

Safeguards Due Diligence Report

Project Number: 40253 - 023

September 2019

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

Rainwater Harvesting Pond Subprojects

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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Rainwater Harvesting Pond Subprojects

Village	Commune	Province
1. Srae Huy	Srae Huy	Mondolkiri
2. Chong Phang	Pou Chrey	Mondolkiri
3. Ou Chrar	Srae Preah	Mondolkiri
4. Trapeang Khnar	Ta Tey Leu	Koh Kong
5. Kandal	Ta Tey Leu	Koh Kong

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As at August 2019)

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

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BCCP-AF	Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project Additional Financing
CF	Community Forests
CPA	Community Protected Areas
EA	Executing Agencies
FA	Forestry Administration
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	Household
IP	Indigenous People
LAR	Land acquisition and Resettlement
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PPIU	Provincial Project Implementation Unit
REDD+	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
RWHP	Rainwater harvesting pond
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement

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SOCIAL and ENVIRONMENTAL DUE DILIGENCE REPORT

for

Rainwater Harvesting Pond Subprojects

A. INTRODUCTION

A.1 Objective

1. The objective of this report is to present the results of the social and environmental safeguard due diligence for the following rainwater harvesting pond (RWHP) subprojects, in order to determine the level of compliance of each subproject with the ADB safeguard requirements as defined in the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009):

Village	Commune	Province
1. Srae Huy	Srae Huy	Mondolkiri
2. Chong Phang	Pou Chrey	Mondolkiri
3. Ou Chrar	Srae Preah	Mondolkiri
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5. Kandal	Ta Tey Leu	Koh Kong

2. These subprojects are confirmed Category C for social and environmental safeguards as defined in SPS 2009.

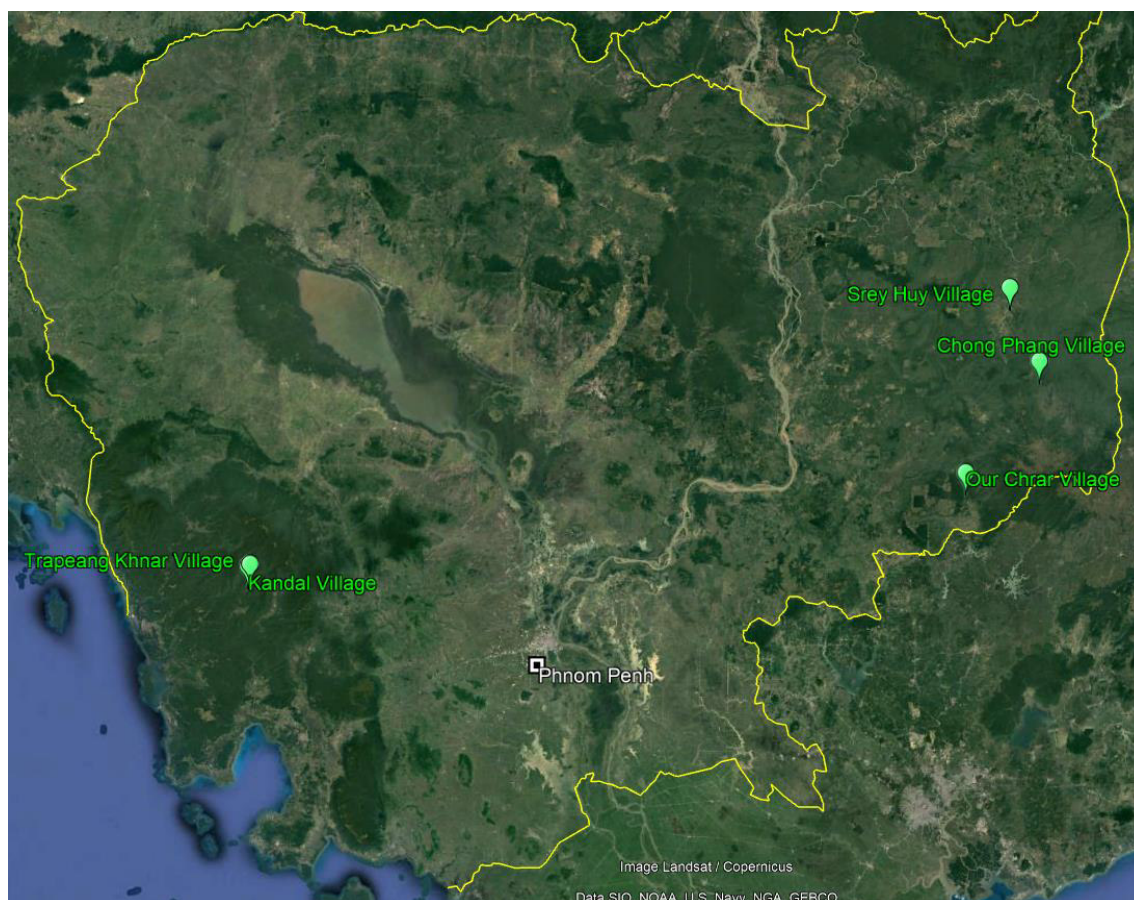
A.2 Project Summary

3. The subprojects are implemented under the Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project Additional Financing (BCCP-AF). Additional Financing was provided in 2014 to support supplementary livelihood and small-scale infrastructure activities through the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR). The BCCP-AF/PPCR is being implemented by two Executing Agencies (EAs), namely the Ministry of Environment /General Directorate of Local Community 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 and Mondulkiri.
4. 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 and conserved 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.
5. The BCCP-AF small-scale infrastructure subprojects comprise the following:
 - Community rainwater harvesting ponds
 - Community water tank equipped with solar pump using water from drilled well;
 - Community water tank equipped with solar pump and using water from diverted stream.
 - Community water (concrete) tank.

B. DESCRIPTION OF SUBPROJECTS

6. The location of each subproject village is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Location Map



Source: Project Team / Google Earth

7. Each subproject is broadly the same design. Where the subproject design or location has specific social or environmental impacts, they are discussed in the respective social or environmental sections of this report. The key design features include:
- An unlined pond 50x80m to a depth of 3.5 to 4m
 - Collector drains with gravel will surround the pond
 - Two 5,000 litre tanks filled from stilling well with a pump
 - 60mm PVC pipe leading to one 1,000 litre tank at a model garden
 - Drip Irrigation on the model garden
 - Fence enclosing pond, pump, tanks and collector drains.
8. Annex 1 gives the pond layout which shows how water will enter the pond from the catchment surrounding it. Water from the pond will be delivered via a PVC pipe to a concrete pipe well about 3-5 meters away from the edge of the pond. Over the top of the well, a pump platform will be constructed and a small storage shed erected for materials, equipment, and security for the pump. Water will be pumped into the 5,000 litre tanks and then distributed via a PVC pipe.
9. An example cross section design for the pond is shown in Annex 1. The technical specification for the pond follows the Ministry of Water Resources. This includes:
- Earth excavation
 - Compacted embankments

- Concrete and steel reinforcement
 - Piping and pumping.
10. The pond will typically require the following construction activities:
- Site preparation including scrub/bush or tree removal
 - Excavation of soil, typically 10-12,000 m³
 - Spreading excavated soil within the catchment
 - Vegetating the catchment to prevent erosion
 - Concrete works including pipes
 - Steel works including support frames for installation of 500l tanks.

C. BASELINE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

C.1 Social Context

General characteristics of the villages

11. The chapter presents the major socioeconomic characteristics for the five subproject villages covered by this DDR. The analysis is based on the data obtained from the villages' authorities. The main objective of the socioeconomic analysis is to understand the existing socioeconomic environments and vulnerability of affected people in the subproject areas.
12. Residential dwellings are mostly concentrated along the main village laterite road. Two larger villages, Srae Huy and Chong Phang, have several rural road traversing each of these villages. These are reasonable condition earth and laterite roads. Other three smaller villages are traversed by one to three rural roads. There is a small-scale irrigation facility in Srae Huy village.
13. Houses in these villages are thatched houses, zinc houses (higher than other types), tile houses and concrete houses.
14. There is one primary school in all except in Kandal village. Children from Kandal attend the school in the neighbouring village.
15. Health services are available in the district centres. The distance from the subproject villages varies from 3-6 km for Srae Huy and Ou Chrar residents, while residents from other three villagers must travel 12-16 km to the nearest health centre. Only Ou Chrar village has one traditional midwife who helps at birth deliveries. There are no midwives in other subproject villages.
16. Great majority (85%-96%) of households in each village use electrical power and batteries for house lightning. The alternative light source used in these villages are kerosene lamps. The main fuel sources used for cooking is firewood collected from the nearby forests.
17. Water for drinking and other households' needs are used from different sources such as piped-water in Srae Huy village, hand-pumps/drilled wells, combined-wells and hand-dug ponds. Trapeang Khnar and Kandal villagers mostly use hand-pumps and natural water streams. Boiling water for drinking is practiced in over a half of households in Trapeang Khnar and Kandal villages. Also, most of the households in these villages have a pour and flush latrine, while in other villages, the percentage ranges from 30% in Chong Phang village to 42% in Ou Chrar village. The remaining households use dug holes or the open bush area. (Table 1)

Table 1: Water Use and Sanitation Practices

Subproject villages	No of HH	Boil water for drinking (%)	Pour/ flash latrine (%)	Dug-hole and open area defecation (%)
Srae Huy	408	11.03	35.00	65.00
Chong Phang	333	18.92	30.00	70.00
Ou Chrar	104	55.77	42.00	58.00
Trapeang Khnar	80	60.00	65.00	35.00
Kandal	105	52.24	70.00	30.00
Total	1,030			

18. There are no markets in any of these villages where villagers could sell their produce. In addition, farmers lack reliable information about available markets. Usually, collectors/ middlemen come to villages and buy farmers' produce. The price is determined by collectors or middlemen. When villagers need to purchase some groceries, they mostly go to the commune markets. These are from 4-6 km away from the subproject villages. Depending on types of products they need to purchase or availability of products, villagers go to districts and provincial markets which are up to 16 km away from the villages.

Demographic and socioeconomic profile of the villages

19. There are 3,942 people living in the subproject villages. In total, there are 1,751 males and 2,191 females living in 1,030 households. The village population ranges 302 persons in Trapeang village to 1,751 persons living in Srae Huy village. The average family size in these villages ranges from three to four persons per household. Punong indigenous people live mostly in Srae Huy, Chong Phang and Ou Chrar villages, while Chrong people are majority in Trapeang and Kandal villages. Khmer population is represented in each village with 10-25 percent. Muslim communities live in three villages and are represented with five percent in each. (Table 2)

Table 2: Demographic Profile of the Subproject Villages

Subproject villages	Population	Male	Female	HH	Average HH size	Punong	Khmer	Muslim	Chorong
Srae Huy	1,701	810	891	408	4.17	70-80 %	10-20%		
Chong Phang	1,143	420	723	333	3.43	65-75 %	10-20%	5%	
Ou Chrar	428	204	224	104	4.12	65-70 %	25-30%		
Trapeang Khnar	302	146	156	80	3.78		25%	5%	70%
Kandal	368	171	197	105	3.50		20%	5%	70%
Total	3,942	1,751	2,191	1,030					

Villages' data 2018

20. The family status in these villages is divided into four categories¹. They are: (i) couple families which means husband and wife with children; (ii) widow families or female headed families; (iii) widower families and (iv) vulnerable families, namely, families with only elder persons, disable or wounded family members, infant families and HIV/AIDS families.
21. The following table shows that the great majority in each of the subproject villages are married. Percentage of couple families ranges from 90% in Srae Huy to 94% in Ou Chrar.
22. The percentage of female-headed families or widows ranges from 4%-6% while vulnerable families amount to 1% to 2%. All female-headed families and the vulnerable families in each village are very poor. All widowers' families in Trapeang Khnar and Kandal villages are

¹ Population census conducted by the Ministry of Planning (MOP) mentioned clearly the family status classification into 4 categories; They are: 1) couple, 2) widow, 3) widower and vulnerable group and later on, several official surveys applies these categories.

classified as very poor while in other three villages, around 50% of widower families are very poor. (Villages economic data, 2018).

Table 3: Marital Status

Subproject villages	Couple %	Widows %	Widowers %	Vulnerable %
Srae Huy	90	6	2	2
Chong Phang	92	5	1	2
Ou Chrar	94	4	1	1
Trapeang Khnar	92	6	1	1
Kandal	93	5	1	1

Education

23. The following table shows a level of literacy in the subproject villages. Overall, educational profile of people among villages is not significantly different. The highest percentage of people completed primary education, 28%, lives in Trapeang Khnar village, following by Ou Chrar and Chong Phang villages with 25% and 24% respectively. Educational profile of Srae Huy villagers (12 % completed primary education) is the lowest among these villages. Trapeang Khnar and Kandal villages have 10% and 8% of people with completed secondary education, while percentage of people with secondary education in other villages is insignificant. Generally, the number of people in these villagers who can speak and read Khmer is not high. The following table shows that the percentage of those who speak and read Khmer ranges from 36% in Srae Huy Village to 47% in Kandal.

Table 4: Education Level in Subproject Villages

Subproject villages	Can only speak Khmer %	Can speak & read Khmer	Primary school %	Secondary school %	High school (%)
Srae Huy	50.8	36	12	0.9	0.3
Chong Phang	30	44	24	1.7	0.3
Ou Chrar	32	41	25	1.8	0.2
Trapeang Khnar	19	41	28	10	2
Kandal	21	47	22	8	2

Occupation and Income Sources

24. The primary source of family income in each village is agriculture, commonly rice farming, following by crop farming, pig raising, chicken raising, etc. Only few villagers have other sources of income such as repairers, employment in government offices, small scale businesses or work as traditional healers.

Table 5: Occupation

Village	Occupation				
	Farmers (%)	Workers (%)	Small business (%)	Gov't officers (%)	Traditional medical assistant (%)
Srae Huy	95.5	2.3	1.5	0.5	0.2
Chong Phang	92	2	2.5	1.5	1
Ou Chrar	95	1.5	1.5	1	1
Trapeang Khnar	95	1	1	2	1
Kandal	96	1	1	1	1

25. Migration for work outside village is rare. The percentage of persons migrated for work within Cambodia ranges from 1.66% in Chong Phang village to 3% in Trapeang Khnar village. Men migrate more often than woman. There is no migration for work out of the country.

Table 6: Migration

Village	Migration within Cambodia			Migration out of Cambodia
	% of village population	% of male migration	% of female migration	% of village population
Srae Huy	2.80	68.00	32.00	0
Chong Phang	1.66	54.00	46.00	0
Ou Chrar	2.50	58.00	42.00	0
Trapeang Khnar	3.00	55.00	45.00	0
Kandal	2.50	52.70	47.50	0

Land use

26. Land in these village has been divided into five main categories: (i) residential land or land for household compound including animal raising and home gardening activities; (ii) common or public land; (iii) rain-fed farming land; (iv) land for crop farming (short and long term farming) and (v) community forest land or protected forest area. The government has officially recognized the use of these land categories but there are no land titles distributed yet (confirmed by the local authorities). The following table shows that Chong Phang and Srae Huy have the largest land area (45,152 ha and 27,094 ha respectively). Only Srae Huy village has some irrigated land (1,168 ha). Farmers in these village produce rice once a year as they grow rain-fed rice. The farmers hardly use any chemicals and the average yield is about 1.1 to 1.5 tons per hectare in Srae Huy, Trapeang Khnar and Kandal, while Ou Chrar and Chong Phang villagers produce on average 1.5-2 tons of rice per hectare. Most of farmers in the subproject villages use 5-10 ha of farming land.

Table 7: Land-Use by Categories

Village	Total land areas (ha)	Land Classification (ha)					
		Residential land	Common land	Irrigated rice field	Rain-fed land	Cropping land	Community forest land
Srae Huy	27,094.00	7,596.00	584.40	1,168.00	3,213.60	2,844.00	11,688.00
Chong Phang	45,152.74	2,014	671	0	790	11,577	30,100.74
Ou Chrar	2,389.00	149	108	0	67	891	1,174.00
Trapeang Khnar	3,112	208	95	0	45	1,235.00	1,529.00
Kandal	3,871.00	298	52	0	68	1,432.00	2,021.00
Total	81,618.74	10,265.00	1,510.40	1,168.00	4,183.60	17,979.00	46,512.74

Agricultural Activities

27. Majority of the families in these villages rely on agriculture as the main food production and income source. According to the village data (2018) for Srae Huy village, 1,402 (82.42%) out of total 1,701 villagers are involved in agricultural activities (farmers). There are 20 farmers (12 females) who grow short duration crops in their Chamkar for home consumption and selling. There are 278 farmer families who grow rice without using chemical fertilizer and pesticide. The rice yield is only 1.5 tons per hectare, which is low if compared to the national average. The farm gate selling price of paddy rice ranges from 800 to 1,100 riels per kilogram. The agriculture mechanization in the village improved recently and there are 132 tillers (hand tractors), 21 mobile rice millings and 3 rice threshing machines in the village.

28. Chong Phang village data shows that 953 (83.38%) out of 1,143 villagers are involved in agricultural activities (farmers). There are approximately 55 farmers (45 females) grow short duration crops in their Chamkar for home consumption and selling. Cultivation without using chemical fertilizer and pesticide is practiced by 18 farmer families. The rice yield is only 1.5 tons per hectare, which is low if compared to the national average. The farm gate selling price of paddy rice ranges from 800 to 1,000 riels per kilogram. There are 23 tillers (hand tractors), 5 mobile rice millings and 4 rice threshing machines in the village (Chong Phang data in 2018).
29. In Ou Chrar village, 326 (76.17%) out of 428 villagers are involved in agricultural activities (farmers). There are approximately 76 farmers (52 females) who grow short duration crops in their Chamkar for home consumption and selling. There are 25 farmer families cultivate rice without using chemical fertilizer and pesticide. The rice yield is only 1.5 tons per hectare, which is low if compared to the national average. The farm gate selling price of paddy rice ranges from 900 to 1,100 riels per kilogram. There are 22 tillers (hand tractors), 1 mobile rice millings and 2 rice threshing machines in the village (Ou Chrar data in 2018).
30. Trapeang Khnar village has 276 (91.39%) out of 302 villagers who are involved in agricultural activities (farmers). Short duration crops in their Chamkar for home consumption and selling is cultivated by are 25 farmers (15 females) and 35 farmer families grow rice without using chemical fertilizer and pesticide. The rice yield is only 1.5 tons per hectare. The farm gate selling price of paddy rice ranges from 900 to 1,100 riels per kilogram. There are 25 tillers (hand tractors), 3 mobile rice millings and 2 rice threshing machines in the village (Trapeang Khnar data in 2018).
31. In Kandal village, there are 52 (14.13%) out of total 368 populations involve in agricultural activities (farmers). There are approximately 33 farmers (19 females) grow short duration crops in their Chamkar for home consumption and selling. There are 38 farmer families conduct rice cultivation without using chemical fertilizer and pesticide. The rice yield is about 1.5 tons per hectare, which is low if compared to the national average. The farm gate selling price of paddy rice ranged from 900 to 1,100 riels per kilogram. In the recent years, it is observed that the agriculture mechanization in the village is improved, there are 26 tillers (hand tractors), 7 mobile rice millings and 3 rice threshing machines in the village (Kandal data in 2018).

Table 8: Agriculture Activities

Subproject villages	Population	Agriculture activities (%)	Production (kg/ha)	Farmgate price for rice (riel/kg)
Srae Huy	1,701	82.42	1.5	800-1,100
Chong Phang	1,143	83.38	1.5	800-1,000
Ou Chrar	428	76.17	1.5	900-1,100
Trapeang Khnar	302	91.39	1.5	900-1,100
Kandal	368	14.13	1.5	900-1,100

32. There are no fishing activities in these villages. However, some families catch fish during the rainy season and use it for their family consumption.

Gender and Decision Making

33. Cambodia is recognized as a matriarchal society. However, actual practices in the rural societies indicate that generally, men tend to dominate the decision-making processes. Both, men and women have equal rights in decision making and responsibilities in performing family works and public affairs. Typically, the Cambodian women take care of household chores as a traditional activity but gradually are stepping forward to participate in every aspect of agriculture activities and decision-making on financial management, education of children and social affairs as well.
34. The wealth classification in this village is divided into four categories according to the national wealth classification (Ministry of Planning, Kingdom of Cambodia). When 'poor' and 'very poor' categories combined, more than half of population in Srae Huy, Chong Phang and Ou Chrar

are poor. Trapeang Khnar and Kandal villages have the lowest percentage of poor and the highest percentage of middle wealth families. The following table present the wealth distribution in the subproject villages. The following table shows the wealth distribution in the subproject villages.

Table 9: Socioeconomic Status

Village	Socioeconomic status			
	Very poor (%)	Poor (%)	Medium (%)	Well-off (%)
Srae Huy	3	58	33	6
Chong Phang	10	40	35	15
Ou Chrar	14	40	35	11
Trapeang Khnar	4	19	67	10
Kandal	5	16	69	10

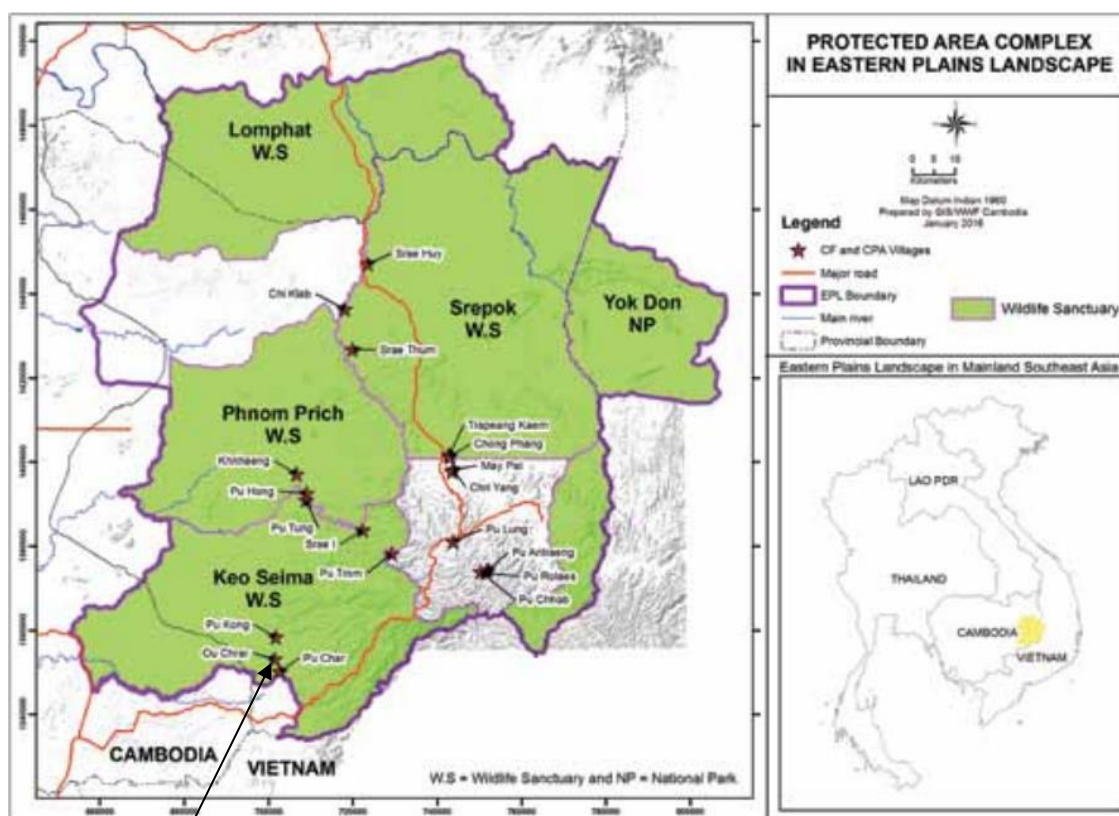
C.2 Environmental Context

Protected Area Status – All Subprojects

35. **Protected Area Status.** The screening confirms that all the subproject sites in this report are within designated Community Forest areas and the RWHPs and catchments are within community managed land.
36. The Forestry Law (2002) provides a legal basis for rural communities to use and help manage forests through community forestry. The Sub-decree on Community Forest Management (2003) sets out rules for the establishment, management and use of community forests in Cambodia. MAFF has general jurisdiction over management of community forests
37. Under the sub-decree, a Community Forestry Community (CF Community) is a community that voluntarily initiates to form a group under a Community Forest Agreement to conduct development activities and use community forest resources in a sustainable manner. Local communities can submit a request to the FA for a community forest to be recognised (Sub-decree Art. 6) Community forests are state public property (Sub-decree Art. 3). Each CF Community shall be led by a committee called the “Community Forestry Management Committee”.
38. **Ou Chrar.** In addition to being a CF community, Ou Chrar is one of the key villages with farmland or residential land inside the Protection Area of Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary. As such it is participating in the Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) project in Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary, supported by the Ministry of Environment and Wildlife Conservation Society².
39. Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary (formerly known as Seima Protected Forest) is part of the protected area complex in Cambodia’s Eastern Plains. Figure 2 shows the location of Ou Chrar.

² http://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/CCB_PROJ_DESC_ENG_C0047_11NOV2016.pdf

Figure 2: Ou Chrar Village location within Wildlife Sanctuary



Source: World Wildlife Fund WWF at <http://wwf.panda.org/?273810/First-profile-of-Phnom-Prich-Wildlife-Sanctuary> (June 2016)

40. Wildlife Conservation Society is supporting the development of Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary. The detail of the zoning and associated management plans are not finalised; consultation is on going with the next session being held in mid-October 2019³. However broadly the draft zoning shows a core zone, conservation zone, sustainable use zone and a community zone.
41. For Kep Seima wildlife sanctuary, all village settlements, rice fields and other agricultural land are located in the community zone. In the community zone, the community has full rights to use the area for their development without major impacts on the environment. In addition land titles can be issued for the land if the community requests, according to the Protected Area Law 2008.

Consultation – All Subprojects

42. Consultation included CF Chiefs and Members. Issues related to the environment were discussed such as the quantity and quality of vegetation to be removed and the disposal of any excess excavated material. In addition the consultations discussed the access to the sites for the construction materials and routes were agreed. For example, in Chong Phang, it was agreed that a specific pathway will be used during construction, because it is adjacent to commune land with good access to the main road. This indicates that the participants understand the project and the result was broad agreement and support for the project due to its benefits.

³ Confirmation via email from WCS 09-10-19

Srae Huy Village RWHP, Mondolkiri

43. Figure 3 shows the location of the subproject site and the wider environmental context of the project and village. Figure 4 shows a photograph of the site identifying current vegetation and land use.

Figure 3 Srae Huy Subproject Site and General Context



Source: Project Team / Google Earth

Figure 4 Srae Huy Subproject Site Vegetation and Land Use



Source: Project Team Site Visit

44. **Vegetation.** The subproject site is in an area of scrub vegetation and existing ponds. As a result some scrub clearance will be needed and the removal of fewer than 10 young trees will be required.
45. **Surface water.** The nearest river is 450m to the west, running north-south. 280m to the east, across the main road in the area, is a wetland / pond area which varies according to the season. The construction will not impact on either of these water bodies.
46. **Land use.** The subproject site is in an area which is a mix of agriculture such as rice and fruit and bush / scrub. The subproject site is already used for small water ponds and is on commune owned land therefore the land use will not be changed.
47. **Receptors and access.** The subproject site is close to the main road and therefore will have a clear and appropriate access route for construction vehicles. The main road passes through the village and there are houses on both sides of the road. The main centre of the village (cross roads) is approximately 550m from the project site. No healthcare or education facilities were observed within the immediate area of the subproject site, but one primary school is located in the village centre

Chong Phang Village RWHP, Mondolkiri

48. Figure 5 shows the location of the subproject site and the wider environmental context of the project and village. Figure 6 shows a photograph of the site identifying current vegetation and land use.

Figure 5 Chong Phang Subproject Site and General Context



Source: Project Team / Google Earth

Figure 6 Chong Phang Subproject Site Vegetation and Land Use



Source: Project Team Site Visit

49. **Vegetation.** The subproject site is in an area of flat grassed ground which until relatively recently was in a heavily forested area and therefore unlikely to be a habitat for significant flora or fauna given the disturbed nature of the area. There are a number of low growing shrubs that will need to be removed (fewer than 10) in addition to the grass cover. There are no trees on the site.
50. **Surface water.** No significant water bodies such as permanent rivers were observed within the project site area.
51. **Land use.** The subproject site is in an area recently deforested. As such the village is a new settlement, established within the last 15 years. The subproject site is in an area of agricultural land growing various crops including rice, rubber, corn and mung bean. The land on which the subproject is located is not currently cultivated and is owned by the commune. A change in land use from grassland to the pond and catchment will be required.
52. **Receptors and access.** The subproject site is located approximately 300m from the village road and 250m from the closest village area; the village is new and Chong Pang village itself is in three spread out locations. The subproject will not significantly impact on any sensitive human receptors during construction; no healthcare or education facilities were observed within the immediate area of the subproject site. Access to the site (over commune land) was discussed during consultation and an agreed route from the main road is approved by the community in order to minimise disturbance.

Ou Chrar Village RWHP, Mondolkiri

53. Figure 7 shows the location of the subproject site and the wider environmental context of the project and village. Figure 8 shows a photograph of the site identifying current vegetation and land use.

Figure 7 Ou Chrar Subproject Site and General Context



Source: Project Team / Google Earth

Figure 8 Ou Chrar Subproject Site Vegetation and Land Use



Source: Project Team Site Visit

54. **Vegetation.** The subproject site is in an area of degraded forest. The village itself is in a heavily forested area which is being encroached on by agriculture and logging activities and therefore unlikely to offer habitat for significant flora or fauna. The site will require the removal of understorey scrub vegetation and trees as shown in *** FIG ABOVE. The estimate for screening is that 65 trees or shrubs will need to be removed.
55. **Surface water.** The nearest surface water body is a small stream approximately 2km to the west of the subproject site. It is not known if this is ephemeral or permanent.
56. **Land use.** The subproject site is in an area which is a mix of agriculture such as cashew and crop farming and bush with degraded forest. The subproject site itself is an area of degraded forest. The subproject site is on commune owned land and the land use will change from degraded forest to a RWHP and catchment.
57. **Receptors and access.** The site is 180m from the main road. Along the main road are houses and a school which are the closest receptors, with the nearest buildings being approximately 120m from the pond boundary therefore will be close to the pond catchment. The subproject site will have access from the main road and a track running to the north of the site about 250m from the main road.

Trapeang Khnar Village RWHP, Koh Kong

Figure 9 shows the location of the subproject site and the wider environmental context of the project and village.

Figure 9 Trapeang Khnar Subproject Site and General Context



Source: Project Team / Google Earth

58. **Vegetation.** The subproject site will not require the removal of vegetation; it is on a cleared site of an existing pond and catchment.
59. **Surface water.** Tatai stream, a permanent water body 600m to the west and a small stream 600m to the east.
60. **Land use.** The village is located in a flat valley bottom which is being used for agriculture and the sides of the valleys are dominated by tree cover. The subproject site is an existing pond surrounded by agriculture, such as rice and banana farming. Therefore no change in land use is required
61. **Receptors and access.** The site is approximately 300m from the main road and from the road will be accessed from agricultural land owned by the village chief; access was discussed and approved during consultation. There are residential buildings along the main road and the school is 700m from the subproject site and therefore will not be affected by construction

activities. Kandal and Trapeang Khnar are approximately 2 km apart on the same narrow (approximately 3-4 wide) unpaved road. This will be used by construction traffic for both sites.

Kandal Village RWHP, Koh Kong

62. Figure 10 shows the location of the subproject site and the wider environmental context of the project and village.

Figure 10 Kandal Subproject Site and General Context



Source: Project Team / Google Earth

63. **Vegetation.** The subproject site is located in an area of bush surrounded by agricultural land such as rice and banana farming. The bush is of low economic value and given its agricultural surroundings is unlikely to offer habitat for significant flora or fauna. The vegetation is secondary growth trees aged 5 to 15 year and 10 to 25cm in diameter.
64. **Surface water.** Tatai stream, a permanent water body 750m to the west is the main surface water body within the project area.
65. **Land use.** The village is located in a flat valley bottom which is being used for agriculture and the sides of the valleys are dominated by tree cover. The subproject site is an unused area of scrub within agricultural land which is used for rice and banana farming. There will be a change in land use from scrub to RWHP and catchment.

66. **Receptors and access.** The subproject site is approximately 200 m from the main road and from the road will be accessed from agricultural land owned by the Commune chief; access was discussed and approved during consultation. There are residential buildings along the main road which will be used by construction traffic. Kandal and Trapeang Khnar are approximately 2 km apart on the same narrow (approximately 3-4 wide) unpaved road. This will be used by construction traffic for both sites.

D. SOCIAL SAFEGUARD SCREENING AND ASSESSMENT

Srae Huy Village RWHP, Mondolkiri

Description of the Site

67. Srae Huy village of Srae Huy Commune, Koh Nheak District, Mondul Kiri Province is about 103 km away from Mondul Kiri provincial town. The proposed subproject pond is located about 70 meters from the village compound, behind the commune office and about 50 meters from the laterite village main road. It will provide an improved supply of irrigation water to at least **58 households** who are the direct beneficiaries of the subproject. Access to the proposed community pond site from the main road requires land acquisition of about 8 x 50 meters close to the commune office. Therefore, **Mr. Say Brob**, the chief of the commune, confirmed that the access road (8m width and 70m length) is still within the commune land, so the contractor can use this size of land during the construction period. No additional land acquisition is required.
68. This has been confirmed by the local authorities, CF members and IPs during the consultations conducted on 19 March 2019 with the BCCP/CF management team. The detailed measures of the proposed pond are as follows:
- (i) With/without lining with pond size of (80m x 50m x 4 m);
 - (ii) Two tower water tanks of 5000l/each equipped with gasoline powered centrifuge water pump to lift water to the tanks;
 - (iii) One water tank of 1000l/each for Drip irrigation connected near to the household gardens;
 - (iv) One set of Drip irrigation equipment for a household garden, 300m²/household garden;
 - (v) Fencing around the RWH pond is about 300m.



Existing pond

Assessment of the Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Land acquisition

69. The size of the commune land where the pond construction using the gasoline pumping system has been planned, is 50 m x 80 m = 4,000 square meters excluding the catchment areas. The proposed location for community rainwater harvesting pond is located at an existed community pond. Most importantly, the mentioned area is located at the commune or public land which is located behind the commune office. Therefore, the proposed subproject does not involve any involuntary land acquisition and will be constructed as per the detailed design.
70. This community rainwater harvesting pond will be constructed within commune land or public land (see the land certification certified by commune authorities). The head of the commune and the village chief have agreed to provide this parcel of land for the construction of the community rainwater harvesting pond so it will be in compliance with the ADB SPS 2009 and the resettlement framework.
71. Based upon the actual assessment conducted by the BCC project team together with CEDAC team, there are no privately-owned structures on the land to be utilized. In addition, no households and landowners close to the proposed subproject to be affected by the proposed subproject.

Indigenous People⁴

72. Based on the field observations and consultations with local community members and the local authorities, there will be no impact on Indigenous People (IP) that relate to their cultural, traditional and spiritual values. In short, based on the field observation and confirmation provided by the local authorities and the project management team, it can be concluded that there is no adverse involuntary resettlement impacts nor adverse impacts on indigenous peoples. This proposed site for construction of the community rainwater harvesting pond completely belongs to the commune and does not hold IP community land title. This was confirmed by Mr. Say Brob, Chief of Srae Huy commune.

Conclusion

73. The subproject will not involve any land acquisition and involuntary resettlement as the construction will all take place at the commune land within CF area, where land is owned by the commune. The civil works will include the construction of the community rainwater harvesting pond and of setting up the water tank, which will entail the removal of few young trees (5 to 10) but will not impact on any agricultural land and any structure being used for crop production and other people's need.
74. The subproject therefore does not involve land acquisition or involuntary resettlement and neither restricts access to land use or legally designated protected areas. In order to ensure that the contractor follows the detailed technical drawing design, the CF management committee, local authorities and PPIU/FA MDK will monitor/supervise the construction activities.

Chong Phang Village RWHP, Mondolkiri

Description of the site

75. Chong Phang village of Pou Chrey Commune, Pechreda District, Mondul Kiri Province is about 51 km far from Mondulkiri provincial town. The proposed pond subproject is located about 120 meters from the village compound, behind the individual farmland and about 120 meters from the laterite village main road. It will provide an improved supply of irrigation water to at least **26 households**, who are the direct beneficiaries of the subproject. The access road requires land acquisition about 8 meters width and 120 meters length located close to the individual farmland. This size of land (pathway) belongs to the commune. **Mr. Keunh Rotha**, the chief of commune, confirms that the access road from the main road to the proposed pond site (8m width and 120m length) is located within the commune land, so the contractor can use this access road during the construction per request.

⁴ Se Annex 9 for IP Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening, Screening Checklist and Categorization Form.

76. This has been confirmed by the local authorities, CF members and IPs during the consultations conducted on 20 March 2019 with the BCCP/CF management team. The specifics of the proposed pond are as follows:

- (i) With/without lining with pond size of (80m x 50m x 4 m);
- (ii) Two tower water tanks of 5000l/each equipped with gasoline powered centrifuge water pump to lift water to the tanks;
- (iii) One water tank of 1000l/each for drip irrigation connected near to the household gardens;
- (iv) One set of drip irrigation equipment for a household garden, 300m²/household garden;
- (v) Fencing around the RWH pond is about 300m.



Location of the proposed pond

Assessment of the Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Land acquisition

77. The size of the commune land where the rainwater harvesting pond construction, using gasoline pumping system is planned, is 50 m x 80 m = 4,000 square meters excluding the catchment areas. However, no existed community pond was there, but the proposed location for the community rainwater harvesting pond is located at the flood-plain area. Most importantly, the mentioned area is located at the commune or public land which is located behind the individual farmlands. The head of commune and village chief have agreed to provide this land for the construction of the community rainwater harvesting pond so that it will be in compliance with the ADB SPS 2009 and the resettlement framework. Therefore, the proposed pond which will be constructed based on the detailed design, does not involve any involuntary land acquisition (see the land certification certified by commune authorities).
78. The actual assessment which has been conducted by the BCC provincial project team together with CEDAC team, confirms that there are no privately-owned structures on the land to be utilized. In addition, no households and landowners nearby the proposed subproject will be affected by the proposed subproject.

Indigenous People.⁵

79. The field observations and local consultations with community members and the local authorities confirm that there will be no adverse impact on Indigenous People (IP) that relate to their cultural, traditional and spiritual values. This proposed site for construction of the community rainwater harvesting pond completely belongs to the commune, with no IP community land title as confirmed by Mr. Keunh Rotah, Chief of Pou Chrey commune.

⁵ Se Annex 9 for IP Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening, Screening Checklist and Categorization Form.

Conclusion

80. The subproject will not involve any land acquisition and involuntary resettlement as the construction will take place at the commune land within CF area, where land is owned by the commune. The civil works will include the construction of the community rainwater harvesting pond, which will entail the removal of grasses but will not impact any agricultural land nor any structure being used for crop production and other people's needs.
81. There are no private use rights to the land either temporarily or permanently affected. The subproject therefore involves no land acquisition or involuntary resettlement and neither restricts access to land use or legally designated protected areas.
82. In order to ensure that the contractor follows the detailed technical drawing design, the CF management committee, local authorities and PPIU/FA MDK shall monitor or supervise the construction activities based on the detailed technical design.

Ou Chrar Village RWHP, Mondolkir

Description of the site

83. Ou Chrar village of Srae Preah Commune, Keo Seima District, Mondul Kiri Province is about 60 km away from Mondul Kiri provincial town. The proposed pond subproject is located about 250 meters from the village compound or village main road and behind the village primary school. It will provide an improved supply of irrigation water to at least **32 households**, who are the direct beneficiaries of the subproject. The access road to the proposed community pond site, requires land of about 8 meters width and 250 meters in length behind the buildings of the village primary school. The land of that size (pathway) belongs to public or commune land. **Mr. Pyeub Per**, the chief of commune, confirms that the access road from the main road to the proposed pond site (8m width and 250m length) is located within the school compound and behind the buildings, so the contractor can use this land during the construction period.
84. This has been confirmed by the local authorities, CF members and IPs during consultations carried out on 21 March 2019 with the BCCP/CF management team. The specifics of the proposed pond are as follows:
 - (vi) With/without lining with pond size of (80m x 50m x 4 m);
 - (vii) Two tower water tanks of 5000l/each equipped with gasoline powered centrifuge water pump to lift water to the tanks;
 - (viii) One water tank of 1000l/each for Drip irrigation connected near to the household gardens;
 - (ix) One set of Drip irrigation equipment for a household garden, 300m²/household garden;
 - (x) Fencing around the RWH pond is about 300m.



Location for the pond construction

Assessment of the Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Land acquisition.

85. The size of the commune land planned for construction of the community rainwater harvesting pond using gasoline pumping system, is 50 m x 80 m = 4,000 square meters excluding the catchment areas. There is no existed community pond, but the proposed site for the community rainwater harvesting pond is in a flat-land area. There are around 65 trees with their ages ranging from 10 to 15 years and the diameters about 0.10 to 0.25m which need to be cleared. These are *Anisoptera costata* kort, *Dipterocarpus alatus* Roxb, *Dipterocarpus intricatis* Dyer, *Dipterocarpus obtusifolius*, *Terminalia tomentosa* and *Terrietia Kavanica* Blume, need to be cleared. Most importantly, the mentioned area is in the commune or public land which is located behind the village primary school. Therefore, the proposed subproject does not involve any involuntary land acquisition and the pond will be constructed as per the detailed design.
86. The head of commune and village chief have agreed to provide this land for the construction of the community rainwater harvesting pond so that it will be in compliance with the ADB SPS 2009 and the resettlement framework.
87. The actual assessment which has been conducted by the BCC provincial project team together with CEDAC team confirmed that there are no privately-owned structures on the land to be utilized. In addition, there are no households not private landowners nearby the proposed location that will be affected by the subproject.

Indigenous People.⁶

88. The field observations and consultations with the local community members and the local authorities have confirmed that there will be no impacts on Indigenous People (IP) that relate to their cultural, traditional and spiritual values. In conclusion, there will be no negative involuntary resettlement impact nor adverse impacts on indigenous peoples. (See the IR and IP impact screening checklist). Based on consultation with local authorities, it can be concluded that the proposed site for construction of the community rainwater harvesting pond completely belongs to the commune and there is no IP's community land title. This was confirmed by **Mr. Pyeub Per**, Chief of Srae Preah commune.

Conclusion

89. The subproject will not involve any land acquisition and involuntary resettlement as the construction will all take place with the commune land within CF area, where land is owned by the commune. The civil works will include the construction of the community rainwater harvesting pond, which will entail removal of 50 trees with, age 10 to 15 years, but will not have impact on any agricultural land nor any structure being used for crop production and other people's needs.
90. There are no private land-use rights either temporarily or permanently affected other than the FA/MAFF or commune under permission of FA/MAFF. The subproject therefore involves no land acquisition or involuntary resettlement and neither restricts access to land use or legally designated protected areas.
91. The CF management committee, local authorities and PPIU/FA MDK shall monitor or supervise the construction activities to ensure that the contractor follows the detailed technical drawing design and no adverse impact on other lands or assets.

Trapeang Khnar Village RWHP, Koh Kong

Description of the site

92. Trapeang Khnar village of Taley Leu Commune, Thmar Bang District, Koh Kong Province is about 84 km away from Koh Kong provincial town. The proposed pond is located around 180 meters from the village compound, in the existed community pond and surrounded by the individual farmlands. The pond is around 180 meters far from the laterite village main road and it will provide an improved supply of irrigation water to at least **37 households**, who are the direct beneficiaries of the subproject. The access road to the proposed community pond

⁶ See Annex 9 for IP Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening, Screening Checklist and Categorization Form.

requires land acquisition of around 8 meters by 180 meters which will be on **Mr. Chann Sarim's** land (chief of village). Mr Chann agreed and confirmed, during the consultation meeting, that the selected contractor may use his land (see the land lending form) during the construction of the pond. In addition, he allows the selected contractor to use his land without any compensation as he expects to get more benefits from the proposed pond (he has several hectares of productive land around the proposed site).

93. This has been confirmed by the local authorities, CF members and IPs during consultations conducted on 20 March 2019 with the BCCP/CF management team.

94. The following are the specifics of the proposed pond:

- (xi) With/without lining with pond size of (80m x 50m x 4 m);
- (xii) Two tower water tanks of 5000l/each equipped with gasoline powered centrifuge water pump to lift water to the tanks;
- (xiii) One water tank of 1000l/each for drip irrigation connected near to the household gardens;
- (xiv) One set of drip irrigation equipment for a household garden, 300m²/household garden;
- (xv) Fencing around the RWH pond is about 300m.



Location for the proposed pond

Assessment of the Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Land acquisition

95. The size of the commune land or property where it is planned to build the community rainwater harvesting pond using gasoline pumping system, is 50 m x 80 m = 4,000 square meters excluding the catchment areas. The depth of the proposed pond is 4 m. There is existing, 15m by 25m with 0.50m depth, community pond. The mentioned area is in the commune or public land behind the individual farmlands. The proposed subproject does not involve any involuntary land acquisition and will be constructed based on the detailed design within the commune or public land (see the land certification certified by commune authorities). The head of commune and the village chief have agreed to provide this land for the construction of the community rainwater harvesting pond so it will be in compliance with the ADB SPS 2009 and the resettlement framework.

96. The actual assessment conducted by the BCC provincial project team together with CEDAC team confirmed that there are no privately-owned structures on land to be utilized. In addition, no households and landowners nearby the proposed subproject will be affected by the proposed subproject.

Indigenous People.⁷

97. Based upon the field observations and local consultations with community members and the local authorities, there will be no adverse impact on Indigenous People (IP) which relate to their cultural and traditional belief and spiritual values. The field observation and confirmation by the local authorities and the project management team, ensured that there is no involuntary resettlement impact nor adverse impacts on indigenous peoples. (see the IR and IP impact screening checklist in Annex 2). The proposed site for construction of the community rainwater harvesting pond completely belongs to the commune; there is no IP community land title which is confirmed by **Mr. Meas Chann**, Chief of Tatey Leu commune.

Conclusion

98. The subproject will not involve any land acquisition nor involuntary resettlement as the construction will all take place in the commune land within CF area, where land is owned by the commune. The civil works will include the construction of the community rainwater harvesting pond, which will entail removal of some grass, but will not impact on any agricultural land nor any structure being used for crop production and other people's needs.
99. There are no private use rights to the land either temporarily or permanently affected other than the FA/MAFF or commune under permission of FA/MAFF. The subproject therefore involves no land acquisition nor involuntary resettlement and does not restrict access to land use or legally designated protected areas.
100. The CF management committee, local authorities and PPIU/FA KKG shall monitor or supervise the construction activities and ensure that the detailed technical design is followed and no adverse impacts on land or other assets occurs.

Kandal Village RWHP, Koh Kong

Description of the site

101. Kandal village of Tatey Leu Commune, Thmar Bang District, Koh Kong Province is around 82 km far from Koh Kong, the provincial town. The proposed pond subproject is located about 50 meters from the village compound, in the flat-land area covered by non-economic value trees, bushes and surrounded by the individual farmlands. It will provide an improved supply of irrigation water to at least **32 households**, who are the direct beneficiaries of the subproject. The access road to the proposed community pond site requires land acquisition of around 8 meters width and 50 meters length which will traverse the individual farmer's land (**Mr. Kranh Phorn**). During the consultations, he declared and agreed that the selected contractor may use his land (8m width and 50m length) during the construction activities (see the land lending form).
102. However, the location of rainwater harvesting pond is in the commune land) confirmed by the chief of Tatey Leu commune during the consultation meeting with local authorities at Pagoda (**Mr. Meas Chann**).
103. This proposed community pond site has been confirmed by the local authorities, CF members and IPs during consultations conducted on 21 March 2019 with the BCCP/CF management team. The consultation meeting followed.
104. The proposed pond will have the following components:
1. With/without lining with pond size of (80m x 50m x 4 m);
 2. Two tower water tanks of 5,000l/each equipped with gasoline powered centrifuge water pump to lift water to the tanks;
 3. One water tank of 1,000l/each for drip irrigation connected near to the household gardens;
 4. One set of drip irrigation equipment for a household garden, 300m²/household garden;
 5. Fencing around the RWH pond is about 300m.

⁷ See Annex 9 for IP Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening, Screening Checklist and Categorization Form.

Assessment of the Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Land acquisition

105. The size of the commune land where is planned to build the community rainwater harvesting pond using gasoline pumping system is 50 m x 80 m = 4,000 square meters excluding the catchment areas. There is no existed community pond, so the proposed location for community rainwater harvesting pond is in the flat-land area which is **commune land**. The area is covered by 60 non-economic value trees with diameters from 0.10 to 0.25m and is surrounded by the individual farmlands. Therefore, the proposed subproject does not involve any involuntary land acquisition and the pond will be constructed as per the detailed design. This community rainwater harvesting pond will be constructed within the commune land or public land (see the land certification certified by commune authorities). The head of the commune and the village chief have agreed to provide this land for the construction of the community rainwater harvesting pond so it will be in compliance with the ADB SPS 2009 and the resettlement framework.
106. The actual assessment conducted by the BCC provincial project team together with CEDAC team confirmed that there are no privately-owned structures on the land to be utilized. In addition, no households and landowners nearby the proposed subproject will be affected.

Indigenous People.⁸

107. The field observations and consultations with community members and the local authorities confirmed that there will be no impacts on Indigenous Peoples (IPs) which relate to their cultural and traditional beliefs and spiritual values. Also, there will be no other adverse impacts on indigenous peoples as well (see the IR and IPs impact screening checklist in Annex 2). The site proposed for construction of the community rainwater harvesting pond completely belongs to the commune, and there is no IP's community land title. This is confirmed by Mr. Meas Chann, Chief of Tatey Leu commune.

Conclusion

108. The subproject will not involve any land acquisition and involuntary resettlement as the construction will all take place at the commune land within CF area, where land is owned by the commune. The civil works will include the construction of the community rainwater harvesting pond, which will entail the removal of some bushes or trees of a non-economic value. There are 60 trees with diameters from 0.10m to 0.25m which need to be cut, but the subproject will not impact any agricultural land, nor any structure used for crop production and other people's needs.
109. There are no private land-use rights which will be either temporarily or permanently affected apart from the FA/MAFF or commune land under permission of FA/MAFF. The subproject therefore involves no land acquisition or involuntary resettlement and will not restrict access to land use or legally designated protected areas.
110. The CF management committee, local authorities and PPIU/FA KKG shall monitor or supervise the construction activities based on the detailed technical design as identified in the Annex 1 in order to ensure that the contractor follows the detailed technical drawing design.

E. ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARD SCREENING AND ASSESSMENT

111. A Rapid Environmental Assessment screening checklist has been completed for each subproject site. These are shown in annex 3.
- 112.

⁸ See Annex 9 for IP Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening, Screening Checklist and Categorization Form.

114. Annex 3. The screening checklist confirms that a limited number of impacts will arise, as a result of construction activities. These are primarily:
- Localised dust from excavating and moving soil for the ponds;
 - Noise and vibration from the use of heavy machinery during excavation in particular and when machinery is being moved to the site, along access roads;
 - Health and safety risks for construction workers, using heavy machinery for example; and
 - Generation of solid waste, such as used containers or cement bags.
115. It is considered that these impacts will be on a minor scale and short term, because of the size of the projects. The subprojects are also in rural areas of low population density therefore are not directly adjacent to housing or sensitive receptors such as health care facilities.
116. These minor impacts can be adequately managed through good construction practices. An Environmental Code of Conduct has been developed to cover these impacts and to advise on the prevention of any unforeseen impacts. The Environmental Code of Conduct will be included in the bidding documents for the subprojects, ensuring the contractor understands the requirements before a bid is submitted. The Code of Conduct is in Annex 6.
117. The PIU will undertake site visits to ensure that the code of conduct is being followed and any complaints will be followed up and where necessary the Grievance Redress Mechanism will be used to address project related environmental or social issues.
118. A Climate Screening Risk Assessment has been completed for each subproject. These are shown in
119. The screening checklist confirms that in Cambodia, seasonal variability in rainfall patterns is expected to increase, resulting in wetter wet seasons and drier dry seasons. These trends apply to both provinces but the increase in wet season rain will be more severe in Mondolkiri by 2050 (the period modeled)⁹. Given the timescale for significant climate change, it is unlikely that it will have a major effect on the subprojects, due to their anticipated design life.
120. As a result of the environmental screening and assessment, the proposed subprojects are confirmed as Environment Safeguards Category C because they are anticipated to have minimal adverse environmental impacts.

F. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

121. Based on the detailed design for each RWHP and taking into account the available water sources, the BCCP/MoE national and provincial teams, used the public consultations to: (i) engage with the local communities to identify other water supply options; (ii) to meet the communities' requests; (iii) to discuss the proposed subproject; (iv) to ensure communities' inclusion and participation at all stages of the subproject; (v) to include communities' requests, opinions and suggestions into the proposed design and implementation of the subproject; and (vi) to ensure that the proposed subproject would meet their needs for fresh water supplies. Extensive consultations were conducted in each subproject village with the local authorities and villagers.
122. The following were the main approach to the consultations and community involvement into the subproject planning:
- Discussion with the local authorities and CPA management committee (MC) to review the social assessment as well as the environmental impact of each subproject site;

⁹ Climate Risk Vulnerability Assessment (2018) Climate Change Adaptation in Urban Development (Package 2) Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project (Tonle Sap 1) ADB Grant : 0454-CAM

- Organization of public consultations with beneficiaries, community members, CPA MC and local authorities to discuss the subproject and get approval from the community regarding the installation of the RHPs;¹⁰;

123. The IPs who represented majority of consultation participants, were meaningfully consulted, and their concerns, recommendations and suggestions, such as ensuring certain rituals are performed before and after the construction of RHPs etc., were discussed and addressed in designing the subproject,

124. The summary of consultations conducted in each village are presented in the following table. The details, consultations minutes and list of participants are presented in Annex 5. In total, there were 15 consultations, with a total of 304 participants (137 male and 167 females). Out of these, 249 participants were indigenous peoples. Out of all dripping irrigation gardens beneficiaries (185), 91.89% will belong to IPs’.

Table 10: Summary of the Consultations

No	Date	Locati on	Target group	Aim of the consultatio n	No of	No of female particip ants	No of IP partici pants	Total	No. of HHs (beneficiaries)		
					male participan ts				IPs	Non IPs	
1	20.03.2019	Chong Phang village	Local authorities, chief of the CF, village and communes chiefs, BCCP, BCC KKG representati ves, CF members, civic culture organizatio n, villagers	Inform local authorities and villagers about the subproject, present the design, discuss subproject benefits, impact on communities and obtain their opinions and suggestions.	6	1	5	7			
2	20.03.2019					6	24	28	30		
3	20.03.2019					10	24	32	34	25	1
4	21.03.2019	Kandal village				9	2	7	11		
5	21.03.2019					10	9	13	19		
6	21.03.2019					14	10	18	24	31	1
7	21.03.2019	Ou Chrar village				6	2	6	8		
8	21.03.2019					7	8	11	15		
9	21.03.2019					13	8	17	21	30	2
10	19.03.2019	Srae Huy village				6	1	5	7		
11	19.03.2019					9	19	26	28		
12	20.03.2019					12	19	28	31	50	8
13	20.03.2019	Trapean g Khnar				9	2	7	11		
14	20.03.2019					10	14	18	24		
15	20.03.2019					10	24	28	34	34	3
	Total				137	167	249	304	170	15	

Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation Religion King

Land Certification

We are the authority of Srae Preah Commune would certify that the commune land with total area of **8,400 square meters (70m*120m)** located behind the primary school, Ou Charar village, Srae Preah commune, Keo Seima district, Monduliri province is the commune land. It has bordered with the Ghost forest to the North, Mr. Khlel Kraunh to the South, the community land to the East and the primary school to the West.

For accessing road from the main road to the proposed site (it is about 8m width and 250m length) which will be used during the construction belongs to commune land or public land, while the small

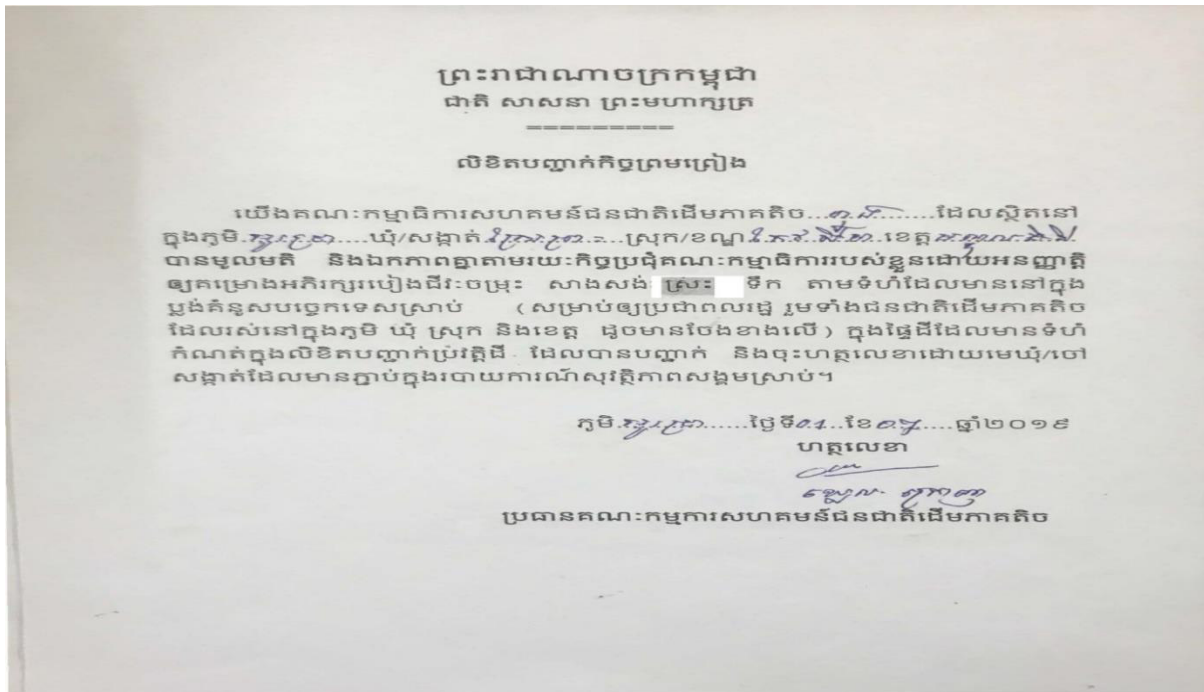
¹⁰ See the summary minutes of all consultation meetings in Annex 5

plot of land (10m*30m for each farmers) will be used for home gardening which is belonging to the farmers.

Seen and Approved by Commune chief

Certified by Village chief

IPs' Letter of Agreement



Kingdom of Cambodia Nation Religion King

Land Certification

We are the committee of IPs community would certify that existed in Ou Chrar village, Srae Preah commune, Keo Seima district, Mondulkiri province have agreed through our committee meeting by allowing the BCC project to construct the community rainwater harvesting pond in the mentioned area (based on the drawing design for community people's use including IPs who live in the mentioned village, commune district and province), certified and signed by commune authority in the social safeguards report.

Certified by Chief of IPs community committee

TRAPEANG KHNAR VILLAGE

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

១. យើងចៅសង្កាត់/មេឃុំឈ្មោះ ហ៊ុន ធីត សូមបញ្ជាក់ថា ដីមួយកន្លែង
ដែលមានទំហំជាក់ស្តែង ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ (ទទឹង ១៥០ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ ២០០
ម៉ែត្រ) នៅគ្រង់ ៦៤ ០ ២៤៣៧៩.២១ ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិ ស្រែចម្ការ ឃុំ
ស្រែចម្ការ ស្រុក ស្រែចម្ការ ខេត្ត ស្រែចម្ការ សម្រាប់ដឹកស្រះ និងតម្លើង
អាងស្តុកទឹកចែកចាយជូនសមាជិកសហគមន៍ ពិតជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ពិតប្រាកដ
មែន និងមានប្រៀបទល់៖

- නන්ධියලයේ සිට කුඩුකොට්ටිය දක්වා ගමන්
- නන්දියලයේ සිට රිච්ටන් දක්වා ගමන්
- නන්දියලයේ සිට කේ. ඩී. ඩී. බිල්ඩ් ඩය
- නන්දියලයේ සිට කොකා රික්කොර් ජයරත්න දක්වා ගමන්

៣. ទំហំដីសម្រាប់ដាំដុះរបស់អ្នកទទួលផលពីគម្រោងចំនួន ~~៥~~ រូប (ដែលម្នាក់ៗ មានទំហំប្រមាណ១០ម៉ែត្រទទឹង និង៣០ម៉ែត្របណ្តោយ) គឺជាដីឯកជនរបស់អ្នកទទួលផលរៀងៗខ្លួន។

ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឫសហាមគន្លំពិតមែន។

ថ្ងៃទី ២៤ ខែ មេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩

 **ಶಾಂತಿ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ**

Land Certification

For accessing road from the main road to the proposed site (it is about 8m width and 180m length) which will be used during the construction belongs to the private owner (Mr. Sin Sarann, see the land lending form), while the small plot of land (10m*30m for each farmers) will be used for home gardening which is belonging to the farmers.

Certified by Village chief

Land Landing Form

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ



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ទម្រង់ស្តីពីការអនុញ្ញាតឲ្យប្រើប្រាស់ដី

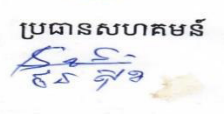

នាងខ្ញុំ ឬ ខ្ញុំបាទ ឈ្មោះ: ស៊ីន សារ៉ាន់ ដែលមានដីមួយកន្លែងទំហំ
.....ម៉ែត្រ (ទទឹង: 50 ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ: 180 ម៉ែត្រ) នៅត្រង់ចំណុច
ជាប់ទីតាំងដែលត្រូវសាងសង់ស្រះសហគមន៍ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិ ត្បាលាវ ឃុំ ត្បាលាវ ស្រុក ត្បាលាវ ខេត្ត កោះកុង ។

នាងខ្ញុំ ឬ ខ្ញុំបាទ សូមប្រគល់ដីដែលមានទទឹង ៨ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ: 80 ម៉ែត្រ (គិតចាប់
ពីផ្លូវសំខាន់ ឬផ្លូវភូមិទៅដល់ទីតាំងស្រះ) ទៅឲ្យអ្នកម៉ៅការប្រើប្រាស់ដីម្សីសាងសង់ស្រះ
តាមទីតាំងក្នុងរយៈពេលសាងសង់ប្រមាណ ៤ ខែ។ អ្នកម៉ៅការ ត្រូវជួសជុលគ្រលុក ឬការ
ខូចខាតនានាដែលបង្កឡើងក្នុងអំឡុងពេលសាងសង់ ដើម្បីឲ្យដីដែលមានទំហំខាងលើ
មានស្ថានភាពដូចដើមវិញទាំងស្រុង។

សាក្សី ម្ចាស់ដី

មេភូមិ ឈ្មោះម្ចាស់ដី

ប្រធានសហគមន៍

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King
Land lending form for use

I, Sin Sarann, is holding the land with its size 9,000 square meters (50m width and 180m length), next to the proposed site for community rainwater harvesting pond which is located in Trapeang Khnar village, Tatey Leu commune, Thmar Bang district, Koh Kong province. I wish to declare and agree that the selected contractor can use my piece of land with its size 400 square meters (8m width and 180m length) during construction of the proposed water tank for about 4 months, then the contractor needs to prepare the given piece of land as same quality as before the construction.

Chief of village Chief of CPA Witness Land owner

KANDAL VILLAGE

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

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ទម្រង់បញ្ជាក់ប្រវត្តិដី (គំរូទី៤)

១. ឃើងចៅសង្កាត់/មេឃុំឈ្មោះ: ហង់ ហង់ សូមបញ្ជាក់ថា ដីមួយកន្លែង ដែលមានទំហំដាក់ស្តែង ២.០០ ត្រកាវ (ទទឹង ២ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ ១០០ ម៉ែត្រ) នៅក្នុងចំណុច ក្រុងក្រវាត់ ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិ ក្រុងក្រវាត់ ឃុំ ក្រុងក្រវាត់ ស្រុក ស្រែចម្ការ ខេត្ត កោះកុង សម្រាប់ដឹកស្រះ និងតម្កល់ អាងស្តុកទឹកចែកចាយជូនសមាជិកសហគមន៍ ពិតជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ពិតប្រាកដ មែន និងមានព្រំប្រទល់៖


- ខាងជើងទល់នឹង ស្រែចម្ការ
- ខាងត្បូងទល់នឹង ស្រែចម្ការ
- ខាងកើតទល់នឹង ស្រែចម្ការ
- ខាងលិចទល់នឹង ស្រែចម្ការ

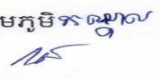
២. ដីសម្រាប់ផ្លូវចេញចូល សម្រាប់ដឹកដី និងគ្រឿងចក្រ ទំហំ ៨ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ ៥០ ម៉ែត្រ (គិតចាប់ពីផ្លូវសំខាន់ ឬផ្លូវភូមិទៅដល់ទីតាំងស្រះ) គឺជាដីកម្មសិទ្ធិរបស់ឯកជន ដូច្នេះត្រូវមានលិខិតអនុញ្ញាតឲ្យប្រើប្រាស់ពីម្ចាស់កម្មសិទ្ធិ។

៣. ទំហំដីសម្រាប់ដាំដុះរបស់អ្នកទទួលផលពិតប្រាកដចំនួន ៥០ រូប (ដែលម្នាក់ៗ មាន ទំហំប្រមាណ១០ម៉ែត្រទទឹង និង៣០ម៉ែត្របណ្តោយ) គឺជាដីឯកជនរបស់អ្នកទទួលផល រៀងៗខ្លួន។

ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។ ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។

ថ្ងៃទី ០៩ ខែ កក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩ ថ្ងៃទី ០៩ ខែ កក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩

 **មេឃុំ**
ហង់ ហង់

 **មេភូមិ**

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King

Land Certification

We are the authority of Tetey Leu Commune would certify that the commune land with total area of **8,000 square meters (80m*100m)** located behind the flat-land area of Kandal village, Tatey Leu commune, Thmar Bang district, Koh Kong province is the village or public land. It has bordered with Mr. Duong Has to the North, Mr. Kranh Phorn to the South, Mr. Kong Phonn and Mr. Duong Has to the East and Mr. Heng Nuon to the West.

For accessing road from the main road to the proposed site (it is about 8m width and 50m length) which will be used during the construction belongs to the individual farmland (see land lending form), while the small plot of land (10m*30m for each farmers) will be used for home gardening which is belonging to the farmers.

Seen and Approved by Commune chief Certified by Village chief

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

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ទម្រង់ស្តីពីការអនុញ្ញាតឲ្យប្រើប្រាស់ដី

នាងខ្ញុំ ឬ ខ្ញុំបាទឈ្មោះ: ស្រី ឈុន ដែលមានដីមួយកន្លែងទំហំ
... ៣០០០ ម៉ែត្រ (១១១.៤០ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ ៥០ ម៉ែត្រ) នៅត្រង់ចំណុច
ជាប់ទីតាំងដែលត្រូវសាងសង់ស្រះសហគមន៍ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិ ស្រែចម្ការ ឃុំ ស្រែចម្ការ ស្រុក ស្រែចម្ការ ខេត្ត ស្រែចម្ការ ។

នាងខ្ញុំ ឬ ខ្ញុំបាទ សូមប្រគល់ដីដែលមានទទឹង ៨ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ ៥០ ម៉ែត្រ (គិតចាប់
ពីផ្លូវសំខាន់ ឬផ្លូវភូមិទៅដល់ទីតាំងស្រះ) ទៅឲ្យអ្នកម៉ៅការប្រើប្រាស់ដើម្បីសាងសង់ស្រះ
តាមទីតាំងក្នុងរយៈពេលសាងសង់ប្រមាណ៤ខែ។ អ្នកម៉ៅការ ត្រូវជួសជុលគ្រលុក ឬការ
ខូចខាតនានាដែលបង្កឡើងក្នុងអំឡុងពេលសាងសង់ ដើម្បីឲ្យដីដែលមានទំហំខាងលើ
មានស្ថានភាពដូចដើមវិញទាំងស្រុង។

សាក្សី
ស្រី ឈុន

ម្ចាស់ដី
ស្រី ឈុន

មេភូមិ
ស្រី ឈុន

ប្រធានសហគមន៍
ស្រី ឈុន

ឈ្មោះម្ចាស់ដី
ស្រី ឈុន

I, Kranh Phorn, is holding the land with its size 3,000 square meters (60m width and 50m length), next to the proposed site for community rainwater harvesting pond which is located in Kandal village, Tatey Leu commune, Thmar Bang district, Koh Kong province. I wish to declare and agree that the selected contractor can use my piece of land with its size 400 square meters (8m width and 50m length) during construction of the proposed water tank for about 4 months, then the contractor needs to prepare the given piece of land as same quality as before the construction.

Land owner

32

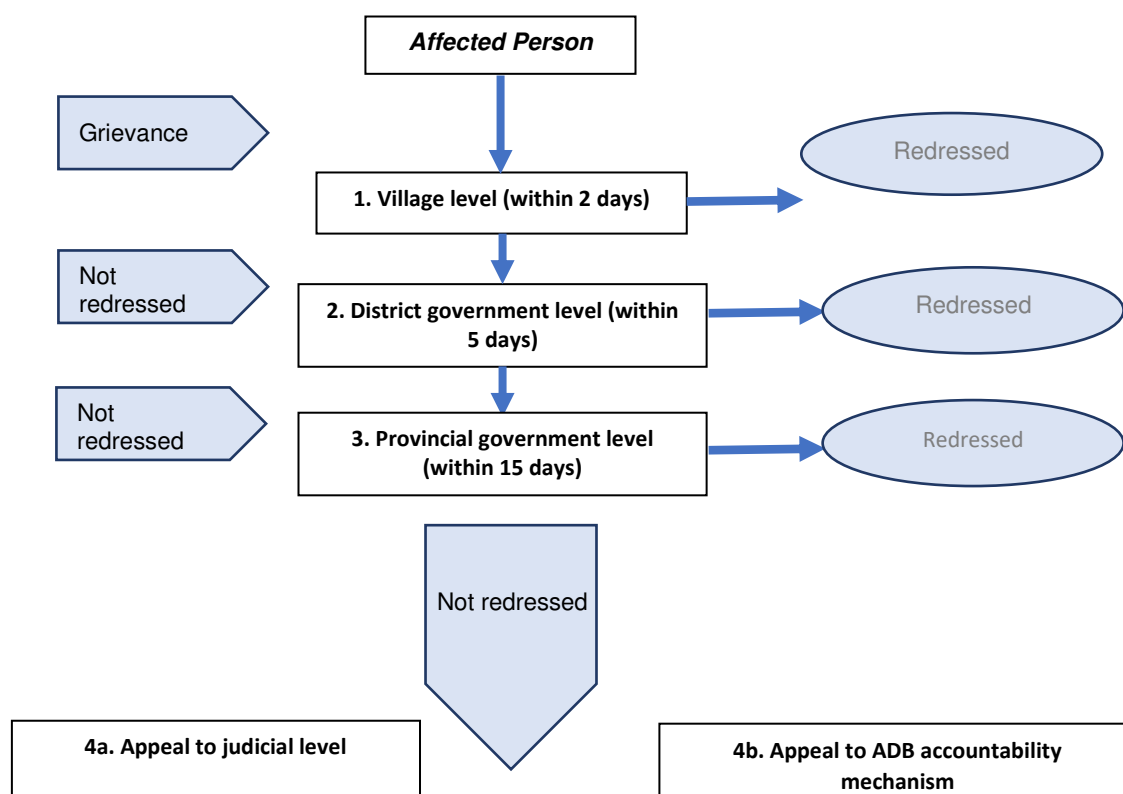
G. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

129. A subproject grievance can be defined as an actual or perceived project-related problem that gives ground for complaint by an affected person (AP). As a general policy, all of the BCCP subprojects will work proactively toward preventing grievances through the implementation of subproject and community liaison activities that anticipate and address potential issues before they become grievances. Nevertheless, during construction and operation it is possible that unanticipated impacts may occur. In order to address complaints if or when they arise, a project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been developed in accordance with ADB requirements and RGC practices. The GRM is a systematic process for receiving, evaluating and addressing Project-related grievances voiced by APs.
130. Any person affected by the a RHP 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.
131. Informally, an AP can lodge a complaint directly to the Contractor, during pre-construction and construction or the affected person can lodge complaint to village and commune authorities. Then the village and commune authorities organize the public meeting to resolve the complaints within the same day. The contractor will also immediately inform the MOE/PPIU of the complaint. If possible, the contractor will rectify the problem within one day of the complaint. If not, the AP can go to the district level. The MOE/PPIU will screen the complaint within one day of receipt. If the screening reveals the complaint as Project-related and valid, the Contractor will act within three days from confirmation that the complaint is valid, by PPIU, if the problem was not rectified immediately. For at least one week after confirmation of completion, the MOE/PPIU must monitor the effectiveness of the action/resolution taken. After which, MOE/PPIU will secure a written confirmation of satisfaction from the AP.
132. In this case the GRM consists of four escalating levels:
- **Village Level:** A grievance is submitted by the AP to the relevant Village Head and Commune Head. The Village Head and Commune Head forwards the grievance to the relevant MOE/PPIU. The PPIU Coordinator records it in writing, investigates the validity of the complaint, identifies potential solutions with the relevant District Team, and informs the MOE/PPIU. The Village Head and Commune Head also investigates the complaint and then invites the AP and District Team to a meeting to attempt to resolve the grievance. In case of the complaint cannot address within 2 days, the AP can submit the complaint to the district level.
 - **District Level:** The District Administration investigates the complaint and then invites the AP, MOE/PPIU Coordinator and the District team to a meeting to attempt to resolve the grievance. If the complaint cannot be addressed within five days, the AP can lodge a complaint to the responsible provincial government agency which will generally be the MOE/PPIU.
 - **Provincial Level:** The MOE/PPIU will investigate the complaint and then invite the AP, National Project Director and Manager and PPIU Coordinator to a meeting to attempt to resolve the grievance. In any case that the complaint addressing is not accepted by the AP within 10 working days, then the AP can lodge the complaint to the national project management team called MOE/PIU.
 - **National Level:** The MOE/PIU investigates the complaint and then invites the AP, MOE/PPIU and contractors together with local authorities to a meeting to attempt to address the complaints within 15 working days. If the complaint cannot address within that time, the AP can submit the complaint to the judicial level.
 - **Judicial Level:** If the grievance remains unresolved the AP may advance the grievance to the judicial level for final resolution and settlement. All court fees will be borne by the Project. The AP may choose to approach ADB under the Accountability

Mechanism.¹¹

133. **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.

Figure 9: Grievance Redress Mechanism



¹¹ 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>

ADB Accountability Mechanism

134. In addition, APs may always contact the Complaints Receiving Officer of ADB via the following address which will be included in the subproject signboard:
135. Complaints Receiving Officer, Accountability Mechanism Asian Development Bank
No. 29 Suramarit Blvd. (268/19) Sangkat Chaktomuk,
Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: + 855 23 215805, 215806, 216417
Fax: + 855 23 215807

Confidentiality and Anonymity

136. 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.

H. CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

Social

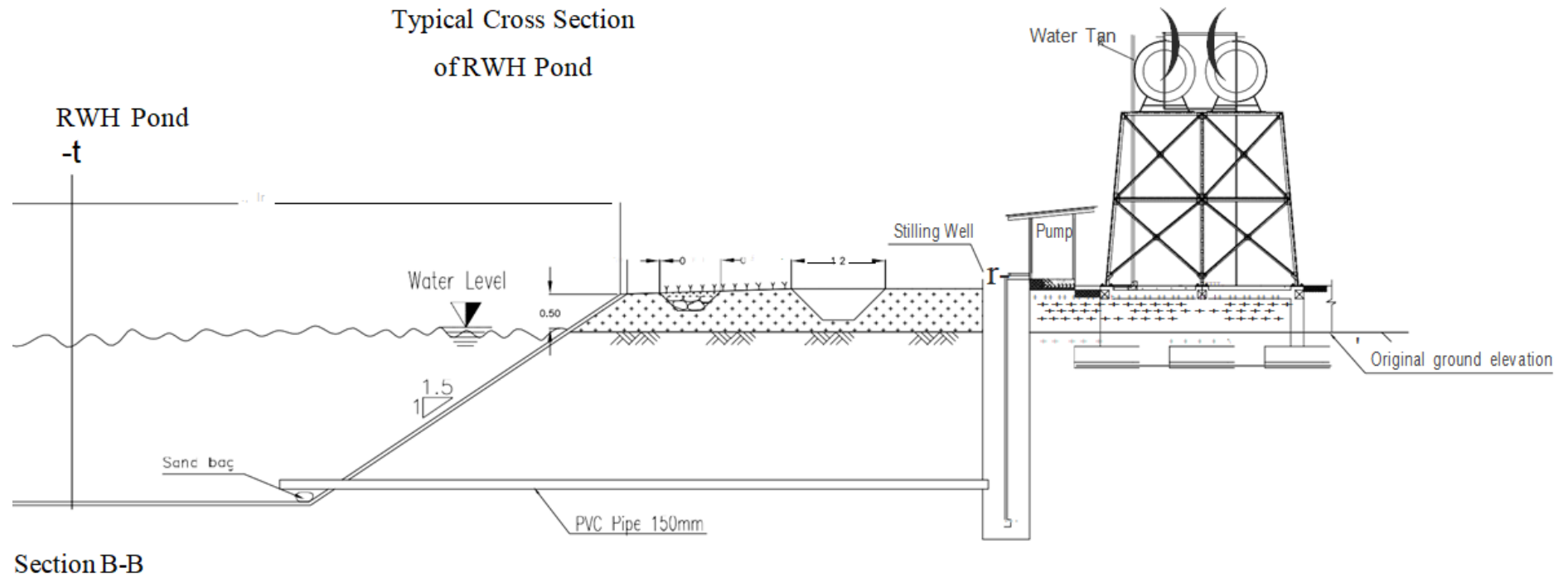
137. The five proposed community RWHP subprojects do not trigger any involuntary land acquisition as the subproject does not adversely affect surrounding land and other private or community assets. All five RWHPs will be constructed on the sites of existing ponds and the increased area of the RWHPs together with their corridor of impact including any rainfall catchment areas, will remain within the commune land. There will be no adverse impacts on IPs caused by the subproject.
138. Internal monitoring will be performed regularly during the implementation of the subprojects and ponds construction. The monitoring will be performed by the PIU and the Site Supervision Engineer, together with the safeguard specialists. The progress will be reported in the Quarterly Progress Report and the Safeguard Monitoring Reports.
139. Measures to avoid disruption of community daily activities will be taken. The communities will be informed in advance when works at specific locations are planned and whether some services or access will be temporarily affected.
140. The IPs are the overwhelming majority in the subproject areas and there are only positive impacts on IPs identified. Therefore, (i) IP planning elements were integrated in the subproject designs in lieu of a stand-alone IPP. These measures include meaningful consultation with the IP population and addressing concerns and suggestions of the IPs throughout all phasis of the subproject; planning, preparation and implementation; (c) tailoring project benefits accrued to IPs in a culturally appropriate manner.
141. **Under ADB SPS 2009, the Subproject will be deemed a Category “C” for Involuntary Resettlement and a Category “B” for the Indigenous People as it will trigger positive impact on Indigenous People.**
142. If any damages to private properties occur during the construction period, the assets replacement-based compensation will be paid as per the national laws and regulations and ADB SPS 2009. The contractor will participate in the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and ensure timely and effective resolution of grievances.
143. The contractor will be responsible to reinstate the land used to access RWHP sites to the original condition and supervision consultants will monitor the progress and report through safeguard monitoring reports.

Environment

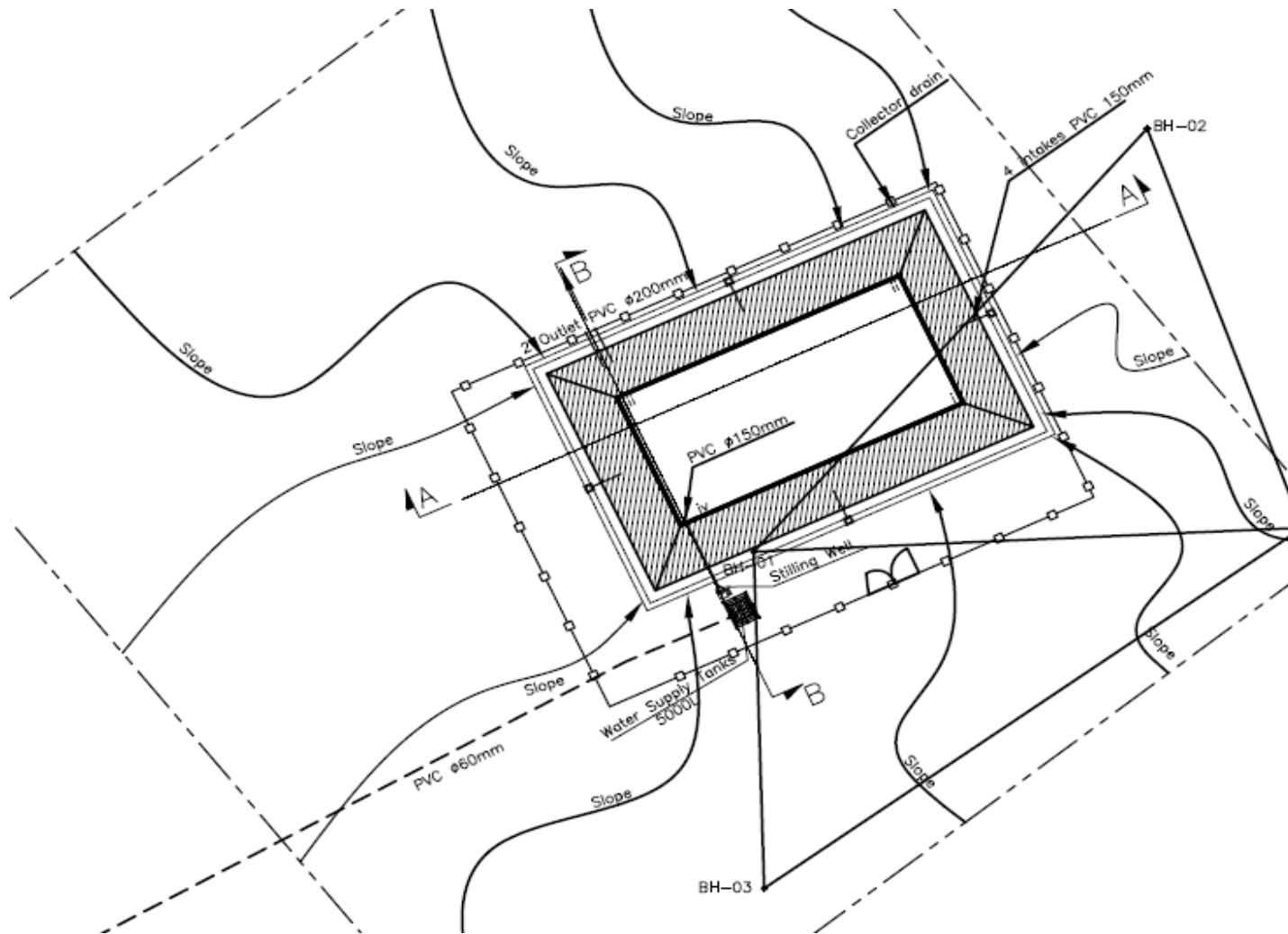
144. The proposed subprojects are confirmed as Environment Category C because they are anticipated to have minimal adverse environmental impacts. However management of construction is required to ensure Category C status is maintained. This management will be implemented using a Code of Conduct.
145. An Environmental Code of Conduct must be followed by the Contractors who are awarded civil works contracts for these subprojects. The Code of Conduct must be included in bidding documents and ensures that:
- The execution of the works and all associated operations on the work sites or off-site are carried out in conformity with statutory and regulatory environmental requirements of the Royal Government of Cambodia.
 - Measures are taken to avoid any nuisance or disturbance arising from the execution of construction works and their related activities.
 - Compensation is paid for any damage, loss, spoilage, or disturbance of the properties and health of the project affected people as specified by in the Bid Documents.
 - Local skilled and unskilled labour is recruited locally to increase the direct benefits in the subproject areas.
 - The contractor participates in the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

Annex 1. Detailed Engineering Design Example

Typical rainwater harvesting pond cross section



Example Layout for Rainwater Harvesting Pond



Annex 2. Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Indigenous People Screening Checklists
SRAE HUY VILLAGE

Land acquisition and resettlement screening checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be permanent/temporary, full/partial land acquisition?	✓			Part of the commune land
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?	✓			Local authorities and beneficiaries are familiar with the subproject site.
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?	✓			It is a commune-owned land.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		✓		It is in the commune land
5. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		✓		No homes and any structures lost. It is commune land
6. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
7. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
8. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		✓		
9. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		✓		Expected increasing income through the proposed subproject such as home gardening. .
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?	✓			Commune land
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [✓] No [] Yes				
If yes, approximately how many? _____				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [✓] No [] Yes				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [✓] No [] Yes				

IP Impact Screening Checklist

Key Concerns	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, scheduled tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?	✓			Punong (IP) and Muslim (ethnic minorities)
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?	✓			National Policy on Indigenous People Development
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?	✓			Culture, wear traditional indigenous clothes, drink jar wine, use gong.
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?	✓			Yes, they still practice collective attachment to land.
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?	✓			Yes, Punong still practice their own culture, values and beliefs.
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?	✓			Use Punong language
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		✓		They enjoy the same rights and responsibilities as Cambodians as per The Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Key Concerns	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?	✓			Respect to tribe leader and IPs also represented at the National Assembly and in the government system.
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?	✓			The proposed subproject is mainly aimed for the IP as majority of population in the village belongs to the IP.
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		✓		The site of proposed subproject is located outside the IP spirit areas.
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)	✓			Yes, the project will give more benefits to IP such as home gardening, animal raising toward improving their livelihood.
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?	✓			Public land owned by commune
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		✓		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		✓		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		✓		

Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Subproject activity	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
Construction of the community rainwater harvesting pond at the location of the existing pond and within the commune land.	Yes, more IP participation in the activities	No

Indigenous Peoples Category

Category	Description	Subproject Eligibility
A	Significant impacts on Indigenous Peoples	Not Eligible
B	Insignificant impacts on Indigenous Peoples	Eligible
(B)	Positive impact on Indigenous Peoples	Eligible
C	No impact on Indigenous Peoples	Eligible

CHONG PHANG VILLAGE

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Screening Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be permanent/temporary, full/partial land acquisition?	✓			Part of the commune land
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?	✓			Local authorities and beneficiaries already know the subproject site
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?	✓			It is a commune-owned land.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		✓		It is a commune-owned land.
5. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		✓		No homes and any structures lost. It is commune land
6. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
7. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
8. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		✓		
9. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		✓		Expected increasing income through the proposed subproject such as home gardening.
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?	✓			Commune land

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

IPs Impact Screening Checklist

Key Concerns	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
B. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?	✓			Punong (IPs) and Muslim (ethnic minorities)
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?	✓			National Policy on Indigenous People Development
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?	✓			Culture, values, wear traditional indigenous clothes, drink jar wine, use gong.
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?	✓			Yes, they still practice collective use of land.
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?	✓			Yes, Punong still practice their own culture, values and beliefs.
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?	✓			Use Punong language
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		✓		Same right and responsibilities as Cambodians as per the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Key Concerns	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?	✓			Respect to tribe leader and IPs also represented at the national assembly and in the government system.
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?	✓			The proposed subproject is mainly aimed for the IPs as they make a majority of residents in the village.
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		✓		The site of proposed subproject is located outside the IP spirit areas.
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)	✓			Yes, the project will give more benefits to IP such as home gardening, animal raising toward improving their livelihood.
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?	✓			Public land owned by commune
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		✓		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		✓		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		✓		

Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Subproject activity	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
Construction of community water harvesting pond in the flood-plain area within the commune land.	Yes, more IP participation in the activities	No

Indigenous Peoples Category

Category	Description	Subproject Eligibility
A	Significant impacts on Indigenous Peoples	Not Eligible
B	Insignificant impacts on Indigenous Peoples	Eligible
B	Positive impact on Indigenous Peoples	Eligible
C	No impact on Indigenous Peoples	Eligible

OU CHRAR VILLAGE

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Screening Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be permanent/temporary, full/partial land acquisition?	✓			Part of the commune land
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?	✓			Local authorities and beneficiaries already know the subproject site
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?	✓			Yes, it is commune-owned land.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		✓		It is at the commune-owned land.
5. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		✓		No homes and any structures lost. It is commune-owned land.
6. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
7. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
8. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		✓		
9. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		✓		Expected increasing income through the proposed subproject such as home gardening.
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?		✓		No, but they get more benefits from the subproject
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?	✓			Commune land

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

IPs Impact Screening Checklist

Key Concerns	Yes	No	Not known	Remarks
C. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?	✓			Punong (IP) and Muslim (ethnic minorities)
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?	✓			National Policy on Indigenous People Development
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?	✓			Culture, values, wear traditional indigenous clothes, drink jar wine, use gong.
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?	✓			Yes, they still practice collective use of land.
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?	✓			Yes, Punong still practice their own culture and beliefs
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?	✓			Use Punong language
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		✓		Same as Cambodians (the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia)
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?	✓			Respect to tribe leader and IPs also represented at the national assembly and in the government system.

Key Concerns	Yes	No	Not known	Remarks
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?	✓			The proposed subproject is mainly for IP as the majority of residents are IPs.
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		✓		The site of proposed subproject located outside the IP spirit areas.
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)	✓			Yes, the project will give more benefits to IP such as home gardening, animal raising toward improving their livelihood.
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?	✓			Public land owned by commune
C. Identification of Special Requirements				
<i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		✓		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		✓		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		✓		

Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Subproject activity	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
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Construction of community water harvesting pond in the flat land area within the commune land.	Yes, more IP participation in the activities	No
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Indigenous Peoples Category

Category	Description	Subproject Eligibility
A	Significant adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples	Not Eligible
B	Insignificant adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples	Eligible
B	Positive impact on Indigenous Peoples	Eligible
C	No adverse impact on Indigenous Peoples	Eligible

TRAPEANG KHNAR VILLAGE

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Screening Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be permanent/temporary, full/partial land acquisition?	✓			Part of the commune land
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?	✓			Local authorities and beneficiaries are familiar with the subproject site
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?	✓			It is a commune-owned land.(land title)
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		✓		It is in the commune-owned land
5. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		✓		No homes and any structures lost. It is commune land
6. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
7. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
8. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		✓		
9. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		✓		Expected increasing income through the proposed subproject such as home gardening.
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?	✓			Commune land
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [✓] No [] Yes				
If yes, approximately how many? _____				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [✓] No [] Yes				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [✓] No [] Yes				

IPs Impact Screening Checklist

Key Concerns	Yes	No	Not known	Remarks
D. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?	✓			Chorng (IP) and few Muslim (ethnic minorities)
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?	✓			National Policy on Indigenous Peoples Development
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?	✓			Culture, wear traditional indigenous clothes, drink jar wine, use gong.
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?	✓			Yes, they still practice collective land.
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?	✓			Yes, Chorng still practice their own culture and believe and the national policy on IPs development
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?	✓			Use Chorng language
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		✓		Same as Cambodians (the constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia)

Key Concerns	Yes	No	Not known	Remarks
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?	✓			Respect to tribe leader and IPs also represented at the national assembly and in the government system.
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?	✓			The proposed subproject is mainly for IPs due to most IPs living there.
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		✓		The site of proposed subproject located outside the IPs spirit and cultural areas.
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)	✓			Yes, the project will give more benefits to IPs such as home gardening, animal raising toward improving their livelihood.
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?	✓			Public land owned by commune
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		✓		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		✓		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		✓		

Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Subproject activity	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
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Construction of community water harvesting pond in the flood-plain area within the commune land.	Yes, more IP participation in the activities	No
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Indigenous Peoples Category

Category	Description	Subproject Eligibility
A	Significant impacts on Indigenous Peoples	Not Eligible
B	Insignificant impacts on Indigenous Peoples	Eligible
B	Positive impact on Indigenous Peoples	Eligible
C	No impact on Indigenous Peoples	Eligible

KANDAL VILLAGE

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Screening Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be permanent/temporary, full/partial land acquisition?	✓			Part of the commune land and owned by commune
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?	✓			Local authorities and beneficiaries already know the subproject site and they have visited
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?	✓			It is a commune-owned land.(land title)
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		✓		It is in the commune-owned land.(land title)
5. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		✓		No homes and any structures lost. It is commune land
6. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
7. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
8. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		✓		
9. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		✓		Expected increased income through the proposed subproject such as home gardening.
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?	✓			Commune land
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [✓] No [] Yes				
If yes, approximately how many? _____				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [✓] No [] Yes				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [✓] No [] Yes				

IPs Impact Screening Checklist

Key Concerns	Yes	No	Not known	Remarks
E. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?	✓			Chorng (IP) and few Muslim (ethnic minorities)
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?	✓			National Policy on Indigenous Peoples Development
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?	✓			Culture, values, wear traditional indigenous clothes, drink jar wine, use gong.
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?	✓			Yes, they still practice collective use of land.
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?	✓			Yes, Chorng still practice their own culture and beliefs.
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?	✓			Use Chorng language
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		✓		Same as Cambodians (the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia)

Key Concerns	Yes	No	Not known	Remarks
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?	✓			Respect to tribe leader and IPs also represented at the national assembly and in the government system.
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?	✓			The proposed subproject is mainly for IPs due to most IPs living there.
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		✓		The site of proposed subproject located outside the IPs spirit and cultural areas.
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)	✓			Yes, the project will give more benefits to IPs such as home gardening, animal raising toward improving their livelihood.
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?	✓			Public land owned by commune
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		✓		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		✓		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		✓		

Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Subproject activity	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
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Construction of community water harvesting pond in the flat land area within the commune land.	Yes, more IPs participation in the activities	No
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Indigenous Peoples' Category

Category	Description	Subproject Eligibility
A	Significant impacts on Indigenous Peoples	Not Eligible
B	Insignificant impacts on Indigenous Peoples	Eligible
B	Positive impact on Indigenous Peoples	Eligible
C	No impact on Indigenous Peoples	Eligible

Annex 3. Environmental Screening Checklists

146. The screening checklist below is combined for all RWHP in this report. This is appropriate for the high level nature of the screening. The individual environmental baselines for each subproject site give more detail on the site specific impacts.

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
A. Project Siting			
Is the Project area adjacent to or within any of the following environmentally sensitive areas?			
▪ Cultural heritage site		✓	The subproject is located within an area of community managed land within a Community Forest.
▪ Legally protected Area (core zone or buffer zone)		✓	
▪ Wetland		✓	
▪ Mangrove		✓	The subproject sites are not located within any environmentally sensitive areas.
▪ Estuarine		✓	
▪ Special area for protecting biodiversity		✓	
B. Potential Environmental Impacts			
Will the Project cause...			
▪ Impairment of historical/cultural areas; disfiguration of landscape or potential loss/damage to physical cultural resources?		✓	There are no historical/cultural areas in the vicinity and the landscape will not be physically altered. However chance finds may always occur in Cambodia and this is managed through the contractor Code of Conduct.
▪ Disturbance to precious ecology (e.g. sensitive or protected areas)?		✓	This subproject will not impact on ecology or sensitive areas. The pond may benefit local flora and fauna.
▪ Alteration of surface water hydrology of waterways resulting in increased sediment in streams affected by increased soil erosion at construction site?		✓	The RWHP will not be linked to other surface water bodies and has no impact on surrounding surface water hydrology.
▪ Deterioration of surface water quality due to silt runoff and sanitary wastes from worker-based camps and chemicals used in construction?		✓	Code of Conduct will be enforced during construction phase to prevent any contamination of surface water. The closest surface water body to any RWHP is 280m (Srae Huy).
▪ Increased air pollution due to project construction and operation?	✓		RWHP is a small-scale construction project involving excavation and will generate localized dust. This will be controlled by contractor Code of Conduct.
▪ Noise and vibration due to project construction or operation?	✓		There will be limited use of heavy machinery for excavation and removal of soil which will generate some noise and vehicle movements on main roads generate limited vibration. The nearest housing is 120 m (Ou Chrar) from the project boundary. Main roads used for access are also lined with housing. Noise and vibration will be controlled by the contractor Code of Conduct.
▪ Involuntary resettlement of people? (physical displacement and/or economic displacement)		✓	The subproject will not necessitate any resettlement or physical displacement.
▪ Disproportionate impacts on the poor, women and children, Indigenous Peoples or other vulnerable groups?		✓	There will be some opportunities for income generation for poor women as well as IPs during the construction and during operation will offer improved livelihood opportunities for all in the agricultural sector.

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor sanitation and solid waste disposal in construction camps and work sites, and possible transmission of communicable diseases (such as STI's and HIV/AIDS) from workers to local populations? 		✓	The Code of Conduct will be enforced during construction to ensure that satisfactory standards of hygiene are maintained. Significant teams of external labour are not anticipated due to the construction projects' size.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of temporary breeding habitats for diseases such as those transmitted by mosquitoes and rodents? 		✓	Code of Conduct will be enforced to ensure good standards of cleanliness are maintained.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social conflicts if workers from other regions or countries are hired? 		✓	Contractor will be encouraged to hire unskilled labor from local villages. Significant teams of external labour are not anticipated due to the construction projects' size.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large population influx during project construction and operation that causes increased burden on social infrastructure and services (such as water supply and sanitation systems)? 		✓	RWHP is small-scale construction activity and only small numbers of skilled workers will be required for operation of machinery.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during project construction and operation? 	✓		All construction has inherent health and safety risks for workers. Risks are to be controlled by contractor Code of Conduct.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of materials such as explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation? 	✓		Transportation of fuels and other materials will be required. The Contractor will follow the Code of Conduct with regards to traffic management, use of barriers and warning signs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community safety risks due to both accidental and natural causes, especially where the structural elements or components of the project are accessible to members of the affected community or where their failure could result in injury to the community throughout project construction, operation and decommissioning? 	✓		All construction sites in residential areas offer risks to community members, primarily through unauthorized site access. This is a low risk given the scale of the projects. The Code of Conduct will ensure the contractor uses warning signs to alert the public to potential safety hazards.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generation of solid waste and/or hazardous waste? 	✓		Limited quantities of waste will be generated as part of construction activities. The Code of Conduct will be enforced with strict requirements for disposal of all solid waste and hazardous waste.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of chemicals? 		✓	No significant quantities of chemicals will be used.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generation of wastewater during construction or operation? 		✓	No wastewater will be generated.

Preliminary Climate Risk Screening Checklist, Mondolkiri and Koh Kong:

147. The Climate Risk Screening Checklist applies to all projects in both Provinces given the similar nature of the projects and the level of climate risk granularity in the modelling evidence.

Screening Questions		Score	Remarks ¹²
Location and Design of project	Is siting and/or routing of the subproject (or its components) likely to be not affected by climate conditions including extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, storms, landslides?	1	The projected climate change in Mondulkiri and Koh Kong Province includes an increase in rainfall events and flooding as well as prolonged periods of droughts. The subproject should be designed to be resilient to this impact of climate change.
	Would the subproject design (e.g. the clearance for some trees, but young) need to consider any hydro-meteorological parameters (e.g., sea-level, peak river flow, reliable water level, peak wind speed etc.)?	1	Rainfall is considered in the project design as it is dependent on rainfall but impacts from climate change are not anticipated.
Materials and Maintenance	Would weather, current and likely future climate conditions (e.g. prevailing humidity level, temperature contrast between hot summer days and cold winter days, exposure to wind and humidity hydro-meteorological parameters likely affect the selection of subproject inputs over the life of project outputs (e.g. construction material)?	0	Increased maintenance is not anticipated given appropriate choice in technology.
	Would weather, current and likely future climate conditions, and related extreme events likely affect the maintenance (scheduling and cost) of project output(s)?	0	No significant impact of projected climatic changes on construction material selection anticipated
Performance of project outputs	Would weather/climate conditions, and related extreme events likely affect the performance (e.g. annual power production) of project output(s) (e.g. hydro-power generation facilities) throughout their design life time?	0	No significant impact of weather conditions on the project's performance is anticipated due to the choice of appropriate technology which can perform under local climatic conditions

148. Options for answers and corresponding score are provided below:

Response	Score
Not Likely	0
Likely	1
Very Likely	2

149. Responses when added that provide a score of 0, as well as a score of 1-3 with no single score of 2 will be assigned a low-risk category. A total score of 4 or more (which includes a score of 1 for all responses) or a 2 in any single response, will be categorized as medium-risk project.

Result of Initial Screening (Low, Medium, High): Low

¹² If possible, provide details on the sensitivity of project components to climate conditions, such as how climate parameters are considered in design standards for infrastructure components, how changes in key climate parameters and sea level might affect the siting/routing of project, the selection of construction material and/or scheduling, performances and/or the maintenance cost/scheduling of project outputs.

Annex 4. Land Certificates

SRAE HUY VILLAGE

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិសាសនាព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

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ទម្រង់បញ្ជាក់ប្រវត្តិដី (គំរូទី២)

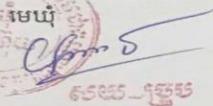
១. យើងមេឃុំ/ចៅសង្កាត់ឈ្មោះ... ស្រី ប៊ុន ហ៊ុន... សូមបញ្ជាក់ថាដីមួយកន្លែងដែលមានទំហំដាក់ស្តែង...
4.7.00 ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ (ទទឹង 7.0 ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ 110 ម៉ែត្រ) នៅត្រង់ចំណុច (ស្រះ ខាងក្រោយផ្ទះ)
 ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិ... ស្រី ប៊ុន ហ៊ុន... ឃុំ... ស្រី ប៊ុន ហ៊ុន... ស្រុក... ស្រី ប៊ុន ហ៊ុន... ខេត្ត... ស្រី ប៊ុន ហ៊ុន...
 សម្រាប់ដឹកស្រូវ និងគ្រឿងអាងស្តុកទឹកចែកចាយជូន សមាជិកសហគមន៍ពិតជាជីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍
 ពិតប្រាកដមែន និងមានព្រំប្រទល់៖

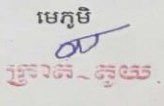
- ខាងជើងទល់នឹង... ស្រី ប៊ុន ហ៊ុន
- ខាងត្បូងទល់នឹង... ស្រី ប៊ុន ហ៊ុន
- ខាងកើតទល់នឹង... ស្រី ប៊ុន ហ៊ុន
- ខាងលិចទល់នឹង...

២. ដីសម្រាប់ផ្លូវចេញចូល សម្រាប់ដឹកដី និងគ្រឿងចក្រ ទំហំ ៨ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ 52 ម៉ែត្រ (គិត
 ចាប់ពីផ្លូវសំខាន់ឬផ្លូវភូមិទៅដល់ទីតាំងស្រះ) ក៏ជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ដែលស្ថិតក្នុងទំហំដូចបានបញ្ជាក់
 ក្នុងលើដែរ។

៣. ទំហំដីសម្រាប់ដាំដុះរបស់អ្នកទទួលផលពិតប្រាកដចំនួន 58 រូប (ដែលម្នាក់ៗ មានទំហំប្រមាណ១០
 ម៉ែត្រទទឹង និង៣០ម៉ែត្របណ្តោយ) គឺជាដីឯកជនរបស់អ្នកទទួលផលរៀងៗខ្លួន។

បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ
 ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។ ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។
 ថ្ងៃទី 12 ខែ 12 ឆ្នាំ 2018 ថ្ងៃទី 12 ខែ 12 ឆ្នាំ 2018

មេឃុំ

 សម- ត្រូប

មេភូមិ

 ត្រូវតា- ត្រូវតា

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King

Land Certification

We are the authority of Srae Huy Commune would certify that the commune land with total area of **7,700 square meters (70m*110m)** located behind the commune office, Srae Huy commune, Koh Nhek district, Mondulkiri province is the commune land. It has bordered with Mr Vong Kimhuon to the North, Mr. Nuth Bunsorn to the South, the literate village road to the East and the edge of Chbar to the West.

For accessing road from the main road to the proposed site (it is about 8m width and 50m length) which will be used during the construction belongs to commune land, while the small plot of land (10m*30m for each farmers) will be used for home gardening which is belonging to the farmers.

Seen and Approved by Commune chief

Certified by Village chief

CHONG PHANG VILLAGE

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិសាសនាព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

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ទម្រង់បញ្ជាក់ប្រវត្តិដី (គំរូទី២)

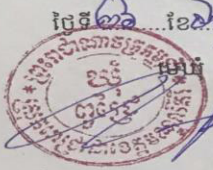
១. យើងមេឃុំ/ចៅសង្កាត់ឈ្មោះ... សូមបញ្ជាក់ថាដីមួយកន្លែងដែលមានទំហំជាក់ស្តែង..
១២.០០០ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ (ទទឹង១០០ម៉ែត្រនិងបណ្តោយ១២០ម៉ែត្រ) នៅត្រង់ចំណុច...
ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិ... ឃុំ... ស្រុក... ខេត្ត...
សម្រាប់ដីកស្រែនិងតម្កល់ស្តុកទឹកចែកចាយជូន សមាជិកសហគមន៍ពិតជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍
ពិតប្រាកដមែន និងមានព្រំប្រទល់៖

- ខាងជើងទល់នឹង... គូ. គ. ៧៥៣០ + ០៣៥២ (១០)
- ខាងត្បូងទល់នឹង... គូ. គ. ៧៥៣០ + ០៣៥២
- ខាងកើតទល់នឹង... គូ. គ. ៧៥៣០ + ០៣៥២
- ខាងលិចទល់នឹង... គូ. គ. ៧៥៣០ + ០៣៥២

២. ដីសម្រាប់ផ្លូវចេញចូល សម្រាប់ដីកស្រែ និងគ្រឿងចក្រ ទំហំ ៨ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ១២០ម៉ែត្រ (គិត
ចាប់ពីផ្លូវសំខាន់ឬផ្លូវភូមិទៅដល់ទីតាំងស្រែ) ក៏ជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ដែលស្ថិតក្នុងទំហំដូចបានបញ្ជាក់
ក្នុងលើដីដែរ។

៣. ទំហំដីសម្រាប់ដាំដុះរបស់អ្នកទទួលបានផលពីគម្រោងចំនួន២៦.០០០ (ដែលម្នាក់ៗ មានទំហំប្រមាណ១០
ម៉ែត្រទទឹង និង៣០ម៉ែត្របណ្តោយ) គឺជាដីឯកជនរបស់អ្នកទទួលបានផលរៀងៗខ្លួន។

បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ	បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ
ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។	ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។
ថ្ងៃទី ២២ ខែ ២០១៩	ថ្ងៃទី ២២ ខែ ២០១៩



មេភូមិ គូ. គ. ៧៥៣០

មេភូមិ គូ. គ. ៧៥៣០

ឧបនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King

Land Certification

We are the authority of Pou Chrey Commune would certify that the commune land with total area of **12,000 square meters (100m*120m)** located surrounding by individual farms' land and located in the existed pond or flat-land within Chong Phang village, Pou Chrey commune, Pechreada district, Mondulkiri province. It has bordered with Mr Kum Ravun and Nheth Prak to the North, Mr. Leang Sokreth to the South, Mr. Srey Pha and Mr. Char Rom to the East and Mr. Yem Hongyuth to the West.

For accessing road from the main road to the proposed site (it is about 8m width and 120m length) which will be used during the construction belongs to commune land, while the small plot of land (10m*30m for each farmers) will be used for home gardening which is belonging to the farmers.

Seen and Approved by Commune chief

Certified by Village chief

OU CHRAR VILLAGE

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិសាសនាព្រះមហាក្សត្រ
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ទម្រង់បញ្ជាក់ប្រវត្តិដី (គំរូទី១)

១. យើងមេឃុំ/ចៅសង្កាត់ឈ្មោះ: ស្រីស្រីស្រី សូមបញ្ជាក់ថាដីមួយកន្លែងដែលមានទំហំ
ជាក់ស្តែង ៨.៤០០ ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ (១ ទីង ៧០ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ ១២០ ម៉ែត្រ) នៅត្រង់ចំណុច ស្រីស្រីស្រី
ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិ ស្រីស្រីស្រី ឃុំ ស្រីស្រីស្រី ស្រុក ស្រីស្រីស្រី ខេត្ត ស្រីស្រីស្រី
សម្រាប់ដីកសិស្សនិងគម្លើងអាងស្តុកទឹកចែកចាយជូន សមាជិកសហគមន៍ពិតជាជីវិតរបស់មេ/សហគមន៍
ពិតប្រាកដមែន និងមានព្រំប្រទល់៖

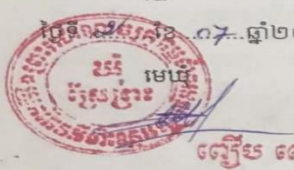
- ខាងជើងទល់នឹង ស្រីស្រីស្រី
- ខាងត្បូងទល់នឹង ស្រីស្រីស្រី
- ខាងកើតទល់នឹង ស្រីស្រីស្រី
- ខាងលិចទល់នឹង ស្រីស្រីស្រី

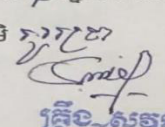
២. ដីផ្លូវចេញចូល សម្រាប់ដីកសិ និងគ្រឿងចក្រ ដែលមានទំហំ ៨ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ ២៥២ ម៉ែត្រ (គិត
ចាប់ពីផ្លូវសំខាន់ឬផ្លូវភូមិទៅដល់លើទីតាំងស្រែ) ក៏ជាដីរបស់មេ/សហគមន៍ដែលស្ថិតក្នុងទំហំដូច
បានបញ្ជាក់ខាងលើដែរ ។

៣. ទំហំដីសម្រាប់ដាំដុះរបស់អ្នកទទួលផលពិតប្រាកដចំនួន ៥២ រូប (ដែលម្នាក់ៗ មានទំហំប្រមាណ ១០
ម៉ែត្រទទឹងនិង ៣០ ម៉ែត្របណ្តោយ) គឺជាដីឯកជនរបស់អ្នកទទួលផលរៀងៗខ្លួន។

បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ
ជាដីរបស់មេឃុំ/សហគមន៍ពិតមែន។ ជាដីរបស់មេឃុំ/សហគមន៍ពិតមែន។

ថ្ងៃទី ០៧ ខែ ០៧ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩ ថ្ងៃទី ០៧ ខែ ០៧ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩

 **មេឃុំ**
ចៅសង្កាត់

 **មេភូមិ**
គ្រូ សុភ័ក្ត្រ

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King

Land Certification

We are the authority of Srae Preah Commune would certify that the commune land with total area of **8,400 square meters (70m*120m)** located behind the primary school, Ou Chrar village, Srae Preah

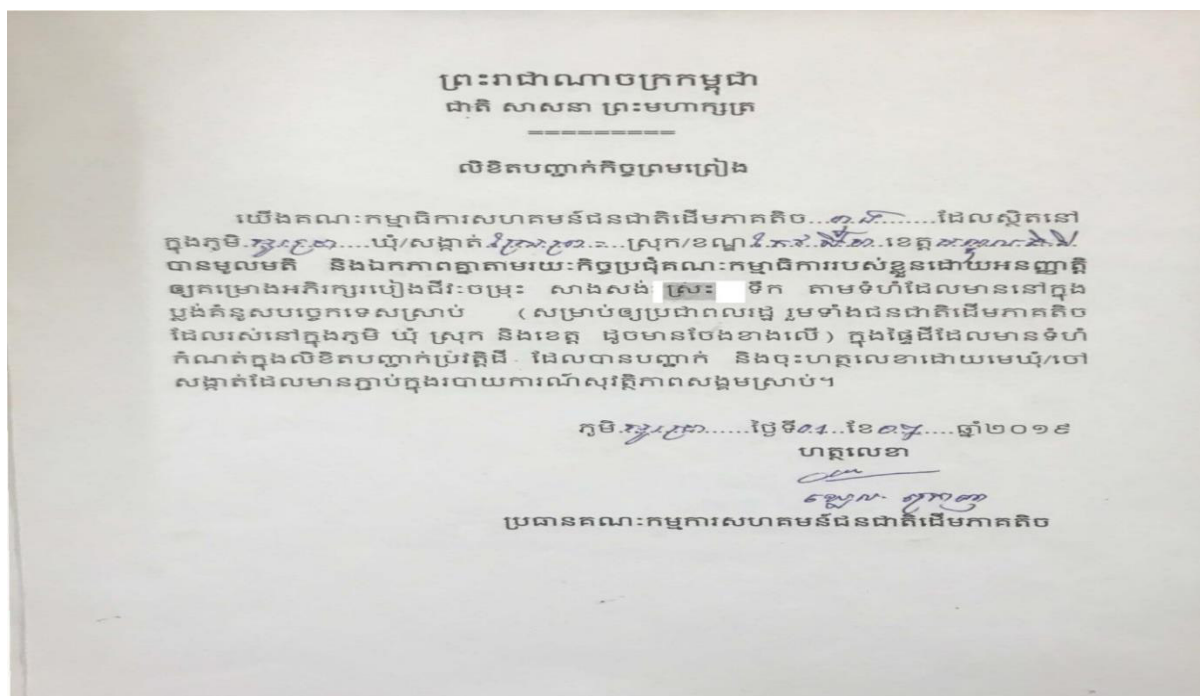
commune, Keo Seima district, Mondulkiri province is the commune land. It has bordered with the Ghost forest to the North, Mr. Khlel Kraunh to the South, the community land to the East and the primary school to the West.

For accessing road from the main road to the proposed site (it is about 8m width and 250m length) which will be used during the construction belongs to commune land or public land, while the small plot of land (10m*30m for each farmers) will be used for home gardening which is belonging to the farmers.

Seen and Approved by Commune chief

Certified by Village chief

IPs' Letter of Agreement



Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation Religion King

Land Certification

We are the committee of IPs community would certify that existed in Ou Chrar village, Srae Preah commune, Keo Seima district, Mondulkiri province have agreed through our committee meeting by allowing the BCC project to construct the community rainwater harvesting pond in the mentioned area (based on the drawing design for community people's use including IPs who live in the mentioned village, commune district and province), certified and signed by commune authority in the social safeguards report.

Certified by Chief of IPs community committee

TRAPEANG KHNAR VILLAGE

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ


ទម្រង់បញ្ជាក់ប្រវត្តិដី (គំរូទី៤)

១. យើងចៅសង្កាត់/មេឃុំឈ្មោះ: ឧត្តុង្គ ធីតា សូមបញ្ជាក់ថា ដីមួយកន្លែង ដែលមានទំហំដាក់ស្នែង ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ (១៩៩២ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ ២០០ ម៉ែត្រ) នៅត្រង់: ១០០ ម៉ែត្រ ពីផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១១ ភូមិ ១១១ ឃុំ ត្រពាំងឈូក ស្រុក ត្បូងឃ្មុំ ខេត្ត កណ្តាល សម្រាប់ដឹកស្រះ និងតម្លើង អាងស្តុកទឹកចែកចាយជូនសមាជិកសហគមន៍ ពិតជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ពិតប្រាកដ មែន និងមានប្រែប្រទល់៖

- ខាងជើងទល់នឹង គ.ក. កងកម្ម កងកម្ម កងកម្ម
- ខាងត្បូងទល់នឹង គ.ក. កងកម្ម កងកម្ម កងកម្ម
- ខាងកើតទល់នឹង គ.ក. កងកម្ម កងកម្ម កងកម្ម
- ខាងលិចទល់នឹង គ.ក. កងកម្ម កងកម្ម កងកម្ម

២. ដីសម្រាប់ផ្លូវចេញចូល សម្រាប់ដឹកដី និងគ្រឿងចក្រ ទំហំ ៨ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ ១៩៩២ ម៉ែត្រ (គិតចាប់ពីផ្លូវសំខាន់ ឬផ្លូវភូមិទៅដល់ទីតាំងស្រះ) គឺជាដីកម្មសិទ្ធិរបស់ឯកជន ដូច្នេះត្រូវមានលិខិតអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យប្រើប្រាស់ពីម្ចាស់កម្មសិទ្ធិ។

៣. ទំហំដីសម្រាប់ដាំដុះរបស់អ្នកទទួលផលពីគម្រោងចំនួន ៩៩៩២ រូប (ដែលម្នាក់ៗ មាន ទំហំប្រមាណ១០ម៉ែត្រទទឹង និង៣០ម៉ែត្របណ្តោយ) គឺជាដីឯកជនរបស់អ្នកទទួលផល រៀងៗខ្លួន។

ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។ ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។
ថ្ងៃទី ២៤ ខែ ០៩ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩ ថ្ងៃទី ២៤ ខែ ០៩ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩
 មេភូមិ
មាស ចាន់ មាស សារ៉ា

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King

Land Certification

We are the authority of Tetey Leu Commune would certify that the commune land with total area of **30,000 square meters (150m*200m)** located behind the flat-land area of Trapeang Khnar village, Tatey Leu commune, Thmar Bang district, Koh Kong province is the village or public land. It has bordered with Mr. Tong Keng and Teuy Horm to the North, Mr. Bel Veth and Mr. Uth Ry to the South, Mr. Sam Thorn, Mr. Yim Samkay to the East and Mr. Tes Tith and Chhean Kimsan to the West.

For accessing road from the main road to the proposed site (it is about 8m width and 180m length) which will be used during the construction belongs to the private owner (Mr. Sin Sarann, see the land lending form), while the small plot of land (10m*30m for each farmers) will be used for home gardening which is belonging to the farmers.

Seen and Approved by Commune chief

Certified by Village chief

Land Landing Form

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

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ទម្រង់ស្តីពីការអនុញ្ញាតឲ្យប្រើប្រាស់ដី

នាងខ្ញុំ ឬ ខ្ញុំបាទឈ្មោះ: ស៊ីន សារ៉ាន់ ដែលមានដីមួយកន្លែងទំហំ
.....ម៉ែត្រ (ទទឹង 50 ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ 180 ម៉ែត្រ) នៅត្រង់ចំណុច
ជាប់ទីតាំងដែលត្រូវសាងសង់ស្រះសហគមន៍ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិ ត្រពាំងខ្នុរ ឃុំ ត្រពាំងខ្នុរ ៧១៩៩៧
ស្រុក ត្រពាំងខ្នុរ ខេត្ត កោះកុង ។

នាងខ្ញុំ ឬ ខ្ញុំបាទ សូមប្រគល់ដីដែលមានទទឹង ៨ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ 180 ម៉ែត្រ (គិតចាប់
ពីផ្លូវសំខាន់ ឬផ្លូវភូមិទៅដល់ទីតាំងស្រះ) ទៅឲ្យអ្នកម៉ៅការប្រើប្រាស់ដើម្បីសាងសង់ស្រះ
តាមទីតាំងក្នុងរយៈពេលសាងសង់ប្រមាណ៤ខែ។ អ្នកម៉ៅការ ត្រូវជួសជុលគ្រលុក ឬការ
ខូចខាតនានាដែលបង្កឡើងក្នុងអំឡុងពេលសាងសង់ ដើម្បីឲ្យដីដែលមានទំហំខាងលើ
មានស្ថានភាពដូចដើមវិញទាំងស្រុង។

សាក្សី

ស៊ីន សារ៉ាន់

ម្ចាស់ដី

ស៊ីន សារ៉ាន់

មេភូមិ

ប្រធានសហគមន៍

ឈ្មោះម្ចាស់ដី

ស៊ីន សារ៉ាន់

ស៊ីន សារ៉ាន់

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King
Land lending form for use

I, Sin Sarann, is holding the land with its size 9,000 square meters (50m width and 180m length), next to the proposed site for community rainwater harvesting pond which is located in Trapeang Khnar village, Tatey Leu commune, Thmar Bang district, Koh Kong province. I wish to declare and agree that the selected contractor can use my piece of land with its size 400 square meters (8m width and 180m length) during construction of the proposed water tank for about 4 months, then the contractor needs to prepare the given piece of land as same quality as before the construction.

Chief of village Chief of CPA Witness Land owner

KANDAL VILLAGE

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

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ទម្រង់បញ្ជាក់ប្រវត្តិដី (តំបន់ ៤)

១. លើកចោលសង្កាត់/មេឃុំឈ្មោះ: តតេយ្យ សូមបញ្ជាក់ថា ដីមួយកន្លែង ដែលមានទំហំដាក់ស្នែង ២.០០ ត្រកាវ (ទទឹង ២ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ ១០០ ម៉ែត្រ) នៅក្នុងចំណុច ក្រុងចំណុច ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិ ក្រុងចំណុច ឃុំ ក្រុងចំណុច ស្រុក ក្រុងចំណុច ខេត្ត ក្រុងចំណុច សម្រាប់ដឹកស្រះ និងតម្កល់ អាងស្តុកទឹកចែកចាយជូនសមាជិកសហគមន៍ ពិតជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ពិតប្រាកដ មែន និងមានប្រែប្រួល៖


- ខាងជើងទល់នឹង ស្រះ ខាង
- ខាងត្បូងទល់នឹង ស្រះ ខាង
- ខាងកើតទល់នឹង ស្រះ ខាង
- ខាងលិចទល់នឹង ស្រះ ខាង

២. ដីសម្រាប់ផ្លូវចេញចូល សម្រាប់ដឹកដី និងគ្រឿងចក្រ ទំហំ ៨ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ ៥០ ម៉ែត្រ (គិតចាប់ពីផ្លូវសំខាន់ ឬផ្លូវភូមិទៅដល់ទីតាំងស្រះ) គឺជាដីកម្មសិទ្ធិរបស់ឯកជន ដូច្នេះត្រូវមានលិខិតអនុញ្ញាតឲ្យប្រើប្រាស់ពីម្ចាស់កម្មសិទ្ធិ។

៣. ទំហំដីសម្រាប់ដាំដុះរបស់អ្នកទទួលផលពិតប្រាកដចំនួន ២០ រូប (ដែលម្នាក់ៗ មាន ទំហំប្រមាណ១០ម៉ែត្រទទឹង និង៣០ម៉ែត្របណ្តោយ) គឺជាដីឯកជនរបស់អ្នកទទួលផល រៀងៗខ្លួន។

ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។ ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។

ថ្ងៃទី ០៥ ខែ កក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩ ថ្ងៃទី ០៥ ខែ កក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩

 មេឃុំ
មាស ចាន់ មេភូមិក្រុងចំណុច

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King

Land Certification

We are the authority of Tetey Leu Commune would certify that the commune land with total area of **8,000 square meters (80m*100m)** located behind the flat-land area of Kandal village, Tatey Leu commune, Thmar Bang district, Koh Kong province is the village or public land. It has bordered with Mr. Duong Has to the North, Mr. Kranh Phorn to the South, Mr. Kong Phonn and Mr. Duong Has to the East and Mr. Heng Nuon to the West.

For accessing road from the main road to the proposed site (it is about 8m width and 50m length) which will be used during the construction belongs to the individual farmland (see land lending form), while the small plot of land (10m*30m for each farmers) will be used for home gardening which is belonging to the farmers.

Seen and Approved by Commune chief Certified by Village chief

Land Landing Form

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

=====

ទម្រង់ស្តីពីការអនុញ្ញាតឲ្យប្រើប្រាស់ដី

នាងខ្ញុំ ឬ ខ្ញុំបាទ ឈ្មោះ ក្រាំង ផ្ការ ដែលមានដីមួយកន្លែងទំហំ ៣០០០ ម៉ែត្រ (១០០០ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ ៥០ ម៉ែត្រ) នៅត្រង់ចំណុច ជាប់ទីតាំងដែលត្រូវសាងសង់ស្រះសហគមន៍ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិ ក្រាំង ផ្ការ ឃុំ ក្រាំង ផ្ការ ស្រុក ក្រាំង ផ្ការ ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម ។

នាងខ្ញុំ ឬ ខ្ញុំបាទ សូមប្រគល់ដីដែលមានទំហំ ៨ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ ៥០ ម៉ែត្រ (គិតចាប់ពីផ្លូវសំខាន់ ឬផ្លូវភូមិទៅដល់ទីតាំងស្រះ) ទៅឲ្យអ្នកម៉ៅការប្រើប្រាស់ដីឃ្លីសាងសង់ស្រះតាមទីតាំងក្នុងរយៈពេលសាងសង់ប្រមាណ៤ខែ។ អ្នកម៉ៅការ ត្រូវជួសជុលគ្រលុក ឬការខូចខាតនានាដែលបង្កឡើងក្នុងអំឡុងពេលសាងសង់ ដើម្បីឲ្យដីដែលមានទំហំខាងលើមានស្ថានភាពដូចដើមវិញទាំងស្រុង។

សាក្សី ម្ចាស់ដី

ស៊ី វ៉ាន់ ក្រាំង ផ្ការ

មេភូមិ ប្រធានសហគមន៍ ឈ្មោះម្ចាស់ដី

ស៊ី វ៉ាន់ ក្រាំង ផ្ការ ក្រាំង ផ្ការ

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King
Land lending form for use

I, Kranh Phorn, is holding the land with its size 3,000 square meters (60m width and 50m length), next to the proposed site for community rainwater harvesting pond which is located in Kandal village, Tatey Leu commune, Thmar Bang district, Koh Kong province. I wish to declare and agree that the selected contractor can use my piece of land with its size 400 square meters (8m width and 50m length) during construction of the proposed water tank for about 4 months, then the contractor needs to prepare the given piece of land as same quality as before the construction.

Chief of village

Chief of CPA

Witness

Land owner

Annex 5. Summary Minutes from Public Consultations

Summary of Consultations for Srae Huy, Chong Phang, Ou Chrar, Trapeang Khnar and Kandal Villages

150. There were fifteen consultations meetings (three in each village) in these subproject villages. The meetings were conducted on 19, 20 and 21 March 2019. There were 304 participants (249 were IPs) at the consultations. For details, please see Table 9, summary of the consultations with communities.
151. The consultations objectives were as follows:
- (a) to inform the local authorities and CPA committee on the subproject “water tank using solar pumping system” in the villages and to get their ideas on the social and environment impact of the subproject;
 - (b) to present and discuss the RHWPs detailed design;
 - (c) to inform the villagers/beneficiaries about the subproject and its components;
 - (d) to discuss social impact of the subproject especially its impact on the indigenous people;
 - (e) to discuss with the beneficiaries, local authorities and CPA MC social and environmental assessment and benefits, and to collect their ideas and recommendations on the construction of the RWHP.
152. These consultation meetings were organized and facilitated by the BCCP/MOE PPIU coordinator. At the consultations, the social and environmental impact of the subproject and its benefits were discussed.
153. During the public consultation meetings, the participants have been informed about and agreed on the following points:

Understanding and accepting the RHP subproject

154. The local authorities, other community leaders and beneficiaries, understood the proposed design of the RWHP and were aware of the location of the existing pond or the ownership of land proposed for the construction of a new pond. All participants agreed that the subproject will provide benefit to farmers/IPs by providing them with better access to water for farming. The villagers understand the advantages of the RWHP such as better access to water for farming.

Impact on the individual private land

155. The local authority verified and confirmed that the proposed locations for the subproject sites are appropriate as all proposed sites are located at an existing pond (where available) and/or within the community land zone and therefore will not have any adverse impacts on private land and other private assets. In Srae Huy and Chong Phang villages, community access roads are available and will be used for the construction of the RHWPs. Access in Ou Chrar village is available through the community land and 65 trees will be cleared. Treapang Khnar resident, Mr. Sin Sarran, offered use of his land for access to the construction site. In Kandal village, 60 trees will be removed and Mr Kranh Phorn agreed to provide access to the construction site over his land. All participants, including the local authorities, agreed to construct the rainwater harvesting pond at the proposed subproject sites.
156. Agreements of the private owners for a temporary use of their land are attached to this DDR (Annex 4).

Field validation

157. The local authorities in each village, together with the consultations' participants, visited the proposed subproject sites to observe the proposed ponds locations and to confirm that ponds will not negatively impact environment, private land or other private and commune assets. The participants stated that the subproject will give more benefits to the villagers such as having water available all year round and better opportunity to do home gardening and animal raising. All participant agreed to construct the RWHPs at the proposed sites.

Some suggestions related to RHP construction

158. According to the discussion in the meeting, the local authorities and other participants agreed that there should be a regulation that each of rainwater harvesting pond should follow. The regulation should also indicate the amount of money or contribution from each of the beneficiary for maintenance and repairing materials / equipment related to water pumping (gasoline pumping) or other equipment from the rainwater harvesting pond.
159. **Subproject management proposed by beneficiaries:** The participants/ beneficiaries agreed that a water user group should be formed with a clear management committee. This would help for the daily operation and management of the water user group.
160. **Indigenous people:** Most of the beneficiaries of this subproject are IPs (Punong and Chorng). These communities required to perform traditional indigenous spiritual practices (offering foods to spirits) before and after the RWHP construction. The IPs communities will mobilize their resources and contribute to the spirits offerings.
161. **Specific internal regulation for the water supply services:**
- Based on the discussion during the meeting, the local authorities and other participants agreed that there should be a regulation that the water user group members should follow. The regulation should also indicate the amount of money or contribution from each of the beneficiaries for maintenance and repairing materials / equipment related to water pumping from the rainwater harvesting pond. The collected money (around 1,000 riels per month) can be used for maintenance and repairing of materials / equipment connected to the water supply system.
 - In order to operate and maintain the proposed RWHP and to facilitate daily operation and management, the communities agreed that the water users' group with a clear specific internal regulation shall be established.
 - Remaining soil from digging ponds should be used for school, health post or any public area nearby.
 - At the end of the consultation meetings, the local authorities and other community leaders agreed with the proposed subproject and think that the construction should start as soon as possible, preferably before the rain season.

For each village

Chairman of the meeting

Minutes taker

Signed

Singed

BCCP FA provincial coordinator

Civic culture specialist

SRAE HUY



List of Consultation Participants on 19 March 2019

No	Name of Participants	Sex		Position	Village/organization
		M	F		
1	Nuth Onn	M		BCCP provincial coordinator	Mondulkiri
2	Ma Siev Cher	M		Civic Culture Specialist	Mondulkiri
3	Hoy Nhrek	M		Chief of CF	Srae Huy
4	En Nara	M		CF management member	Srae Huy
5	Ren Thek		F	Village Assistant	Srae Huy
6	Krat Touy	M		Chief of village	Srae Huy
7	Say Brob	M		Chief of Commune	Srae Huy

List of Consultation Participants on 19 March 2019

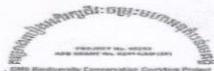
	Name of Participants	Sex		Position	Village/Institution
		M	F		
1	Thorn Neath	M		Villager	Srae Huy
2	En Nara	M		CF committee member	Srae Huy
3	Keo Mony	M		Villager	Srar Huy
4	Vannak Chan		F	Villager	Srae Huy

5	Chea Sarun	M		Villager	Srae Huy
6	Khem Phoy	M		Villager	Srae Huy
7	Nim Phally		F	Villager	Srae Huy
8	En Sarith		F	Villager	Srae Huy
9	Ros Eung		F	Villager	Srae Huy
10	Hoeun Lyan		F	Villager	Srae Huy
11	Roeung Sodann		F	Villager	Srae Huy
12	Key En		F	Villager	Srae Huy
13	Khek Samin		F	Villager	Srae Huy
14	Korn Koeun		F	Villager	Srae Huy
15	Mean Sauphorn		F	Villager	Srae Huy
16	Sann Neang		F	Villager	Srae Huy
17	Nhor Chanthou		F	Villager	Srae Huy
18	Hin Sreyker		F	Villager	Srae Huy
19	Bun Samneang		F	Villager	Srae Huy
20	Mann Khoeun		F	Villager	Srae Huy
21	Son Vorleak		F	Villager	Srae Huy
22	Kham Heab		F	Villager	Srae Huy
23	Vorng Mara		F	Villager	Srae Huy
24	Chun Sophal	M		Villager	Srae Huy
25	Rorng Chayrann	M		Villager	Srae Huy
26	Bun Meyphanna		F	Villager	
27	Nuth Onn	M		BCCP provincial Coordinator	MDK
28	Ma Siev Cher	M		Civic Culture	MDK

List of Consultation Participants on 20 March 2019

	Name of Participants	Sex		Position	Village/Institution
		M	F		
1	Thorn Neath	M		Villager	Srae Huy
2	En Nara	M		CF committee member	Srae Huy
3	Keo Mony	M		Villager	Srar Huy
4	Vannak Chan		F	Villager	Srae Huy

5	Chea Sarun	M		Villager	Srae Huy
6	Khem Phoy	M		Villager	Srae Huy
7	Nim Phally		F	Villager	Srae Huy
8	En Sarith		F	Villager	Srae Huy
9	Ros Eung		F	Villager	Srae Huy
10	Hoeun Lyan		F	Villager	Srae Huy
11	Roeung Sodann		F	Villager	Srae Huy
12	Key En		F	Villager	Srae Huy
13	Khek Samin		F	Villager	Srae Huy
14	Korn Koeun		F	Villager	Srae Huy
15	Mean Sauphorn		F	Villager	Srae Huy
16	Sann Neang		F	Villager	Srae Huy
17	Nhor Chanthou		F	Villager	Srae Huy
18	Hin Sreyker		F	Villager	Srae Huy
19	Bun Samneang		F	Villager	Srae Huy
20	Mann Khoeun		F	Villager	Srae Huy
21	Son Vorleak		F	Villager	Srae Huy
22	Kham Heab		F	Villager	Srae Huy
23	Vorng Mara		F	Villager	Srae Huy
24	Chun Sophal	M		Villager	Srae Huy
25	Rorng Chayrann	M		Villager	Srae Huy
26	Bun Meyphanna		F	Villager	
27	Nuth Onn	M		BCCP provincial Coordinator	MDK
28	Ma Siev Cher	M		Civic Culture	MDK
29	Ren Thek	M		Village Assistant	Srae Huy
30	Krat Toy	M		Chief of Village	Srae Huy
31	Say Brob	M		Chief of Commune	



ប្រតិចតុហានមករូលេខ

ឯកសារ... ១២៣៤៥៦៧៨៩១០... ថ្ងៃទី ៤៩... ខែ ៥... ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	តួនាទី	ស្ថាប័ន	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	ស៊ី ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប	ខ្មែរ	អគ្គនាយក		0979517991	
2	ស៊ី ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប	—	អគ្គនាយក		0687152619	
3	ស៊ី ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប	—	អគ្គនាយក		0882742606	
4	ស៊ី ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប	ខ្មែរ	អគ្គនាយក		0971566114	
5	ស៊ី ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប	ខ្មែរ	អគ្គនាយក		0888486855	
6	ស៊ី ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប	—	—		0713996850	
7	ស៊ី ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប	—	—		0977710137	
8	ស៊ី ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប	—	—		0887078118	
9	ស៊ី ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប	ខ្មែរ	—			
10	ស៊ី ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប	ខ្មែរ	—			
11	ស៊ី ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប	—	—			
12	ស៊ី ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប	ខ្មែរ	—			
13	ស៊ី ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប	ខ្មែរ	—			
14	ស៊ី ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប	ខ្មែរ	—			
15	ស៊ី ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប	ខ្មែរ	—			
16	ស៊ី ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប	ខ្មែរ	—			

សរុបចំនួន

ព័ត៌មាន
នាកម្មស្រី

အိမ်နီးချင်း

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

ត្រួតពិនិត្យដោយ

Rest - 2



ប្រតិបត្តិការសម្របសម្រួលប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រសម្រាប់ការបង្កើនផលិតផលកសិកម្ម និងជីវភាពរស់នៅ
ផែនការសម្របសម្រួល ថ្ងៃទី 19 ខែ មីនា ឆ្នាំ 2019

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ និងភេទ	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	តំបន់	ស្ថាប័ន	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
17	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	ខ្មែរ	ស្រះចក់			
18	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	ខ្មែរ	ស្រះចក់			
19	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	ខ្មែរ	ស្រះចក់			
20	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	ខ្មែរ	ស្រះចក់			
21	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	ខ្មែរ	ស្រះចក់			
22	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	ខ្មែរ	ស្រះចក់			
23	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	ខ្មែរ	ស្រះចក់			
24	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	ខ្មែរ	ស្រះចក់			
25	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	ខ្មែរ	ស្រះចក់			
26	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	ខ្មែរ	ស្រះចក់			
27	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	ខ្មែរ	ស្រះចក់			
28	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	ខ្មែរ	ស្រះចក់			
29	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	ខ្មែរ	ស្រះចក់			
30	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	ខ្មែរ	ស្រះចក់			

សរុបចំនួន 50 នាក់ ប្រាំ 20 នាក់។
 ប្រតិបត្តិការសម្របសម្រួល

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន


CHONG PHANG VILLAGE



List of Consultation Participants on 19 March 2019

No.	Name of Participants	Sex		Position	Village/organization
		M	F		
1	Nuth Onn	M		BCCP provincial coordinator	Mondulkiri
2	Ma Siev Cher	M		Civic Culture Specialist	Mondulkiri
3	Tin Socheat	M		CF management committee	Chong Phang
4	Phyor Kork	M		Vice-chief of village	Chong Phang
5	Pouk Plonh		F	Village Assistant	Chong Phang
6	Toy Nin	M		Chief of village	Chong Phang
7	Keunh Rotha	M		Chief of Commune	Pou Chrey

List of Consultation Participants on 20 March 2019

No	Name of Participants	Sex		Position	Village/Institution
		M	F		
1	Tin Socheat	M		Villager	Chong Phang
2	Lem Piv		F	CF committee member	Chong Phang
3	Kok Ousya		F	Villager	Chong Phang
4	Yeut Ter		F	Villager	Chong Phang
5	Savon Thoeut		F	Villager	Chong Phang
6	Keut Sokha		F	Villager	Chong Phang
7	Koeun Kokta	M		Villager	Chong Phang
8	Kray Oeung		F	Villager	Chong Phang
9	Breuk Rek		F	Villager	Chong Phang
10	Ting Hornh		F	Villager	Chong Phang
11	Khen Nhorng		F	Villager	Chong Phang
12	Phal Soklen		F	Villager	Chong Phang
13	Pheoun Sophen		F	Villager	Chong Phang
14	Lem Kanh		F	Villager	Chong Phang
15	Ravin Phall		F	Villager	Chong Phang
16	Seng Sarim		F	Villager	Chong Phang

17	Keunh Ratana	M		Villager	Chong Phang
18	CHorn Rom	M		Villager	Chong Phang
19	Rom Lheut		F	Villager	Chong Phang
20	Sry Mom		F	Villager	Chong Phang
21	Sry Nen		F	Villager	Chong Phang
22	Lem Leum		F	Villager	Chong Phang
23	Sry Yana		F	Villager	Chong Phang
24	Kim Yorn		F	Villager	Chong Phang
25	Bronh Keunh		F	Villager	Chong Phang
26	Byerk Hok		F	Villager	Chong Phang
27	Char Per		F	Villager	Chong Phang
28	Pok Plonh		F	Villager	Chong Phang
29	Nuth Onn	M		BCCP provincial Coordinator	MDK
30	Ma Siev Cher	M		Civic Culture	MDK

List of Consultation Participants on 20 March 2019

No	Name of Participants	Sex		Position	Village/Institution
		M	F		
1	Tin Socheat	M		CF management committee	Chong Phang
2	Lem Piv		F	CF committee member	Chong Phang
3	Kok Ousya		F	Villager	Chong Phang
4	Yeut Ter		F	Villager	Chong Phang
5	Savon Thoeut		F	Villager	Chong Phang
6	Keut Sokha		F	Villager	Chong Phang
7	Koeun Kokta	M		Villager	Chong Phang
8	Kray Oeung		F	Villager	Chong Phang
9	Breuk Rek		F	Villager	Chong Phang
10	Ting Hornh		F	Villager	Chong Phang
11	Khen Nhorng		F	Villager	Chong Phang
12	Phal Soklen		F	Villager	Chong Phang

No	Name of Participants	Sex		Position	Village/Institution
		M	F		
13	Pheoun Sophen		F	Villager	Chong Phang
14	Lem Kanh		F	Villager	Chong Phang
15	Ravin Phall		F	Villager	Chong Phang
16	Seng Sarim		F	Villager	Chong Phang
17	Keunh Ratana	M		Villager	Chong Phang
18	CHorn Rom	M		Villager	Chong Phang
19	Rom Lheut		F	Villager	Chong Phang
20	Sry Mom		F	Villager	Chong Phang
21	Sry Nen		F	Villager	Chong Phang
22	Lem Leum		F	Villager	Chong Phang
23	Sry Yana		F	Villager	Chong Phang
24	Kim Yorn		F	Villager	Chong Phang
25	Bronh Keunh		F	Villager	Chong Phang
26	Byerk Hok		F	Villager	Chong Phang
27	Char Per		F	Villager	Chong Phang
28	Pok Plonh		F	Villager	Chong Phang
29	Nuth Onn	M		BCCP provincial Coordinator	MDK
30	Ma Siev Cher	M		Civic Culture	MDK
31	Phyor Kork	M		Vice-chief of village	Chong Phang
32	Pouk Plonh		F	Village Assistant	Chong Phang
33	Toy Nin	M		Chief of village	Chong Phang
34	Keunh Rotha	M		Chief of Commune	Pou Chrey



ព័ត៌មាន ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល..... ថ្ងៃទី ២០ ខែ ឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	តួនាទី	ស្ថាប័ន	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
16	គ្រូ សុភាគី	ប	ខ្មែរ	សាលា	ស្រុកស្រែ		
17	គ្រូ សុភាគី	ប	ខ្មែរ		ស្រុកស្រែ		
18	គ្រូ សុភាគី	ប	ខ្មែរ		ស្រុកស្រែ		
19	គ្រូ សុភាគី	ប	ខ្មែរ		ស្រុកស្រែ		
20	គ្រូ សុភាគី	ប	ខ្មែរ		ស្រុកស្រែ		
21	គ្រូ សុភាគី	ប	ខ្មែរ		ស្រុកស្រែ		
22	គ្រូ សុភាគី	ប	ខ្មែរ		ស្រុកស្រែ		
23	គ្រូ សុភាគី	ប	ខ្មែរ		ស្រុកស្រែ		
24	គ្រូ សុភាគី	ប	ខ្មែរ		ស្រុកស្រែ		
25	គ្រូ សុភាគី	ប	ខ្មែរ	សាលា	ស្រុកស្រែ		
26	គ្រូ សុភាគី	ប	ខ្មែរ		ស្រុកស្រែ		
27	គ្រូ សុភាគី	ប	ខ្មែរ		ស្រុកស្រែ		
28	គ្រូ សុភាគី	ប	ខ្មែរ		ស្រុកស្រែ		
29	គ្រូ សុភាគី	ប	ខ្មែរ		ស្រុកស្រែ		
30	គ្រូ សុភាគី	ប	ខ្មែរ	PC. FA	PPIU. HOK	012700700	
31	គ្រូ សុភាគី	ប	ខ្មែរ	SO	PPIU. HOK	012700700	

អ្នកចុះត្រូវមាន

May 20

TRAPEANG KHNR AND KANDAL VILLAGES



Trapeang Khnar and Kandal Villages Consultations

Trapeang Khnar: List of Consultation Participants on 20 March 2019

No.	Name of Participants	Sex		Position	Village/organization
		M	F		
1	Phon Sophay	M		BCCP provincial coordinator	BCCP KKG

2	Kaing Thorn	M		Civic Culture Specialist	BCCP KKG
3	Sarim Saphat		F	CF management committee	Trapeang Khnar
4	Prum Phann		F	Vice-chief of village	Trapeang Khnar
5	Vann veng	M		Village Assistant	Trapeang Khnar
6	Chann Sarim	M		Chief of village	Tatey Leu
7	Meas Chann	M		Chief of Commune	Tatey Leu
8	Sam Thorn	M		1 st commune council member	Tatey Leu
9	Um Savuth	M		Commune police officer	Tatey Leu
10	Bouy Kimsreang	M		Safeguards specialist	BCCP Phnom Penh
11	Khorn Sophoeun	M		BCC project manager	BCCP Phnom Penh

Trapeang Khnar: List of Consultation Participants on 20 March 2019

No	Name of Participants	Sex		Position	Village/Institution
		M	F		
1	Ark Soeun	M		Villager	Trapeang Khnar
2	Ouk Sauphea	M		Villager	Trapeang Khnar
3	Thorn Sokhoun		F	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
4	Ann Samoun		F	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
5	Sem Poeuv	M		Villager	Trapeang Khnar
6	Thorn Noeur		F	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
7	Chann Sokheng		F	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
8	Sin Lymeyneang		F	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
9	Korng Pin		F	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
10	Prum Nhanh		F	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
11	Sarim Phen		F	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
12	Chum Mony		F	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
13	Leak Savy		F	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
14	Leak Sovann		F	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
15	Leung Chen		F	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
16	Khim Sumchhay		M	Villager	Trapeang Khnar

17	Chhean Sok		M	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
18	Duong Chanthorn		F		
19	Pou Sokkunna		F	BCC KKG financier	BCCP KKG
20	Ouk Rom	M		BCCP KKG	BCCP KKG
21	Bouy Kimsreang	M		Safeguards specialist	BCCP PPH
22	Khorn Sophoeun	M		BCC project manager	BCCP PPH
23	Phon Sophay	M		BCCP provincial coordinator	BCCP KKG
24	Kaing Thorn	M		Civic Culture Specialist	BCCP KKG

Trapeang Khnar: List of Consultation Participants on 20 March 2019

No	Name of Participants	Sex		Position	Village/Institution
		M	F		
1	Ark Soeun	M		Villager	Trapeang Khnar
2	Ouk Sauphea	M		Villager	Trapeang Khnar
3	Thorn Sokhoun		F	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
4	Ann Samoun		F	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
5	Sem Poeuv	M		Villager	Trapeang Khnar
6	Thorn Noeur		F	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
7	Chann Sokheng		F	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
8	Sin Lymeyneang		F	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
9	Korng Pin		F	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
10	Prum Nhanh		F	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
11	Sarim Phen		F	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
12	Chum Mony		F	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
13	Leak Savy		F	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
14	Leak Sovann		F	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
15	Leung Chen		F	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
16	Khim Sumchhay		M	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
17	Chhean Sok		M	Villager	Trapeang Khnar
18	Duong Chanthorn		F		

19	Pou Sokkunna		F	BCC KKG financier	BCCP KKG
20	Ouk Rom	M		BCCP KKG	BCCP KKG
21	Bouy Kimsreang	M		Safeguards specialist	BCCP PPH
22	Khorn Sophoeun	M		BCC project manager	BCCP PPH
23	Phon Sophay	M		BCCP provincial coordinator	BCCP KKG
24	Kaing Thorn	M		Civic Culture Specialist	BCCP KKG
25	Sarim Saphat		F	CF management committee	Trapeang Khnar
26	Prum Phann		F	Vice-chief of village	Trapeang Khnar
27	Vann veng	M		Village Assistant	Trapeang Khnar
28	Chann Sarim	M		Chief of village	Tatey Leu
29	Meas Chann	M		Chief of Commune	Tatey Leu
31	Sam Thorn	M		1 st commune council member	Tatey Leu
32	Um Savuth	M		Commune police officer	Tatey Leu

KANDAL VILLAGE

Kandal Village: List of Consultation Participants on 21 March 2019

No.	Name of Participants	Sex		Position	Village/organization
		M	F		
1	Phon Sophay	M		BCCP provincial coordinator	BCCP KKG
2	Kaing Thorn	M		Civic Culture Specialist	BCCP KKG
3	Sngoun Vorssa		F	CF management committee member	Tatey Leu
4	Thuy Thorn		F	Vice-chief of village	Kandal
5	Sreng Kimsrun	M		Communication consultant	BCCP Phnom Penh
6	Duong Hass	M		Chief of village	Kandal
7	Meas Chann	M		Chief of Commune	Tatey Leu
8	Sam Thorn	M		1 st commune council member	Tatey Leu
9	Um Savuth	M		Commune police officer	Tatey Leu
10	Bouy Kimsreang	M		Safeguards specialist	BCCP Phnom Penh
11	Khorn Sophoeun	M		BCC project manager	BCCP Phnom Penh

Kandal: List of Consultation Participants on 21 March 2019

No	Name of Participants	Sex		Position	Village/Institution
		M	F		
1	Srounh Phorn		F	Villager	Kandal
2	Sam Soeung		F	Villager	Kandal
3	Duong Nay		F	Villager	Kandal
4	Chum Savath	M		Villager	Kandal
5	Choeun Cheav		F	Villager	Kandal
6	Thorn Thom		F	Villager	Kandal
7	Chey Leak	M		Villager	Kandal
8	Thorn Sok	M		Villager	Kandal
9	Sim Chan		F	Villager	Kandal
10	Sok Khon		F	Villager	Kandal
11	Keo Hay		F	Villager	Kandal
12	Chann Noeun	M		Villager	Kandal
13	Yi Yoeun	M		Villager	Kandal
14	Pou Sokkunna		F	BCC KKG financier	BCCP KKG
15	Ouk Rom	M		BCCP KKG	BCCP KKG
16	Bouy Kimsreang	M		Safeguards specialist	BCCP PPH
17	Khorn Sophoeun	M		BCC project manager	BCCP PPH
18	Phon Sophay	M		BCCP provincial coordinator	BCCP KKG
19	Kaing Thorn	M		Civic Culture Specialist	BCCP KKG

Kandal: List of Consultation Participants on 21 March 2019

No	Name of Participants	Sex		Position	Village/Institution
		M	F		
1	Srounh Phorn		F	Villager	Kandal
2	Sam Soeung		F	Villager	Kandal
3	Duong Nay		F	Villager	Kandal

4	Chum Savath	M		Villager	Kandal
5	Choeun Cheav		F	Villager	Kandal
6	Thorn Thom		F	Villager	Kandal
7	Chey Leak	M		Villager	Kandal
8	Thorn Sok	M		Villager	Kandal
9	Sim Chan		F	Villager	Kandal
10	Sok Khon		F	Villager	Kandal
11	Keo Hay		F	Villager	Kandal
12	Chann Noeun	M		Villager	Kandal
13	Yi Yoeun	M		Villager	Kandal
14	Pou Sokkunna		F	BCC KKG financier	BCCP KKG
15	Ouk Rom	M		BCCP KKG	BCCP KKG
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19	Kaing Thorn	M		Civic Culture Specialist	BCCP KKG
20	Sarim Saphat		F	CF management committee	Tatey Leu
21	Meas Chann	M		Chief of Commune	Tatey Leu
22	Sam Thorn	M		1 st commune council member	Tatey Leu
23	Um Savuth	M		Commune police officer	Tatey Leu
24	Duong Hass	M		Chief of village	Kandal

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួមប្រជុំ

គណៈកម្មាធិការ

សម្រាប់ការបោះឆ្នោតប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា ស្របតាមសេចក្តីសម្រេចរបស់គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត
នៅសហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើ ភូមិសាង ខេត្តកោះកុង ថ្ងៃទី ២០ ខែ មីនា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៤

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម Name participants	ភេទ Sex	តំណាង/ស្ថាប័ន Position / institution	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Telephone N°	ហត្ថលេខា Singnature
១	ឈុន ឈុន	ប	PM - PIU - FA.	០១២ ៥២០០៤០	
២	ប៊ុន ឈុន	ប	SSS - GTC	០១៧ ៦១៨៨៩៩	
៣	ប៊ុន ឈុន	ប	PIU FA KK		
៤	ប៊ុន ឈុន	ប	PIU FA KK		
៥	ប៊ុន ឈុន	ប	ប្រជុំ		
៦	ប៊ុន ឈុន	ប	ប្រជុំ		
៧	ប៊ុន ឈុន	ប	ប្រជុំ		
៨	ប៊ុន ឈុន	ប	ប្រជុំ		
៩	ប៊ុន ឈុន	ប	ប្រជុំ	០៦០ ៩៣៣ ៥៣៣	
១០	ប៊ុន ឈុន	ប	ប្រជុំ		
១១	ប៊ុន ឈុន	ប	ប្រជុំ		
១២	ប៊ុន ឈុន	ប	ប្រជុំ		
១៣	ប៊ុន ឈុន	ប	ប្រជុំ		
១៤	ប៊ុន ឈុន	ប	ប្រជុំ		
១៥	ប៊ុន ឈុន	ប	ប្រជុំ		
១៦	ប៊ុន ឈុន	ប	ប្រជុំ		
១៧	ប៊ុន ឈុន	ប	ប្រជុំ		
១៨	ប៊ុន ឈុន	ប	ប្រជុំ		
១៩	ប៊ុន ឈុន	ប	ប្រជុំ		
២០	ប៊ុន ឈុន	ប	ប្រជុំ		

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម

ស្តីពី

កងកម្លាំងសម្រាប់ការងារស្រាវជ្រាវ និងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍បច្ចេកវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រ
ស្រាវជ្រាវស្រាវជ្រាវ ក្នុងក្របខណ្ឌ គោលនយោបាយ លើកកម្ពស់ កម្រិត ជីវភាពរស់នៅ របស់ ប្រជាជន ក្នុង តំបន់ ភ្នំពេញ ក្នុង ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម Name participants	ភេទ Sex	តំណភ្ជាប់ Position / institution	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Telephone N°	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
០	អ៊ូ ឈុន	ប	PM - PIV - FA.	០១៩ ៥៧០០៤០	
១	ប៊ុន ឈុន	ប	SSS - GTC	០១៧៦១៨៨៤៤	
២	អ៊ូ ឈុន	ប	PIU FA KK		
៣	អ៊ូ ឈុន	ប	PIU FA KK		
៤	អ៊ូ ឈុន	ប	PIU FA KK		
៥	អ៊ូ ឈុន	ប	PIU FA KK		
៦	អ៊ូ ឈុន	ប	PIU FA KK		
៧	អ៊ូ ឈុន	ប	PIU FA KK		
៨	អ៊ូ ឈុន	ប	PIU FA KK		
៩	អ៊ូ ឈុន	ប	PIU FA KK		
១០	អ៊ូ ឈុន	ប	PIU FA KK		
១១	អ៊ូ ឈុន	ប	PIU FA KK		
១២	អ៊ូ ឈុន	ប	PIU FA KK		
១៣	អ៊ូ ឈុន	ប	PIU FA KK		
១៤	អ៊ូ ឈុន	ប	PIU FA KK		
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១៦	អ៊ូ ឈុន	ប	PIU FA KK		
១៧	អ៊ូ ឈុន	ប	PIU FA KK		
១៨	អ៊ូ ឈុន	ប	PIU FA KK		
១៩	អ៊ូ ឈុន	ប	PIU FA KK		
២០	អ៊ូ ឈុន	ប	PIU FA KK		

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួមប្រជុំ

ក្រុម

គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត និងសុវត្ថិភាពប្រជាជន
 លេខបញ្ជីបោះឆ្នោត: ០១០០១៨ ខេត្តកោះកុង ថ្ងៃទី ២១ ខែ ធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៨

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម Name participants	ភេទ Sex	តួនាទី/ស្ថាប័ន Position / institution	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Telephone N°	ហត្ថលេខា Singnature
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	៩.លោក ប៊ុន វណ្ណ មេធាវីក្រសួងយុត្តិធម៌				
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វត្តមាន ។

ជាកិច្ចចាប់ផ្តើមលោក ឈុន វណ្ណ អនុប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាគម្រោងរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត និងសុវត្ថិភាពប្រជាជន
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 ចុះវាយតម្លៃផលប៉ះពាល់បរិស្ថាន និងសុវត្ថិភាពសង្គមមុនចាប់ផ្តើមសាងសង់ស្រះទឹក និងអណ្តូង
 ស្តុកទឹកប្រើប្រាស់ចាមពលនីមួយៗ។

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួមប្រជុំ

ក្នុងកិច្ចការ

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២	ហ៊ុន យ៉ា	ប្រុស	ប្រ/ស កោះកុង		
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១៣	ស៊ី យ៉ា	ប្រុស	ស៊ី យ៉ា		
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១៥					

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួមប្រជុំ

ភ្នំពេញ

ចំណុះគណៈកម្មាធិការស្រាវជ្រាវស្រាវអង្កេតស្រាវជ្រាវ
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០២	ស្រី ឈុន ណាង	ស្រី	ប្រ/ក		
០៣	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ប្រ/ក		
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០៧	ស្រី ឈុន	- ឈ	- ឈ		
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១០	ស្រី ឈុន	ប្រុស	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា		
១១	ស្រី ឈុន	ប្រុស	សាកលវិទ្យាល័យ		
១២	ស្រី ឈុន		សាកលវិទ្យាល័យ		
១៣	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	សាកលវិទ្យាល័យ		
១៤	ស្រី ឈុន	ប្រុស	សាកលវិទ្យាល័យ		
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១៦	ស្រី ឈុន	- ឈ	- ឈ		
១៧	ស្រី ឈុន	- ឈ	- ឈ		
១៨	ស្រី ឈុន	ប្រុស	- ឈ		
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Annex 6. Contractor Environmental Code of Conduct

Under the Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project - Additional Financing (BCCP-AF) support is provided for the construction of a range of small-scale structures to supply irrigation water for home gardening in the target provinces of Koh Kong and Mondulhiri.

The Contractors that are awarded civil works contracts for these subprojects are required to take all necessary measures and precautions to ensure that:

- (i) The execution of the works and all associated operations on the work sites or off-site are carried out in conformity with statutory and regulatory environmental requirements of the Royal Government of Cambodia. This includes the regulatory provisions embodied in the following documents: (a) National Strategic Plan for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (2014/2025); (b) National Strategy on Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (Ministry of Rural Development 2010); (c) Sub-decree on Sanitation Day (2010); and (d) National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy (Ministry of Rural Development 2003).
- (ii) All measures and precautions are taken to avoid any nuisance or disturbance arising from the execution of construction works and their related activities. This will, wherever possible, be achieved by suppression of the nuisance (or unwanted effects to the physical environment and people) at source rather than abatement of the nuisance once generated.
- (iii) Compensation is paid for any damage, loss, spoilage, or disturbance of the properties and health of the project affected people during execution of the construction works as specified by in the Bid Documents.
- (iv) Local skilled and unskilled labour is recruited locally to increase the direct benefits in the subproject area(s) and to minimize potential environmental issues related to construction camps, disease transmission and socio-cultural disputes. Specific requirements in this regard are noted below.
- (v) The contractor participates in the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Contact number of contractors including name, position and telephone number will be shared with village chief or commune council chief in case of any issue during the works.

In conformance with the Contract Specifications and Bid Documents, the matrix below summarizes the typical potential sources of impacts associated with Category "C" subprojects under the project together with the corresponding mitigation action(s) to be taken by the contractor(s) designed to prevent the occurrence of unwanted effects to the environment and to the community.

The significance of the potential impacts are categorised as follows:

- S1 = minimal impact;
- S2 = slight impact;
- S3 = moderate impact;
- S4 = high impact.

DESIGN AND PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Potential impacts and issues	Nature of impacts	Significance	Duration	Mitigation Measures/Environmental Action	Costs	Who implements	Who supervises
Environmental and Social Issues	To be determined by affected people			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish and disseminate effective grievance redress mechanism (GRM) - Share contractor contact details with local authority leaders 	Pre-construction cost	EAs	PMU/EA/ADB Community, CCs and PPIUs
Climate / climate change impact	Increased rainfall intensity and rainfall events during the wet season may cause flooding that damages and/or prevents access to proposed sites.	S2	Short term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the designed timing does not result in climate related impacts on construction in terms of extreme rainfall events, and flooding during the wet season. - Identify whether sites are flood prone through consultation with subproject beneficiaries and site assessment. - Use designs that are appropriate for the households. - Final design of the subprojects will incorporate all relevant recommendations on climate risk and vulnerability assessment following subproject type. 	Design cost	Consultants/CC	PIU/EA/ADB
	Prolonged droughts may result in reduced water availability.	S2	Short term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the location of RHPs and/or boreholes/hand-dug wells are appropriately sited and follow the prescribed designed 	Design cost	Design consultants/EAs	PMU/EA/ADB/Community, CCs and PPIUs
Water sources being contaminated	Effluent seepage latrines may contaminate ground water sources.	S3	Long term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selection of sites for RHPs and/or boreholes/hand dug wells should > 50 m from any existing latrines. - The site of a well should be located at upstream and at least 29 m from any existing latrine. 	Design cost	Design consultants/EAs	PMU/EA/ADB Community, CCs and PPIUs
Land clearance and tree removal within Protected Areas	Tree and vegetation removal for construction	S2	Short term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site selection in cooperation with community to avoid necessity of tree and vegetation removal, sloping land with erosion risk , cutting of trees. - Inclusion of landscaping to stabilise slopes and tree planting. 	Pre-construction cost	Design consultants/EAs	PMU/EA/ADB Community, CCs and PPIUs
Incorporate environmental management into contract documents	Environmental measures in this Code of Conduct need to be binding so that they will be fully implemented	S3	At tendering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contract documents: Preparation of the environment section in the ToR for bidders and environmental contract clauses for contractors comprising the special conditions for the protection of soil, water & air resources. 	Design cost	Design consultants/EAs	PMU/EA/ADB Community, CCs and PPIUs

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Potential impacts and issues	Nature of impacts	Significance	Duration	Environmental Action /Prevention by Contractor	Costs	Who implements	Who supervises
Water and soil pollution	Leakage of spills of fuel and lubricants that may contaminate soil, surface water and groundwater	S3	Long term	Prevent pollution of soil, surface water/ groundwater by ensuring the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Location of storage facilities for fuel/oil/cement/ chemicals are located 200m away from the river, stream and waterways; - Soil surfaces shall be made impermeable and provided with bunds; - Vehicles/heavy equipment maintenance and re-fuelling area will prevent spillage of fuel, oil and hazardous materials to seep into soil; - Oil traps shall be provided in the maintenance and service areas; - Fuel storage and refilling areas located > 50 m from water sources and protected by temporary bunds to contain spills. 	Construction cost	Contractor	Salakhet Engineer/ PPIU/PIU/ EA, Environment consultant and CC
Air quality	Concentration of machinery working in one area plus haulage vehicle traffic may result in local areas of poor air quality	S1	Short term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equipment will be maintained to a high standard to ensure efficient running and fuel-burning. High-horsepower equipment will be provided with tail gas purifiers. - All vehicle emissions will be in compliance with relevant Cambodian emission standards. 	Construction cost	Contractor	Salakhet Engineer/ PPIU/PIU/ EA, Environment Consultant and CC
Dust	Caused by earthmoving and construction haulage traffic can cause poor air quality and nuisance to householders and farmers.	S3	Short term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Material stockpiles and concrete mixing equipment will be equipped with dust shrouds. - Regular water spraying when dust observed on construction sites , construction roads, and stockpiled material - Maintenance of driving surfaces will be standard site management practice. - Vehicles carrying soil, sand, or other fine materials to and from the construction sites will be covered. 	Construction cost	Contractor	Salakhet Engineer/ PPIU/PIU/ EA, Environment Consultant and CC

Potential impacts and issues	Nature of impacts	Significance	Duration	Environmental Action /Prevention by Contractor	Costs	Who implements	Who supervises
Noise impacts on sensitive receptor	Noise caused by the concentration of machinery working in one area, plus haulage vehicles, can cause a range of impacts from nuisance to health problems. Noise near schools, medical centres, and temples can disrupt services.	S3	Short term	Construction after 6pm within 300 m of residences shall be strictly prohibited. During daytime construction, the contractor will ensure that: - Temporary anti-noise barriers will be installed to shield sensitive receptors (if any) within 50 m of the construction site.	Construction cost	Contractor	Salakhet Engineer/ PPIU/PMU/EA, Environment Consultant and CC
Water Quality	Pollution of local water courses through sediment	S2	Short Term	- Construction site drainage will ensure any rainfall will be diverted to a holding pond or suitable land to prevent localised flooding and sedimentation of surface water - In stream works will take place in dry season	Construction cost	Contractor	Salakhet Engineer/ PPIU/PMU/EA, Environment Consultant and CC
Construction waste and spoil	Unauthorized or careless storage and disposal of waste can damage property, vegetation, agricultural land, and block natural drainage.	S3	Short term	- Temporary storage of spoil waste shall be located away from the rivers, streams and waterway - Construction waste will be stored securely to prevent escape in containers - Final disposal site of waste and spoil will be in a site approved by the district and provincial authorities.	Construction cost	Contractor	Salakhet Engineer/ PPIU/PMU and EA, Environment Consultant and CC
Waste from workers	The construction workforce will generate domestic wastewater & garbage (food wastes, paper, and other solid waste including food-laden wash water) which causes impacts if poorly disposed	S2	Short term	Contractors will provide sufficient waste bins at strategic locations and ensure that they are - Protected from birds and vermin. - Emptied regularly to prevent overflow - Disposed of in local disposal site as approved by local authorities	Construction cost	Contractor	Salakhet Engineer/ PPIU/PMU and EA, Environment Consultant and CC
Erosion impacts	Both canal and road construction will require earthworks which will leave surfaces liable to erosion, especially in heavy rain periods.	S2	Short term	Erosion control includes: - Limiting construction and material handling during periods of rains and high winds - Stabilizing all cut slopes, embankments and other erosion-prone working areas while works are going on. - All earthwork disturbance areas shall be stabilized within 30 days after earthworks have completed.	Construction cost	Contractor	Salakhet Engineer/ PPIU/PIU and EA, Environment Engineer and CC

Potential impacts and issues	Nature of impacts	Significance	Duration	Environmental Action /Prevention by Contractor	Costs	Who implements	Who supervises
Flora and fauna	Trees provide shade, wind breaks, produce (e.g. fruit) and protection from dust and run-off. Removal reduces these benefits.	S1	Medium term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clearing of vegetation at subproject sites will be minimized to assist in stabilization and retention of habitat values. - Sites of community offices and tourist cottages will be selected in consultation with local communities to avoid removal of trees and vegetation. - Sites in any protected areas will require trees to be demarcated to protect from accidental removal 	Construction cost	Contractor	Salakhet Engineer/ PPIU/PMU and EA, Environment Consultant and CC
Impacts to local IP cultural sites and wider cultural heritage sites	Although areas with significant physical cultural resources are excluded by the selection criteria, there may still be sites or item which are important at a local or household level. Chance finds may also occur	S2	Short term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractors will ensure that all local IP cultural sites (including small shrines and graves) will be kept clear of construction material and protected from dust & disturbance. - Access to these sites will not be impeded. - After construction is finished any disturbed surroundings will be restored to pre-construction standards. - If a chance find is made (e.g. during excavation or vegetation removal) the contractor will stop work immediately and inform the Executing Agency of the find. 	Construction cost	Contractor	Salakhet Engineer/ PPIU/PIU/EA, Environment Consultant and CC
Community health and safety	Construction work poses safety hazards and threats to livelihood to both village communities and farmers. Excavations, unstable slopes, loss of access and movements of large machinery and vehicles all potentially impact on community safety and day-to-day life.	S2	Short term	<p>Community health and safety will be safeguarded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning construction activities so as to minimize disturbances to residents and utilities. - Temporary land occupation will be planned well ahead of construction to minimize its impact and after consultation with the affected community. - Land reinstated to its original condition after construction. - Implementing safety measures around the construction sites to protect the public, including warning signs to alert the public to potential safety hazards, barriers to prevent public access to construction sites and a watch person, where necessary 	Construction cost	Contractor	Salakhet Engineer/ PPIU/PMU/ EA, Environment Consultant and CC
Road safety (through movement of vehicle and	Increased motorised vehicle movement including heavy goods vehicles to and from the site during construction	S3	Short term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractors will ensure that drivers of all vehicles strictly follow road rules and maintain good road safety standards. 	Construction cost	Contractor	Salakhet Engineer/ PPIU/PIU/ EA, Environment Consultant and CC

Potential impacts and issues	Nature of impacts	Significance	Duration	Environmental Action /Prevention by Contractor	Costs	Who implements	Who supervises
equipment for construction)	may increase road safety risks for local residents.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deliveries of construction materials to the site by heavy good vehicles will be properly supervised by use of banksmen / traffic marshals 			
Occupational health and Safety	Workers are subject to safety hazards while operating and/or moving around machinery, as well as dust and noise impacts from extended exposures at the work site.	S3	Short term	<p>Measures to ensure occupational health and safety will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractors are required by the CC to ensure that their workers and other staff engaged in the proposed constructions are in a safe environment. - Following the award of construction contracts, the successful contractors will prepare site environmental health and safety plan, for approval by the CC and PPIU. <p>Contractors shall ensure that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All reasonable steps are taken to protect any person on the site from health and safety risks. - Construction sites are safe and healthy workplaces. - Machineries and equipment are safe. - Adequate training or instruction for occupational health and safety is provided. - Qualified electricians take charge of all solar panel installations. - Adequate supervision of safe work systems is implemented. - Means of access to and exit from the site are without risk to health and safety. - A first aid kit will be available on each construction site - All member of staff is responsible for first aid and is aware of local health care facilities 	Construction cost	Contractor	Salakhet Engineer/ PPIU/PIU/ EA, Environment Consultant and CC
Human health and environmental pollution – Site Hand Over	Hazardous waste materials, unprotected latrines and organic waste remaining after construction will pose a risk to human health and safety.	S3	Short term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All unused or discarded construction materials will be removed from the site before hand-over. - Surroundings will be landscaped to reinstate original site conditions. - All temporary dwellings cook houses and latrines will be removed upon completion of the construction and the site cleaned. 	Construction cost	Contractor	Salakhet Engineer/ PPIU/PIU/ EA, Environment Consultant and CC

OPERATION PHASE

Potential impacts and issues	Nature of impacts	Significance	Duration	Environmental Action /Prevention by Contractor	Who implements	Who supervises
Safety of electrical installations	Inadequate maintenance and improper use will increase risk of malfunction and electrocution.	S3	On going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CCs must ensure that households are provided with guidance on the correct operation of the pumps to avoid the risk of damage. - Repairs to solar pump installations must be done by qualified electricians. 	CCs with support from householders	CCs/ PPIUs/PMU
Contamination of air and water sources	Poor waste management	S3	On going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste disposal from tourist cottages will be regularly undertaken and disposal to take place in a local authority approved site - Waste containers with lids must be provided at tourist and commercial sites. - Waste disposal in or near wells, rainwater harvesting ponds and streams will be prohibited. 	Households with support from CCs	CCs/PPIUs/PMU
Risk to children and livestock	Borehole wells and RHPs may pose a serious risk if not securely fenced.	S2	On going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adequate safety measures including fencing or grills should be in place to avoid risk to life. - Regular inspection of fencing to ensure it is intact. Repair immediately if not. 	Households with support from CCs	CCs and PPIUs/PMU
Floods and extreme weather events	Floods and other extreme weather events will potentially damage the subproject facilities.	S3	On going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inspection of all subproject facilities after weather events such as storms and floods - Implement immediate maintenance to ensure subproject remains operational 	CCs with support from householders	CCs and PPIUs/PMU

Importance of impact:

S1 = minimal impact; S2 = slight impact; S3 = moderate impact; S4 = high impact.

ADB = Asian Development Bank; CC = Commune Council; EA = Executing Agency; PPIU = Provincial Project Implementation Unit; PMU = Project Management Unit;