នាំ២០១៧)

ឧកញ្ញ៉ូភូមិណាស្យ...ឃុំពាមរណារ...ស្រុកកោះញែក...ថ្ងៃទី ..24.....ខែ ...តុលា.....ឆ្នាំ២០១៧

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	ភូមិ	ស្រុក	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
17	ម៉ៅ. សារ	ប	ខ្មែរ	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
18	ណារ. ឈាម	ប	ខ្មែរ	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
19	ឃុយ. ណៃ	ប	ខ្មែរ	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
20	ទ្រីធ. ទារ	ប	ខ្មែរ	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
21	ណៃ. ផ្ទ	ប	ខ្មែរ	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
22	ណារ. ឌ្ឍ	ប	ជ្រាយ	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
23	ណេត. ឌ្ឍ	ប	ខ្មែរ	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
24	ម៉ាន. ណ	ប	ខ្មែរ	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
25	ណាន. ឌ្ឍ	ប	ជ្រាយ	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
26	ណេ. ជ្រិន	ប	ខ្មែរ	២ផ្លូវ	ណាងកូ		
27	ឌ្ឍ. ណីត	ប	ខ្មែរ	២ផ្លូវ	ណាងណីត		
28	លីន. ជីត	ប	ខ្មែរ	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
29	ឃុន ឡៃ	ស	ស្រី	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
30	កុ ឡៃ	ប	ស្រី	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
31	ណេ. ណ	ប	ខ្មែរ	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			
32	ស្រ៊ុង ម៉ម	ស	ខ្មែរ	ប្រាសាទស្ទឹង			

សរុបចំនួន 16 នាក់ ស្រី 02 នាក់។

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

ក្រុមពិនិត្យដោយ

List of direct beneficiaries who have land along the canal (support the p subproject)

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ Name of headfamily	ឈ្មោះភូមិ Name of village	ប្រវែងនិងទទឹងដីដែលជាប់ទំនប់ និងប្រឡាយ (បណ្តោយ និង ទទឹង) គិតជាម៉ែត្រការ៉ែ Size of land along the dam and canal (length and width) in square meters
១	លាង ដារ	ភូមិ០១	១០០X១០០=១០០០០
២	លាង ឆេងឌីន	ភូមិ០១	១០០X១០០=១០០០០
៣	ម៉ុន លាង	ភូមិ០១	១០០X ១០០ ; ១០០០០
៤	ម៉ុន ស្រីមុ	ភូមិ០១	១០០X ១០០ ; ១០០០០
៥	១ណារ ផារ	ភូមិ០១	១០០X ១០០ ; ១០០០០
៦	ម៉ុន ស្រីតូ	ភូមិ០១	១០០X ១០០ ; ១០០០០
៧	១ណារ ដារ	ភូមិ០១	១០០X ១០០ ; ១០០០០
៨	១ណារ ១ណារ	ភូមិ០១	១០០X ១០០ ; ១០០០០
៩	១ណារ ១ណារ	ភូមិ០១	១០០X ១០០ ; ១០០០០
១០	១ណារ ១ណារ	ភូមិ០១	១០០X ១០០ ; ១០០០០
១១	១ណារ ១ណារ	ភូមិ០១	១០០X ១០០ ; ១០០០០

12	ছাদ ঢালাই	কিলোমিটার	100X 400:40000		
13	দেশ ভ্রমণ	কিলোমিটার	100X400:40000		
14	ভ্রমণ খরচ	কিলোমিটার	50 X 400:20000		
15	ভ্রমণ নাস্তা	কিলোমিটার	50X400:20000		
16	দুপুর খাবার	কিলোমিটার	50X400:20000		
17	বই খাতা	কিলোমিটার	100 X 400:40000		
18	ভ্রমণ খরচ	দাপ্তরিক	150X250:37500		
19	বাসের ভাড়া	সরকারি	0		
20	ফিরোজের বাসায়	কিলোমিটার	150X 250:37500		
21	টেক্স আদায়	দাপ্তরিক	100X350:35000		
22	নাস্তা খাবার	কিলোমিটার	150X180:19500		
23	ভ্রমণ প্রচার	কিলোমিটার	100X380:38000		

Annex 7: Minutes for public consultation meeting
On
Verification with the land owner (Mr. Sam Sokhorn) who is using the reservoir for farming
12 October, 2018 at Nang Buo village compound

At 10:00AM on 12 October of 2018, a public consultation meeting on informing the Irrigation scheme sub-project and its benefits from the scheme to the land owner (Mr. Sam Sokhorn, 56 years old). This public consultation meeting has been jointly organized and facilitated by the GIC national social safeguards specialist and the BCC/FA/ national project manager (Mr. KHORN Sophoeun) and provincial project coordinator (Mr. NUTH Onn), PPIU livelihood officer (Mr. MA Sivcher) and local authorities (village head and commune council member).

The consultation meeting consists of 16 participants (1 of them are female) namely: 01 GIC social safeguards specialist, 04 BCC/FA/PIU/PPIU officers, 01 commune council member, 01 chiefs of villages and the remaining participants are villagers who get direct benefits from the scheme.

First of all, the meeting chairman has informed land holder the objective of the meeting. The meeting objective is mainly to discuss benefits of the reconstruction of the Srae Chrey Irrigation Scheme, rights of villagers in terms of having access to water in the proposed irrigation scheme for his agricultural areas. As a result, the public consultation meeting has understood and agreed on the following points as below:

1) **Understanding the Srae Chrey Irrigation Scheme subproject:** The land holder understood the proposed subproject (the length of the dam, its top and bottom widths, number of water gates and its culvers together with the land acquisition, few temporary houses and some trees need to be clear and moved) and its potential benefits to his agricultural areas though description and explanation of proposed subproject.

2) **Impact on the own individual farming land**: according to the map and its detailed design shown, the land holder reveal that the proposed subproject will be no impact to his family livelihood and then he did confirm that he is happy to get the subproject, meaning that he is happy to return back to the publics (3ha within the reservoir he is holding), due to he has its own farm-land out of the reservoir, but it is located closely to reservoir (6ha), so he do hope that he can produce two rice crops per year the mentioned farm-land (6ha), while the subproject functioning.

3) **Field validation by the specialists and the project management team**: At the afternoon session, the project specialists together with local authorities to see the filed, but it cannot reach due to the water level. As a result, the land owner and project management team agreed as mentioned in paragraph 2.

4) **Specific norm or internal regulation for the Srae Chrey Irrigtion scheme:** Representatives of national and provincial BCC project and GIC national safeguards specialists and local authorities did confirm that the specific norm or internal regulation is strongly required in order to operate and maintain the proposed subproject for a long-term use. This norm or internal regulation shall issue by the project (CF) together with the local authorities in line with the regulation of Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) with allowing community people and villagers including him to operate and maintain the irrigation scheme in an effective and sustainable manner. The consultation meeting has agreed that the specific norm or internal regulation shall establish, mainly for community people and villagers who normally have their farm land around the proposed subproject and furthermore this specific norm or internal regulation will accept by all stakeholders.

.

5) **Management of the proposed subproject**: The BCCP/FA national manager, provincial coordinator and the GIC national social safeguards specialist and local authorities including commune and village level have raised the proposed subproject shall be managed by local authorities in collaboration with the local authority in line with the specific norm towards avoiding clashes among beneficiaries. In this regards, the BCCP and local authorities together with the BCCP specialist need to assist in setting up the Farmer Water User Committee or Groups (FWUC/Gs) towards managing the proposed Irrigation scheme. In addition, the BCCP also need to provide the training on FWUC/Gs roles and responsibilities to FWUC/Gs and villagers. This group will set up before the reconstruction of the Irrigation scheme.

At the end of the consultation meeting (the same day), all stakeholders have agreed an identified subject and mainly the land holder wish to have and use the proposed subproject as soon as possible and also he will participate in the construction of subproject.

Chairman of the meeting **Signed**	**Minutes takers** **Singed**
KHORN Sophoeun **BCC FA/PIU Manager**	**Kim Sreang BOUY** **GIC Social Safeguards Specialist**

បញ្ជីវត្តមានអ្នកចូលរួម [illegible]

ទីកន្លែង [illegible] **ថ្ងៃទី** ..12.. **ខែ** ..តុលា.. **ឆ្នាំ២០១៧**

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	តួនាទី	ស្ថាប័ន	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	[illegible]	ប្រុស	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]	0713404922	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	ប្រុស	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]	0719970803	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	ESSGTC	GTC		[illegible]
4	Marlo	ប	[illegible]	ESGTC	GTC		[illegible]
5	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	PM.	FA-		[illegible]
6	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	GIC		[illegible]
7	[illegible]	ប	—	Commu. Speciali	FA/MOE		[illegible]
8	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	PC-FA	BCCP-MDK	012706702	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
10	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
11	[illegible]	ស្ត្រី	[illegible]	[illegible]	—		[illegible]
12	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	MAPES	PIU		[illegible]
13.	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	PIU		[illegible]
14.	[illegible]	ប	—	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
15	[illegible]	ស	—	Junior Acc.			[illegible]
16							

សរុបចំនួន នាក់ ស្រី នាក់។

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

ត្រួតពិនិត្យដោយ

No. of farmers and local person who have their property in the scheme

No.	Name's Affected HHs	Villae	Width of their farm-land along the main canal (m)	IP
I	**First segment (500 m from the water gate)**			
1	Oum Khorn	Nang Buo	200	
2	Sarin Khorn	Nang Buo	100	
3	Nal Leng	Srae Chrey	100	IP
4	Thuek Lam	Srae Chrey	100	EM
5	Phon Phaun	Srae Chrey	100	IP
II	**Second segment (1,000 m connects from the first segment)**			
6	Laum Dorn	Nang Buo	250	IP
7	Blek Vis	Srae Chrey	250	IP
8	Khung Vath	Srae Chrey	150	IP
9	Ta Khvek	Srae Chrey	100	IP
10	Chong Nay	Srae Chrey	70	IP
11	Khung Phek	Nang Buo	100	IP
12	Bloung Nadom	Srae Chrey	50	IP
13	Pher Youn	Nang Buo	100	IP
14	Nou Nheub	Nang Buo	150	IP
15	Sem Samol	Srae Chrey	150	
16	Boun Khoun	Nang Buo	100	IP
17	Soth Mao	Chi Meat	150	
III	**Third segment (450m connects from the second segment)**			
18	Phuk Pem	Chi Meat	140	IP
19	Khung Phorn	Srae Chrey	100	IP
20	Lann Poeun	Srae Chrey	100	IP
21	Phark Douy	Srae Chrey	100	IP
22	Nou Theung	Srae Chrey	50	IP
23	Vor Nang	Srae Chrey	50	IP
		Sub-total	**2,650**	
IV	**Reservoir area**			
24	Sorn Khorn	Srae Chrey	300	
		Total area	**300**	**0**

Annex 8: Questionnaires

Recorded by:……Position:……..Signature:……Date:……
Verified by:……..……Position:……Signature:……Date:……

I. INTRODUCTION

The Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project (BCCP) is supported by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) through grant financing for Cambodia and Lao PDR, and loan financing for Vietnam. BCCP is an outcome of ADB's Core Environment Program and Biodiversity Corridors Initiative (CEP-BCI). In Cambodia, the BCCP Executing Agencies (EA) are the Ministry of Environment (MOE) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF).

Additional co-financing has been made available from the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) sources to augment activities in the Greater Mekong Sub-region Cambodia Biodiversity Conservation Corridor (BCC) Project that will promote climate-resilient agriculture, forestry, water supply and coastal resources in Koh Kong and Mondulkiri provinces. The PPCR Additional Financing will strengthen climate resilience of the communities in the ongoing BCCP and ensure sustainability of its investments.

The main purpose of the consultation aimed at to (i) receive feedback and comments from participants (ii) ensure transparency at all levels in decision making process for design, implementation and maintenance of the proposed subproject (iii) avoid social conflicts that may arise as a result of the subproject, (iv) minimize possible adverse impacts caused by the proposed subproject, and (v) to explore opportunities that the subproject would secure and provide economic and social values and benefits consistent with their culture to the community.

Input investment and valuable time contribution here would be useful and meaningful for the SIA report and due diligence report preparation. Women, IPs and vulnerable groups are encouraged to participate in the consultations. Please, emphasize that there are no wrong or right answers and every answer matter.

II. SUBPROJECT PROFILE

1. Name of Subproject: ……
2. Location: Village……Commune/Sangkat……..
3. How far is your village from the commune?.....Km
4. How far is your village from the district?.....Km
5. How far is your village from the province center?.....
6. How many households are there in your village? It is important for the project to ensure needs of different ethnic groups are considered and they equally benefit from the project. Therefore, please also describe your village's ethnic composition
.

Commune	Village	Indigenous and Minorities	Number of Households	Number of people

7. Does your village have female headed households? How many are they?.....
8. Are there households with disable head? How many?.....with disable family members..
9. Is there school in the village? Yes……No…… what type of school it is and how far is the nearest school?.....
10. What happens if somebody gets sick? Is there a healthcare facility in the village? How far is it to travel there?.....
11. In your view, what is the literacy level in your village? Or can villagers read and write?.....
12. Is literacy level different among women/girls, men/boys? Which one is higher and why?.....
13. What are social-cultural and economic characteristics of the villagers in the village?
    - Please tell us what are the main employment and income source in your village?
    - ……
    - What do women do in your village to earn income? Where do women in your village work?.....
    - What do men in your village do to earn income? Where do men work?.....
    - Do people in the village travel outside to earn for living? ……Would that be women or men?..... Where would they go? ……
    - Is agriculture considered an important source of income for the villagers?.....
14. Level of women participation in social development activities
    - Do women in the village usually participate in the decision-making processes in the household?
        - Family budget:……
        - Buying clothes:……
        - Buying food:……
        - Spending education:……
        - Spending on healthcare/treatment, medicines etc:……
        - Buying agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, other)……
        - Farming (what to plant, how, when etc.)……
        - Availing loans for the family……
        - Repaying loans……
        - Other……

15. Do women participate in the decision making in the village or commune level? Please describe and when……
16. Have you ever attended training, other than the formal school?
    - What type of training it was? ……
    - Who conducted the training?.....
    - Number of Respondents who participated in the training……..
    - If the project designs a training program for women farmers to improve their knowledge and skills would you be interested to participate?
    - What topics would be of interest to you?.....
    - What should be considered in designing the training program? Please describe the timing/season, venue, length, materials/handouts to be used so that the project can be better prepare the program:……
    - What language do you think should be used to conduct training so that women participants can better understand it?.....
17. Please suggest how we should divide the training so that it is easily understood by women in the village?
    - Please describe what type of agricultural activities are women in your village mainly involved in?.....
    - Please describe what are the different land holding patterns in the village? .....

- What is an average size of land owned by a household?.....
- Do you irrigate your land? ……Where does the water come from? ……
- Do you irrigate your field from the Srae Chrey Canal?
  Why?.....
- How many crops do you get per year?…….……

III. ADVERSE IMPACTS, CHALLENGES AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

1. What are the three top problems in the village in general?
   - Extreme events of climate change:……. ……..
   - Physical infrastructure:…….. ……..
   - Encountered agricultural activities:…… …….
   - Capacity of community:……. ……..
   - Nature-given resources:…….. ……..
   - Others:……. ……..
2. What are the top five challenges or problems that women face in your village?
   .....
3. How to solve the encountered challenges and issues?
   ……
4. Are you aware of the proposed subproject? Yes……No…….Don't know……
   If yes, what you know?.....
   If no, are you interested to know more about it?.....
5. Based on the explanation about the project/subproject, what do you think are possible adverse impacts of the proposed subproject in particular on IPs and vulnerable groups in your village……
6. Are there any other organizations working in your village?
   - Name organization:……
   - Type of Activities:……
7. What the prioritizing development activities for the community particularly IPs?

IV. WHAT COMMNETS AND SUGGESTIONS YOU CAN SHARE FOR THE PRPOSED SUBPROJECT?

Sincerely thank for your valuable time and input investment and contribution!

Annex 9: Sub-degree on the establishment of Srae Pok Wildlife Sanctuary

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា
លេខ:...ស.ន.ក...

អនុក្រឹត្យ
ស្តីពី
ការបង្កើតដែនជម្រកសត្វព្រៃស្រែពក

រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល

- បានឃើញរដ្ឋធម្មនុញ្ញនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/០៩១៣/៩០៣ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ស្តីពីការតែងតាំងរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/១២១៣/១៣៩៣ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២១ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ស្តីពីការកែសម្រួល និងបំពេញបន្ថែមសមាសភាពរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/០៤១៦/៣៦៨ ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៤ ខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ២០១៦ ស្តីពីការកែសម្រួល និងបំពេញបន្ថែមសមាសភាពរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ ០២/នស/៩៤ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២០ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៤ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការរៀបចំ និងការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនៃគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០១៩៦/១៣ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៦ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការបង្កើតក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០១៩៦/២១ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៦ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការបង្កើតក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/១២៩៦/៣៦ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៦ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីកិច្ចការពារបរិស្ថាន និងការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០៨០២/០១៦ ចុះថ្ងៃទី៣១ ខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ២០០២ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីព្រៃឈើ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០២០៨/០០៧ ចុះថ្ងៃទី១៥ ខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីតំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ១៧ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៧ ខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ២០០០ ស្តីពីការរៀបចំ និងការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅរបស់ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ

- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ៥៥ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៤ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០១៥ ស្តីពីការរៀបចំ និងការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅរបស់ក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ៦៩ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៨ ខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ២០១៦ ស្តីពីការផ្ទេរព្រៃការពារ តំបន់អភិរក្សព្រៃឈើ តំបន់ព្រៃផ្តល់ផល និងសម្បទានដីសេដ្ឋកិច្ច រវាងក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ និងក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន
- យោងតាមសំណើរបស់រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន

សម្រេច

មាត្រា១ .-

ត្រូវបានបង្កើតដែនជម្រកសត្វព្រៃស្រែពក ដែលមានផ្ទៃដីទំហំ ៣៧២.៩៧១ (បីសែនប្រាំពីរម៉ឺនពីរពាន់ប្រាំបួនរយចិតសិបមួយ) ហិកតា ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិសាស្ត្រខេត្តមណ្ឌលគិរី ដូចមានផែនទីភ្ជាប់ជាឧបសម្ព័ន្ធនៃអនុក្រឹត្យនេះ និងមាននិយាមកា(Datum: WGS1984) ដូចខាងក្រោម៖

និយាមការគោល								
ID	X	Y	ID	X	Y	ID	X	Y
1	782607	1472367	5	753439	1473078	9	731331	1401530
2	777897	1469920	6	725065	1473362	10	772350	1401679
3	767050	1475535	7	722411	1457744	11	778285	1405859
4	756687	1468911	8	716107	1432517	12	770638	1441408

មាត្រា២ .-

អនុក្រឹត្យនេះមានគោលបំណងដូចតទៅ៖

- ធានាឱ្យមានការថែទាំទីជម្រកសត្វព្រៃ និងប្រព័ន្ធអេកូឡូស៊ី ព្រមទាំងធានាឱ្យមានការបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌចាំបាច់សម្រាប់ប្រភេទណាមួយនៃសត្ត្ব រុក្ខជាតិ និងជីវៈចម្រុះ
- ផ្តល់ផលិតផល និងសេវាកម្មធម្មជាតិសម្រាប់ការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រកបដោយនិរន្តរភាព
- លើកកម្ពស់ការចូលរួមរបស់សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋានក៏ដូចជាសាធារណជនក្នុងការរួមចំណែកដល់ការគ្រប់គ្រង ការការពារ និងការអភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះនិងធនធានធម្មជាតិក្នុងតំបន់។

មាត្រា៣ .-

ក្រសួងបរិស្ថានមានសមត្ថកិច្ចរៀបចំ និងគ្រប់គ្រងដែនជម្រកសត្វព្រៃស្រែពក ដោយសហការជាមួយក្រសួង ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធ និងរដ្ឋបាលដែនដីខេត្តមណ្ឌលគិរី ដើម្បីធានាកិច្ចគាំពារបរិស្ថាន ការអភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះ និងការប្រើប្រាស់ធនធានធម្មជាតិប្រកបដោយនិរន្តរភាព។

មាត្រា៤ .-

អនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ៧៥ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី៣០ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ២០០២ ស្តីពីការបង្កើតតំបន់ព្រៃការពារសំរាប់អភិរក្សធនធានសេនេទិច រុក្ខជាតិ និង សត្វព្រៃ «មណ្ឌលគិរី» និងបទប្បញ្ញត្តិទាំងឡាយណាដែលផ្ទុយនឹងអនុក្រឹត្យនេះ ត្រូវទុកជានិរាករណ៍។

មាត្រា៥ .-

រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកទីស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងរៀបចំដែនដី នគរូបនីយកម្ម និងសំណង់ រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ចនិងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់និងនេសាទ និងរដ្ឋមន្ត្រីគ្រប់ក្រសួង ប្រធានគ្រប់ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធ ត្រូវអនុវត្តអនុក្រឹត្យនេះ ឱ្យមានប្រសិទ្ធភាពខ្ពស់ចាប់ពីថ្ងៃចុះហត្ថលេខាតទៅ។

ធ្វើនៅរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ០៨ ខែ ១២ ឆ្នាំ២០១៦

នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី

សម្តេចអគ្គមហាសេនាបតីតេជោ ហ៊ុន សែន

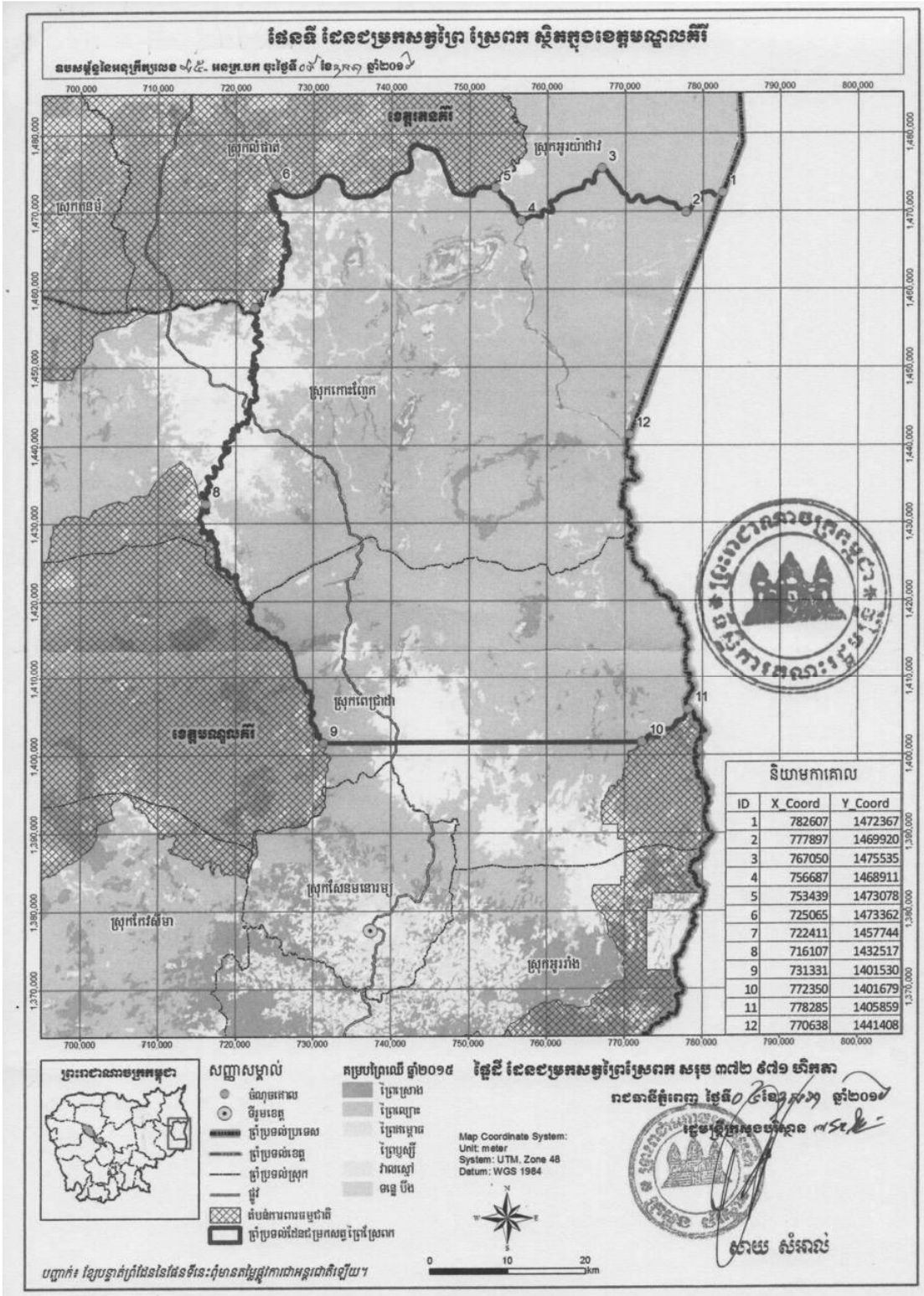
បានយកសេចក្តីគោរពជម្រាបជូន

សម្តេចអគ្គមហាសេនាបតីតេជោនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី សូមហត្ថលេខា

រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន

ស៊ាយ សំអាល់

កន្លែងទទួល៖
- ក្រសួងព្រះបរមរាជវាំង
- អគ្គលេខាធិការដ្ឋានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាធម្មនុញ្ញ
- អគ្គលេខាធិការដ្ឋានព្រឹទ្ធសភា
- អគ្គលេខាធិការដ្ឋានរដ្ឋសភា
- អគ្គលេខាធិការរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល
- ឧទ្ធកាល័យសម្តេចតេជោនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- ឧទ្ធកាល័យសម្តេច ឯកឧត្តម លោកជំទាវឧបនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- ដូចមាត្រា៥
- រាជកិច្ច
- ឯកសារ កាលប្បវត្តិ


ផែនទី ដែនជម្រកសត្វព្រៃ ស្រែពក ស្ថិតក្នុងខេត្តក្រមណ្ឌលគីរី
ខេត្តកោះកុង
ស្រុកកណ្ដាលជ័យ
ស្រុកអូរយ៉ាដាវ
ស្រុកកន្ទ
ស្រុកកោះញែក
ស្រុកពេជ្រដា
ខេត្តមណ្ឌលគីរី
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
700,000 710,000 720,000 730,000 740,000 750,000 760,000 770,000 780,000 790,000 800,000
1,480,000 1,470,000 1,460,000 1,450,000 1,440,000 1,430,000 1,420,000 1,410,000 1,400,000 1,390,000 1,380,000 1,370,000
និយាមកាគោល
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1 782607 1472367
2 777897 1469920
3 767050 1475535
4 756687 1468911
5 753439 1473078
6 725065 1473362
7 722411 1457744
8 716107 1432517
9 731331 1401530
10 772350 1401679
11 778285 1405859
12 770638 1441408
ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
សញ្ញាសម្គាល់
ចំណុចកោណ
ទីរួមខេត្ត
ព្រំប្រទល់ប្រទេស
ព្រំប្រទល់ខេត្ត
ព្រំប្រទល់ស្រុក
ផ្លូវ
តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ
ព្រំប្រទល់ដែនជម្រកសត្វព្រៃស្រែពក
គម្របព្រៃឈើ ឆ្នាំ២០១៥
ព្រៃកកាស
ព្រៃល្បោះ
ព្រៃកកម្ពាជ
ព្រៃប្ងស្ស
វាលស្មៅ
ទន្ទ ប៊ីង
Map Coordinate System:
Unit: meter
System: UTM, Zone 48
Datum: WGS 1984
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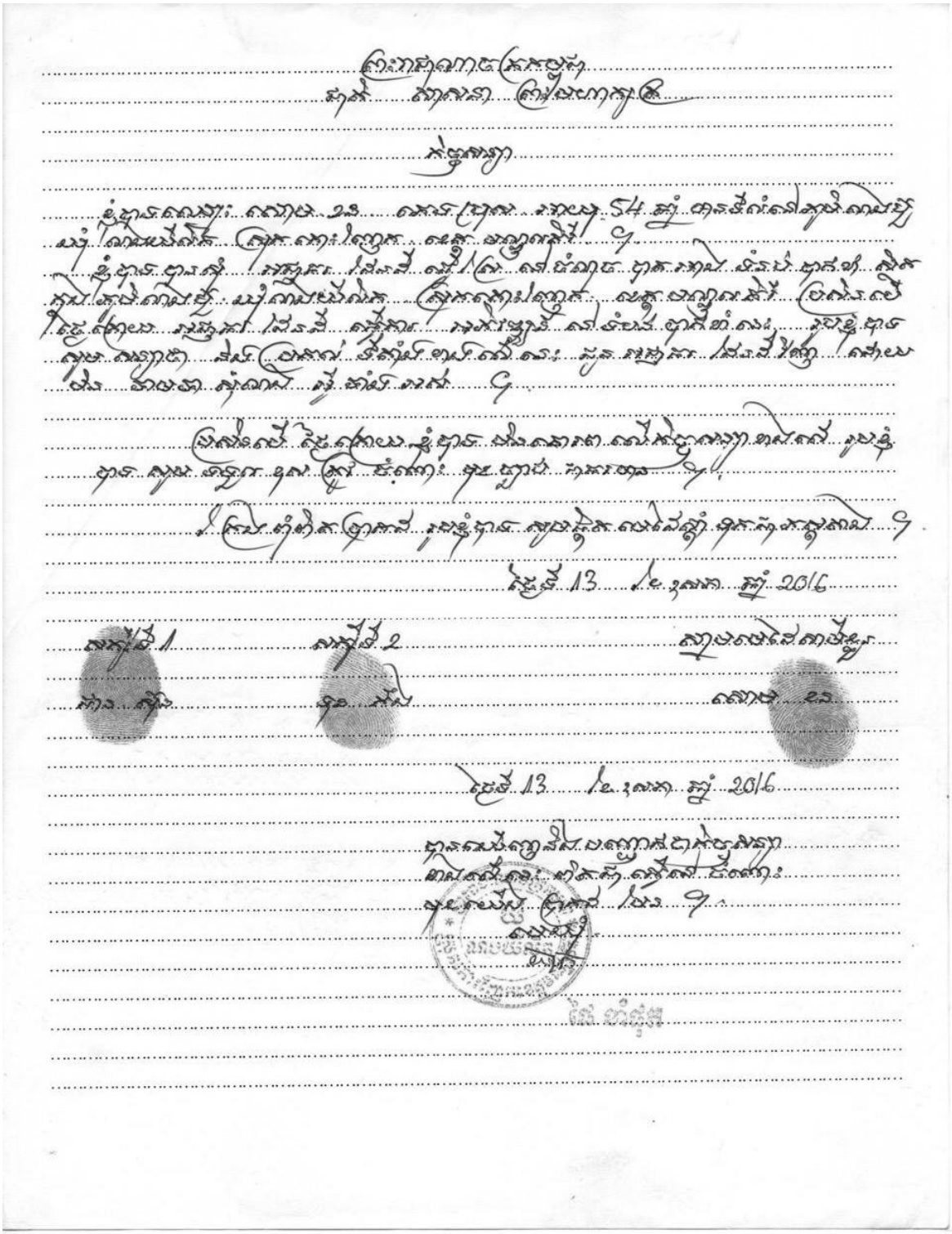
ផ្ទៃដី ដែនជម្រកសត្វព្រៃស្រែពក សរុប ៣៧២ ៩៧១ ហិកតា
ភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃ
ដោយ សំអាល់
បញ្ជាក់ៈ ខ្សែបន្ទាត់ព្រំដែនក្នុងផែនទីនេះកុំមានតម្លៃផ្លូវការជាអន្តរជាតិឡើយ។

Annex 10: Contract between Mr. Som Sokhorn (land holder in the reservoir, 3ha) and commune authority



Annex 11: Supporting letter for Initial Environmental Examination and Social Impact (MOE)

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានគាំពារបរិស្ថាន
លេខ: ១៦៥.....គព.បស

ជម្រាបជូន
លោកនាយកគម្រោងរៀងអភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះមហាអនុតំបន់មេគង្គ

កម្មវត្ថុ : ករណីសំណើសុំផ្តល់លិខិតតាំទ្រ និងផ្តល់យោបល់លើរបាយការណ៍វាយតម្លៃហេតុប៉ះពាល់បរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម (IEE) និងផែនការគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាននៃទំនប់ការពារទឹកប្រៃ ប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រ និងស្រះទឹកនៅខេត្តកោះកុង និងខេត្តមណ្ឌលគិរី

យោង :
- ព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/១២៩៦/៣៦ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៨ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៦ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីកិច្ចការពារបរិស្ថាន និងការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិ
- អនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ៧២ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី១១ ខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៩ ស្តីពីកិច្ចដំណើរការវាយតម្លៃហេតុប៉ះពាល់បរិស្ថាន
- លិខិតលេខ 058 PIU-GDLC/MoE ចុះថ្ងៃទី១៩ ខែមីនា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨ របស់គម្រោងរៀងអភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះមហាអនុតំបន់មេគង្គ

សេចក្តីជូនមានចែងក្នុងកម្មវត្ថុ និងយោងខាងលើ ខ្ញុំសូមជម្រាបជូន **លោកនាយក** ជ្រាបថា គម្រោងសាងសង់ និងជួសជុល (ក) ទំនប់ការពារទឹកប្រៃប្រវែង ៥,៨០៣គីឡូម៉ែត្រ ស្ថិតនៅឃុំអណ្តូងទឹក និងប្រវែង ៥,២៩៥គីឡូម៉ែត្រ ស្ថិតនៅឃុំកណ្តោលនៃខេត្តកោះកុង (ខ) ប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រស្រោចស្រពលើផ្ទៃដីទំហំ ១២១ហិកតា ស្ថិតនៅស្រែជ្រៃ ស្រុកកោះញែក ខេត្តមណ្ឌលគិរី និង (គ) ស្រះទឹកចំនួន ១១ ស្ថិតនៅខេត្តកោះកុង និងខេត្តមណ្ឌលគិរី មិនស្ថិតក្នុងតារាង២បសម្ព័ន្ធនៃអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ៧២ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី១១ ខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៩ ស្តីពីកិច្ចដំណើរការវាយតម្លៃហេតុប៉ះពាល់បរិស្ថាន។ ដូច្នេះ គម្រោងខាងលើមិនតម្រូវឱ្យមានការរៀបចំរបាយការណ៍វាយតម្លៃហេតុប៉ះពាល់បរិស្ថានទេ។

អាស្រ័យដូចបានជម្រាបជូនខាងលើ សូម **លោកនាយក** ជ្រាបជាព័ត៌មាន។
សូម **លោកនាយក** ទទួលនូវសេចក្តីរាប់អានដ៏ស្មោះពីខ្ញុំ។

ថ្ងៃ...ខែពិសាខ ឆ្នាំច សំរឹទ្ធិស័ក ព.ស.២៥៦១
រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី២៣ ខែ... ឆ្នាំ២០១៨
អគ្គនាយក

...

អគារលេខ១០ ជ្រុងវិថីលេខ១០៣ ផ្លូវអមមាត់ទន្លេបាសាក់ សង្កាត់ទន្លេបាសាក់ ខណ្ឌចំការមន រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ទូរស័ព្ទលេខ: ០២៣-២១២ ៥០៨

Annex 12: Supporting letter for building nine subprojects under PPCR BCCP from Ministry of Environment

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន
លេខ :[illegible]

ថ្ងៃ[illegible] ខែ[illegible] ឆ្នាំ ច ស័ក្ត ព.ស. ២៥៦២
រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ១[illegible] ខែ [illegible] ឆ្នាំ២០១៩

លិខិតជូន

លោកនាយកគម្រោងរៀបចំអភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះមហាអនុតំបន់មេគង្គ

អម្ពាបត្ត: ករណីសំណើសុំផ្តល់ការគាំទ្រ ក្នុងសាងសង់ទំនប់ការពារទឹកប្រៃ ប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រ និងស្រះផ្ទុកទឹកភ្លៀង ក្នុងភូមិសាស្ត្រខេត្តកោះកុង និងខេត្តមណ្ឌលគិរី

យោង : - ព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០២០៨/០០៧ ចុះថ្ងៃទី១៤ ខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ដែលប្រកាសឲ្យប្រើច្បាប់ ស្តីពីតំបន់การពារធម្មជាតិ

- លិខិតលេខ 005 PIU-GDLC/MoE ចុះថ្ងៃទី១៧ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ របស់គម្រោងរៀបចំអភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះមហាអនុតំបន់មេគង្គ

សេចក្តីដូចមានចែងក្នុងកម្មវត្ថុ និងយោងខាងលើ ខ្ញុំសូមជម្រាបជូន លោកនាយក ជ្រាបថា ថ្មីៗនេះ ទីតាំងទំនប់ការពារទឹកប្រៃទាំងពីរកន្លែង ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងឧទ្យានជាតិបុទុមសាគរ និងតំបន់ប្រើប្រាស់ព្រៃនយ៉ាងជង់ពែងនៃខេត្តកោះកុង ទីតាំងប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រ ស្ថិតក្នុងដែនជម្រកសត្វព្រៃស្រែពកនៃខេត្តមណ្ឌលគិរី និងទីតាំងស្រះផ្ទុកទឹកភ្លៀងទាំងប្រាំបីកន្លែង ស្ថិតក្នុងសហគមន៍តំបន់การពារធម្មជាតិ នៃតំបន់គោលដៅរបស់គម្រោងនៃខេត្តកោះកុង និងខេត្តមណ្ឌលគិរី ក៏ប៉ុន្តែ សំណង់សាងសង់ទាំងនេះ បានចូលរួមលើកកម្ពស់ដល់ជីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់ប្រជាសហគមន៍ ចូលរួមកាត់បន្ថយសម្ពាធនៃការប្រើប្រាស់ធនធានធម្មជាតិ និងមិនបង្កប៉ះពាល់ធ្ងន់ធ្ងរដល់កិច្ចការពារអភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះ និងធនធានធម្មជាតិនោះទេ។

ក្នុងន័យនេះ ក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន គាំទ្រទាំងស្រុង និងអនុញ្ញាតឲ្យសាងសង់ និងជួសជុលទំនប់ការពារទឹកប្រៃ ប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រ និងស្រះផ្ទុកទឹកភ្លៀងដែលបានស្នើសុំ។ ដើម្បីឲ្យការសាងសង់ទាំងនេះអាចប្រព្រឹត្តទៅប្រកបដោយភាពជោគជ័យ និងមានការចូលរួមពីគ្រប់ភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធ ក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន លើកទឹកចិត្តឲ្យក្រសួង ស្ថាប័នមានសមត្ថកិច្ច និងអង្គភាពពាក់ព័ន្ធ ព្រមទាំងរដ្ឋបាលមូលដ្ឋានគ្រប់ជាន់ថ្នាក់ មេត្តាចូលរួម និងជួយសម្រួលដោយអនុគ្រោះ។

សេចក្តីដូចបានជម្រាបជូនខាងលើ សូម លោកនាយក ជ្រាបជាព័ត៌មាន។

សូម លោកនាយក ទទួលនូវការគោរពអាន់ពីខ្ញុំ។

រៀមរ៉ា

សាយ សំអាល់

ចម្លងជូន:
- រដ្ឋបាលខេត្តកោះកុង
- រដ្ឋបាលខេត្តមណ្ឌលគិរី
- អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានជម្លាលការពារ និងអភិរក្សធម្មជាតិ
- អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានសហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន
- ឯកសារ កាលប្បវត្តិ