Social and Environmental Safeguards Due Diligence Report

Project Number: 40253-023

July 2020

Cambodia: GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project

(Construction of honey storage facilities in Mondulkiri province)

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

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SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS DUE DILIGENCE REPORT

July 2020

ADB Grant 0241 - CAM (SF): Greater Mekong Sub-region Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project (Original BCCP)

Honey storage facilities - Mondulkiri province

	Village	Commune
1	Pou Tang	Pou Chrey
2	Srae Huy	Srae Huy
3	Srae Thom	Sokh Sann
4	Pou Lesh	Dak Dam
5	Pou Chhorb	Dak Dam
6	Pou Treng	Dak Dam
7	Khnheng	Chong Phlash
8	Pou Tung-Pou Hung	Memang
9	Srae Y	Memang

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS (July 2020)
Currency Unit–Cambodian Riel (KHR) 1$=4,150 KHR; KHR=0.000245

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BCCP	Biodiversity Conservation Corridor Project
CDB	Commune Database
CF	Community Forestry
CPA	Community Protected Area
EA	Executing Agency
FA	Forestry Administration
FS	Feasibility Study
GDLC	General Directorate of Local Community
GIP	Gender Implementation Plan
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
HH	Household
HPG	Honey Processing Group
HPGMC	Honey Processing Group Management Committee
IPDP	Indigenous Peoples Development Plan
IA	Implementing agency
ICC	Indigenous Community Committee
ICT	Indigenous Community Land Title
GS	Gender Specialist
IP	Indigenous Peoples
KII	Key Informants Interviews
KKG	Koh Kong province
LISDI	Livelihood Improvement Strategy Development and Implementation
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MDK	Mondulkiri province
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
NTFP-EP	Non-Timber Forest Product-Exchange Program
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
PPIU	Provincial Project Implementation Unit
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SSS	Social Safeguard Specialist
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society

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SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARD DUE DILIGENCE REPORT for Honey Storage Facilities in Mondulkiri province

A. INTRODUCTION

A.1 Objectives

1. The objective of this report is to present the results of the social and environmental safeguard due diligence (SESDDR) for the following honey storage facilities 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
1	Pou Tang	Pou Chrey
2	Srae Huy	Srae Huy
3	Srae Thom	Sokh Sann
4	Pou Lesh	Dak Dam
5	Pou Chhorb	Dak Dam
6	Pou Treng	Dak Dam
7	Pou Tung-Pou Hung	Memang
8	Srae Y	Memang
9	Khnheng	Chong Phlash

2. These subprojects are confirmed Category C for the involuntary resettlement (IR) and social and environmental safeguards as defined in SPS 2009.

A.2 Project Summary

3. These subprojects are supported under the Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project (BCCP) which commenced in 2011 and included support for livelihood and small-scale infrastructure activities. The BCCP is implemented by two Executing Agencies (EAs), namely the Ministry of Environment (MoE)/General Directorate of Local Community (GDLC) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)/Forestry Administration (FA). Each of the EAs has established a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at national level and a Provincial PIU (PPIU) in each of the two target provinces of Koh Kong (KKG) and Mondulkiri (MDK).

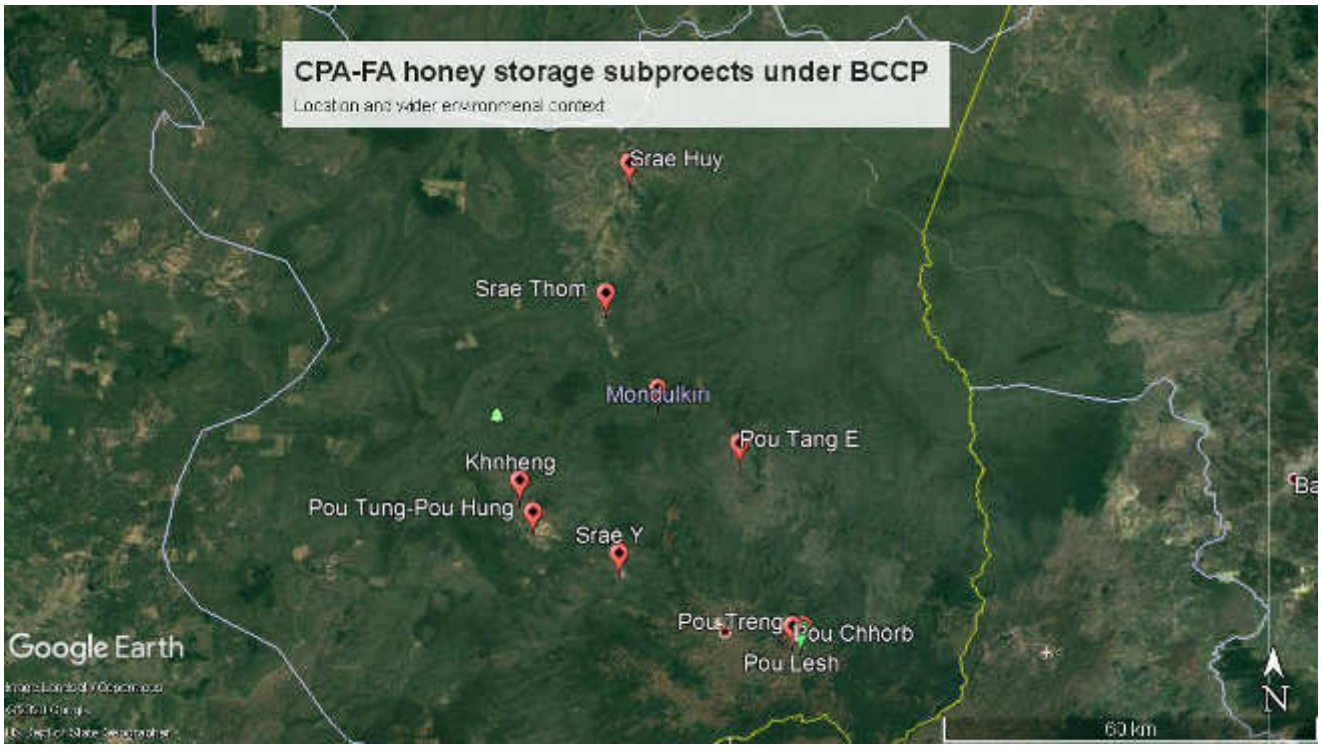
4. The intended impact of the BCCP is climate resilient sustainable forest ecosystems benefitting local livelihoods. The intended outcome is biodiversity corridors restored and sustainable managed u local resource managers. The BCCP seeks to (i) empower communities to manage their forest resources through 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. Under Output 3 of the BCCP support has been provided for livelihood improvement and small-scale infrastructure support. A group of small-scale subprojects were identified under the Livelihood Improvement Strategy Development and Implementation (LISDI) which included support for the promotion of wild honey harvesting and production in KKG and MDK province through the establishment of HPGs at selected locations that were strengthened to enable the adoption of sustainable management of the wild honey harvesting, improved storage and processing facilities and enhanced marketing of the products.

B. DESCRIPTION OF SUBPROJECTS

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

Figure 1: Location of honey storage facilities



Sources: Google map and project team

6. The honey storage facilities follow the same basic design. Where the design or location has specific social or environmental impacts, these are discussed in the relevant sections of this report. The key design features include a honey storage building (4m x 5m and height 3 m) comprising a metal frame and galvanized iron roof and concrete walls, with foundation of crushed compacted stone and concrete floor. The construction of the honey storage building will typically include site preparation by the clearing of grass and other vegetation and the preparation of fencing materials.[1]

C. BASELINE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

C.1 Social Context

(a) General characteristics of the villages

7. This section presents the major socio-economic characteristics for the nine subproject villages covered by this SES DDR. The analysis is based on the data obtained from the village authorities and villagers. The main objective of the socio-economic analysis is to understand the existing socioeconomic environments and potential vulnerability of households including indigenous peoples (IPs) within each village.

8. The residential areas are mostly concentrated along the main village laterite roads and along the National Road No.76. The three larger villages (Pou Tang, Srae Huy and Srae Thom) have some rural road traversing each of these villages that are in reasonable condition. The other seven smaller villages are located along the laterite village main roads which connect from the district centers and from the National Road No. 76.

9. Houses in these villages are either thatched roofed houses, galvanized iron roofed houses, tiled roof houses and concrete houses although the latter are fewer in number.

[1] See Annex 1 for detailed engineering design.

10. There is a primary school in each village and four of the villages (Pou Hung-Pou Tung, Pou Lesh and Pou Treng have a secondary school and in Pou Tang village there has been a secondary school since 2007. Children from Pou Chhorb village attends the school in the Pou Lesh village or Pou Treng village.

11. Health services are available in the commune and district centers. The distance from the villages varies from 3 to 8 km for Pou Chhorb, Srae Huy and Srae Thom residents, while residents for other villages (Pou Tung-Pou Hung and Srae Y) the villagers must travel 9 to 20 km to the nearest health centers. Only Pou Treng. Pou Chhorb. Srae Thom and Pou Lesh villages have a traditional midwife (one for each village) who assists at birth deliveries. There are no midwives in other subproject villages.

12. The majority (up to 80%) of households in each village use electrical power and batteries for house lightning. The alternative light source used in these villages are kerosene lamps and household solar panels. The main fuel source used for cooking is firewood collected from the nearby forest areas within the villages and communes.

13. Water for drinking and other domestic needs is taken from different sources such as piped-water in Pou Tang, Pou Lesh and Srae Huy villages, hand-pumps/drilled wells, combined-wells and hand-dug ponds. Pou Treng, Pou Chhorb, Srae Y, Pou Tung-Pou Hung, Khnheng and Srae Thom villages mostly use hand-pumps, hand-dug wells and natural water streams. Boiling water for drinking is practiced in over a half of households in Pou Tang village and about 30 to 40 percent of villagers in the remaining 08 villages boiled water before drinking. Also, only about 60 percent of the households in these villages have a pour and flush latrine.

Table 1: Drinking water and sanitation status

Subproject villages	No of HH	Boil water for drinking (%)	Pour/ pour flash latrine (%)
Pou Tang	449.0	56.0	65.0
Srae Huy	408.0	11.0	35.0
Srae Thom	304.0	9.9	8.0
Pou Lesh	116.0	40.0	75.0
Pou Chhorb	142.0	30.3	70.0
Pou Treng	145.0	33.1	70.0
Khnheng	96.0	8.8	18.0
Pou Tung-Pou Hung	211.0	7.9	15.0
Srae Y	148.0	15.0	9.0
Total	**2,019.0**		

Source: Commune and village data 2017.

14. There are local markets where villagers can sell their produce in only two villages, namely Pou Tang and Srae Huy where villagers can also buy some clothes and groceries. The farmers lack reliable information about available markets in most of the targeted villages. Usually, collectors/middlemen come to villages and buy farmer's products. The price is determined by collectors or middlemen. When villagers need to purchase some groceries, they mostly go to the commune markets or district markets. These are from 10 to 20 km away from the subproject villages. Depending on types of products they need to purchase or availability of products, villagers go to provincial markets (Mondulkiri provincial town) which are up to 105 km away from the villages.

(b) Demographic and socioeconomic profile of the villages

15. There are 9,173 people living in the subproject villages. In total, there are 4,610 males and 4,563 females living in 2,019 households. The village population ranges from 497 persons in Pou Lesh village to 1,869 persons living in Pou Tang village. The average family size in

these villages ranges from four to six persons per household. Three ethnicities live in these villages, namely Bunong, Khmer and Muslim. The Bunong are IPs and they form the majority.

Table 2: Demographic Data in the subproject areas

Subproject villages	Population	Male	Female	HH	Average HH size	Bunong (%)	Khmer (%)	Muslim (%)
Pou Tang	1,869.0	986.0	883.0	449.0	4.0	70.0	20.0	10.0
Srae Huy	1,701.0	810.0	891.0	408.0	4.0	80.0	20.0	-
Srae Thom	1,372.0	694.0	678.0	304.0	5.0	90.0	10.0	-
Pou Lesh	497.0	233.0	264.0	116.0	4.0	91.0	9.0	-
Pou Chhorb	555.0	291.0	264.0	142.0	4.0	85.0	15.0	-
Pou Treng	714.0	354.0	360.0	145.0	5.0	85.0	15.0	-
Khnheng	587.0	334.0	253.0	96.0	6.0	88.0	12.0	-
Pou Tung-Pou Hung	1,236.0	605.0	631.0	211.0	5.5	70.0	30.0	-
Srae Y	642.0	303.0	339.0	148.0	4.0	98.0	2.0	-
Total	**9,173.0**	**4,610.0**	**4,563.0**	**2,019.0**				

Sources: Commune data-base, 2017.

16. The family status in these nine villages is divided into four categories[2]. They are: (i) family couples comprising husband and wife with children; (ii) widow families or female headed households (FHHs); (iii) widower families; and (iv) vulnerable families, namely, families with only elder persons, disable or wounded family members, infant families and HIV/AID families.

17. The following table shows that the majority in each village are married. The percentage of FHHs or widows ranges from 4 to 13 percent while vulnerable families amount to one to 3 percent. All FHHs and the vulnerable families in each village are very poor. All widowers' families in six villages (Pou Tang, Pou Chhorb, Pou Lesh, Pou Treng, Srae Huy and Srae Thom) are classified as very poor while in other three remaining villages (Pou Tung-Pou Hung, Srae Y and Khnheng), around 50 percent of widower families are very poor

Table 2: Marital Status

Subproject villages	Couple %	Widows %	Widowers %	Vulnerable %
Pou Tang	94.0	4.0	1.0	1.0
Srae Huy	90.0	6.0	2.0	2.0
Srae Thom	91.0	5.0	2.0	2.0
Pou Lesh	87.0	9.0	2.0	2.0
Pou Chhorb	84.0	13.0	1.0	1.0
Pou Treng	86.0	8.0	3.0	3.0
Khnheng	91.0	4.0	2.0	3.0
Pouu Tung-Pou Hung	91.5	5.0	1.5	2.0
Srae Y	93.0	4.0	1.0	2.0

Sources: Commune database 2017.

(c) Education

18. The following table shows the 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, 16 percent lives in Srae Y village, following by Pou Tang, Srae Huy, Pou Lesh and Pou Tung-Pou Hung villages with 15, 12, 11

[2] Population census conducted by the Ministry of Planning (MOP) used a family status classification int 4 categories; They are: 1) couple, 2) widow, 3) widower and vulnerable group and other official surveys have applied these classifcation.

and 9.5 percent respectively. Educational profile of Pou Chhorb villagers (one percent completed primary education) is the lowest among these villages. All subprojects villages have ranged from 0.9 to 10 percent and 10 percent of people with completed secondary education is the highest. Generally, the number of people in these villages who can speak and read Khmer have ranged from 8 to 40 percent and 40 percent is the highest percentage of villagers within the subproject areas who studied the secondary school. The following table shows that the percentage of those who speak and read Khmer ranges from 8 percent in Pou Treng Village to 40 percent in Pou Tang village.

Table 3: Education Level in Subproject Villages

Subproject villages	Can only speak Khmer %	Can speak & read Khmer (%)	Primary school %	Secondary school %	High school (%)
Pou Tang	30.0	40.0	15.0	10.0	5.0
Srae Huy	50.8	36.0	12.0	0.9	0.3
Srae Thom	53.0	30.0	10.0	5.0	2.0
Pou Lesh	53.0	27.0	11.0	8.0	1.0
Pou Chhorb	84.0	13.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Pou Treng	86.0	8.0	3.0	3.0	-
Khnheng	81.0	15.0	3.0	1.0	-
Pou Tung-Pou Hung	65.0	26.5	9.5	3.5	0.5
Srae Y	71.0	11.0	16.0	2.0	-

Sources: Commune database 2017.

(d) Occupation and Income Sources

19. The primary source of family income in each village is agriculture, commonly rice farming, following by cash crop farming, pig raising, chicken raising, etc. Only a few villagers have other sources of income such as repairers, employment in government offices, small scale businesses or work as traditional healers. The following table shows the percentage of each occupation in the subproject areas.

Table 4: Occupation

Village	Occupation					
	Farmers (%)	Workers (%)	Small business (%)	Gov't officers (%)	Traditional medical assistant (%)	Fishery (%)
Pou Tang	95.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	-
Srae Huy	95.5	2.3	1.5	0.5	0.2	-
Srae Thom	94.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	-
Pou Lesh	90.0	6.0	1.0	3.0	-	-
Pou Chhorb	80.0	13.0	4.0	2.0	1.0	-
Pou Treng	91.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	-
Khnheng	89.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	
Pou Tung-Pou Hung	92.5	1.5	3.0	1.0	1.5	0.5
Srae Y	95.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.5	-

Sources: Commune database 2017.

20. Migration for work outside villages is none (only work in the country). The percentage of persons migrated for work within Cambodia ranges from 1.2 percent in Pou Tang village to 5.23 percent in Pou Lesh village. Men tend to migrate more often than woman and there is no migration for work outside the country.

Table 5: Migration

Village	Migration within Cambodia			Migration out of Cambodia
	% of village population	% of male migration	% of female migration	% of village population
Pou Tang	1.23	60.00	40.00	-
Srae Huy	2.80	68.00	32.00	-
Srae Thom	2.27	60.00	40.00	-
Pou Lesh	5.23	65.00	35.00	-
Pou Chhorb	3.06	70.00	30.00	-
Pou Treng	3.00	50.00	50.00	-
Khnheng	1.50	55.00	45.00	-
Pou Tung-Pou Hung	1.50	45.50	54.50	-
Srae Y	1.50	75.00	25.00	-

Sources: Commune database 2017.

(e) Land use

21. The land in these nine villages has been divided into five main categories: (i) residential land or land for household compounds 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. Srae Huy village has the largest land area of 35,860 ha and only one of all subproject villages has an irrigated land (1,168 ha) and the remaining villages have no irrigated land. Farmers in the subproject villages produce rice once a year as they grow only a rain-fed crop and they do use some chemical fertilizers (about 150 - 200kg of chemical fertilizers per ha), but they can produce two crops per year where the irrigated land exists. The average yield is about 1 to 2.5 tons per hectare. The farm-price per kg of rice ranges from 1,000 - 1,500 Riels. About 90 percent of villagers of all subprojects are farmers (rice and cash crop farming). Srae Thom villagers have only 60 families who grow some vegetables which is the highest than in the other eight villages

Table 6: Land-use by categories

Subproject villages	Total land areas (ha)	Land Classification (ha)					
		Residential land	Common land	Irrigated rice field	Rain-fed land	Cropping land	Community forest land
Pou Tang	3,736.0	55.0	2.0	-	30.0	1,200.0	2,449.0
Srae Huy	35,860.0	7,596.0	584.0	1,168.0	3,214.0	2,844.0	11,688.0
Srae Thom	6,467.0	327.0	46.0	-	981.0	2,413.0	2,700.0
Pou Lesh	2,297.0	35.0	2.0	-	10.0	210.0	2,040.0
Pou Chhorb	1,514.0	24.0	2.0	-	16.0	568.0	904.0
Pou Treng	2,768.0	41.0	4.0	-	4.0	273.0	2,447.0
Khnheng	1,396.5	118.0	53.5	-	415.7	514.0	295.3
Pou Tung-Pou Hung	16,224.5	1,693.9	487.4	-	3,250.2	8,422.9	2,368.8
Srae Y	2,031.5	21.0	4.5	-	216.0	118.0	1,672.0
Total	**72,293.5**	**9,911.0**	**1,185.5**	**1,168.0**	**8,137.0**	**16,563.0**	**26,564.0**

Sources: Commune database 2017.

27. The majority of the families in these villages rely on agricultural farming as their main food production and income source. According to commune data base (2017), percentage of farmers ranges from 80 percent in Pou Chhorb village to 95 percent in Srae Huy, Pou Tang

and Srae Y villages, while 90 to 91 percent in Pou Treng and Pou Lesh villages. There are 283 (14%) of farmers, out of who 50.5 percent are women, who grow short duration crops in their Chamkar for home consumption and selling. Agriculture mechanization has increased in the villages recently and there are hand tractors and rice threshing machines in each subproject village.

Table 7: Agricultural activities

Subproject villages	Population	Male	No. of HHs	Farming population (%)	HH farming rice without pesticides	Farmers cultivating short duration fruit crop		Production (ton/ha)	Farm-gate price for rice (riel/kg)
	Total	Women				Total	Women		
Pou Tang	1,869	883	449	95	29	25	10	1.5	1,000 -1,200
Srae Huy	1,701	891	408	95.5	278	20	12	2.5	800 -1,100
Srae Thom	1,372	678	304	94	270	60	23	1.5	700 -1,000
Pou Lesh	497	264	116	90	13	26	16	1.5	1,000- 1,200
PouChhorb	555	264	142	80	15	25	13	1.5	1,000 -1,200
Pou Treng	714	360	145	91	6	21	12	1.5	1,000 -1,200
Khnheng	587	253	96	89	62	11	6	1.2	1,000 -1,500
Pou Tung-Pou Hung	2,236	631	211	92.5	138	49	32	1.25	1,000 -1,500
Srae Y	642	339	148	95	142	46	19	2	1,000 -1,500
Total	**9,173**	**4,563**	**2,019**		**953**	**283**	**143**		

Sources: Commune database 2017.

28. There are about 4 to 5 percent of families in all subprojects are workers, so it seems that being a worker is the second main sources of household income. In these subproject villages, people catch fish from the natural streams during the rainy season and use for their consumption and for sale. The wealth classification in the subproject villages is divided into four categories according to the national wealth classification (Ministry of Planning, Kingdom of Cambodia)[3]. When 'poor' and 'very poor' categories are combined, more than half of the population (it is about 50%) in all subproject villages are poor. Table 9 presents the wealth distribution or socio-economic status in the subproject villages.

Table 8: Socioeconomic Status

Subproject villages	Socio-economic status			
	Very poor (%)	Poor (%)	Medium (%)	Well-off (%)
Pou Tang	40	19	62	9
Srae Huy	3	58	33	6
Srae Thom	20	45	20	15
Pou Lesh	23	28	46	3
Pou Chhorb	14	25	57	4
Pou Treng	21	33	43	3
Khnheng	23	27	46	4
Pou Tung-Pou Hung	12.5	32.5	50	5
Srae Y	14	39	41	6

Sources: Commune database 2017.

[3] Wealth classification is divided into 4 categories. They are: 1) very poor which is considered as poor I, 2) poor which is considered as poor II, 3) medium and 4) better-off. All poor I and poor II got the identification card from the government, especially these categories have been set up by Ministry of Planning (MOP) and officially approved by the Cambodian Government (Socio-economic survey).

(f) Gender and decision making

22. Cambodia is recognized as a matriarchal society but in reality in rural societies generally men tend to dominate the decision-making processes. Both, men and women have equal rights in decision making and responsibilities in performing family duties and public affairs. Typically, the Cambodian women take care of household chores as their traditional activity but gradually are stepping forward to participate in every aspect of farming and decision-making on financial management, education of children and social affairs as well.

C.2 Environmental Context

(a) Protected Area Status

23. The villages all lie within wildlife sanctuaries (WSs) or Biodiversity Corridors which have four zones under the Protected Areas Law (2008):

- Core zone
- Conservation Zone
- Sustainable use zone
- Community use zone

24. The community use zones and sustainable use zones are jointly known as multiple-use zones. Specifically, community use zones are areas reserved for the socio-economic development of the local communities and indigenous ethnic minorities for activities which do not have a significant impact on the environment. The zones may contain residential lands, spiritual areas, paddy fields, gardens or agriculture because all settlements and agricultural land are located in the community use zone, therefore the subprojects are in Community Use Zones.

25. The sites of all of the honey storage facilities have been identified within the village compounds that are located nearby to Community Protected Areas (CPAs) and Community Forests (CFs). The objective of establishing the CPAs and CFs is to involve local communities in the planning and decision-making process of Protected Area management so that communities are able to use the natural resources for their household demands. For all subprojects, the local communities and in particular CPA and CF authorities have been engaged in the project through public consultation meetings.

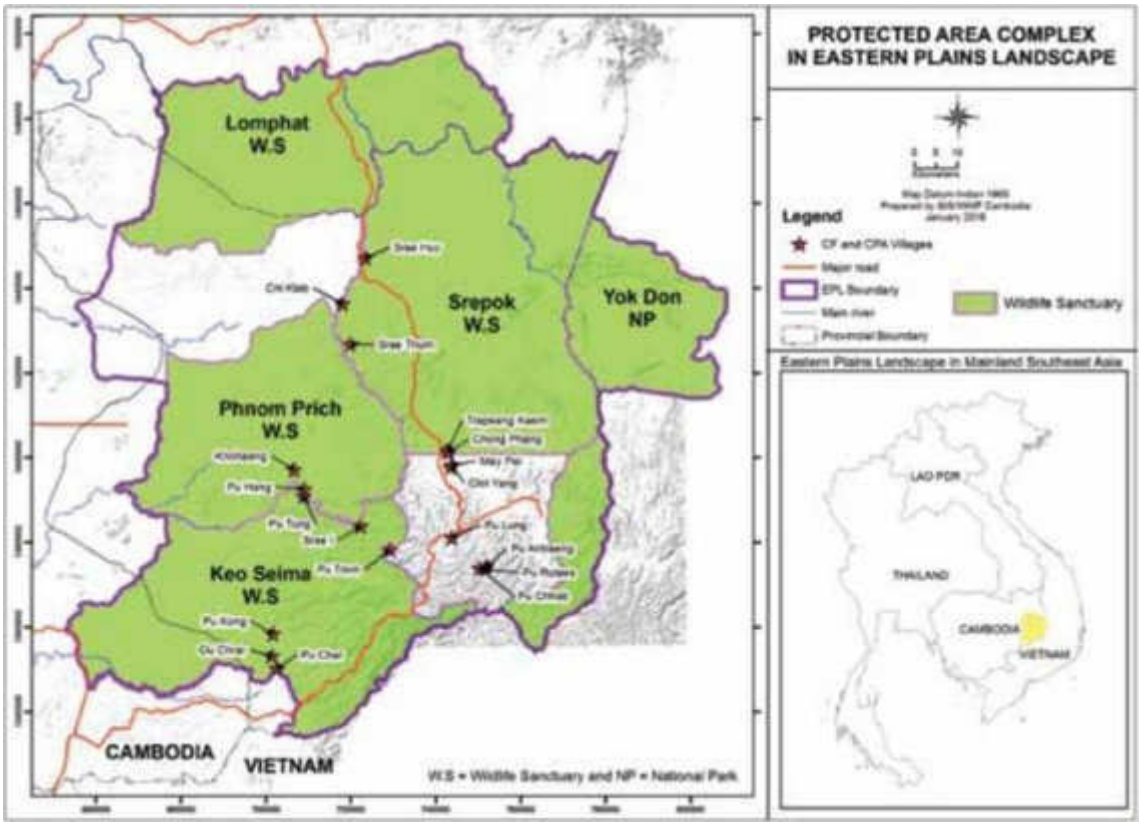
26. The following table shows the protected area status for each subproject; the sites are within wildlife sanctuaries.

Table 9: Protected Area Status/Locations

Village	Wildlife Sanctuary (WS) /Multiple-use zones	Protected Area
Pou Tang	Sraepok WS	CF
Srae Huy	Sraepok WS	CPA
Srae Thom	Nam Lia Biodiversity corridor of Keo Seima	CF
Pou Lesh	Nam Lia Biodiversity corridor of Keo Seima	CF
Pou Chhorb	Nam Lia Biodiversity corridor of Keo Seima	CF
Pou Treng	Phnom Prich WS	CPA
Pou Tung-Pou Hung	Phnom Prich WS	CPA
Srae Y	Phnom Prich WS	CPA
Khnheng		

Source. Project team

Figure 2: Sraepok. Phnom Prich and Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary Map, MDK



Source: Google map and project team

(b) Pou Tang village

27. **Location:** The site is in an area of intermittent forest cover largely replaced by agriculture including large scale agriculture to the east extending to nearly 10 km to the north. Road number 141 runs to the west of the site which allows good access to the surrounding area.

Figure 3: Site of honey storage facility - Pou Tang village

Source: Google Earth/Project Team

28. **Vegetation.** The site is slightly grass or low growing ground cover interspersed with short fruit crop (banana). These will be cleared during site preparation, see Figure 3.

29. **Water sources.** Groundwater is 35 to 55 meters deep, as confirmed during consultation. There are no natural surface water bodies close to the site and there is no an irrigation channel and irrigated areas.

30. **Land Use**. The site is on community land and is not currently cultivated so the facility will be located in the selected community land for community benefit. This change of land use was approved during consultation meetings.

31. **Receptors and access.** Access to the land is from the main road across community owned land therefore the contractors will not need to use private-owned land. There are several houses 10 - 40m from the site which are the nearest sensitive receptors. The main road which will be required for transport of materials and movement of construction equipment has houses alongside.

(c) Srae Huy village

32. **Location**: Srae Huy is at the base of a valley two areas of hills to the east and west which are partially forested but the majority of forest has been cut and the land used for farming in the area particularly around the village and the site.

Figure 4: Site of honey storage facility - Srae Huy village

Source: Google Earth and Project Team

33. **Vegetation.** The site is in an area of former forest that has been converted to agriculture and has been planted with annual crops and grasses which are cultivated and which have limited value given they are growing in a highly disturbed environment.

34. **Water Sources.** The nearest surface water body is a stream (about 100 - 200 meters) flowing south to north running to the west of the village and the site. The groundwater in this area is approximately 35 - 45m deep, as confirmed during consultation.

35. **Land Use**. The site is on community land and is currently not cultivated therefore the site is located in the community land for community benefit. This change of land use was approved during consultation meetings.

36. **Receptors and access.** The site is accessed from a village road which is 20m from the site. The nearest housing is along the road and will be the nearest sensitive receptors to the site.

(d) Srae Thom village

37. **Location**: Srae Thom is at the base of a valley which is dominated by forest cover surrounding the village which have been cleared for farming and housing. The site is located to the left of the CPA meeting hall.

Figure 5: Site of honey storage facility - Srae Thom village

Source: Google Earth/Project Team

38. **Vegetation.** There is no vegetation on the part of the community land which is to be used for construction of the HSPH as identified.

39. **Water Sources.** The nearest surface water body is a stream 500 - 700 meters to the west. This is not anticipated to be affected during construction and operation.

40. **Land Use**. The site is on community land within the CPA and is currently not planted or cultivated therefore the borehole will put the land to beneficial use for community benefit. The site is in the compound for the office of the CPA.

41. **Receptors and access.** The site is on community land and does not require access across private land. It is approximately 15-30 meters from the road through the village. Residential receptors are within 40-50 meters across the village road from the site.

(e) Pou Lesh village

42. **Location.** Pou Lesh village is 1.6 km from Pou Chhorb village. The site is in a relatively high area of land at around 800 metre above sea level. The area consists of bushes but dominated by agricultural land and housing areas, with the provincial capital Sen Monorom 14km from Pou Lesh.

Figure 6: Site of honey storage facility - Pou Lesh village

Source: Google map and project Team

43. **Vegetation.** The site has scrub vegetation and grasses. Few bushes will need to be cleared before construction of the subproject.

44. **Surface Water**. Pou Lesh and Pou Chorb are 1.5 km apart and have the using the same water bearing formation. Given the relatively small extraction rates for the subproject it

is not anticipated that it will have a cumulative impact on the water table. No surface water is observed in the local area.

45. **Land Use**. The site is community land and the vegetation shows it is degraded forest which is not cultivated. The land use will change for the construction of the honey storage as agreed during consultation.

46. **Receptors and access.** The site is easily accessed 200m along a side road from the main laterite road that goes through the village. The site is adjacent to the side road and access to the site will be across community land only. Sensitive receptors include houses which are close to the site along the side road and main road.

(f) Pou Chhorb HSPH village`

47. **Location:** Pou Chhorb and Pou Lesh are 1.6 km apart in a relatively high area of land at around 800 m above sea level. The area is a mix of residual forest area but dominated by agricultural land and housing areas, with the provincial capital Sen Monorom 22 km from Pou Chhrorb.

Figure 7: Site of honey storage facility in Pou Chhorb village

Source: Google map and project team

48. **Vegetation**. The site is grassed and a number of short season fruit crops are close to the location of the site but it will not be impacted during construction, see Figure 19.

49. **Surface water**. Pou Chhorb and Pu Lesh are 1.6 km apart and are anticipated to have using the same water bearing formation. Given the relatively small extraction rates for the two project it is not anticipated that it will have a cumulative impact on the water table. The ground water was confirmed to be at a depth of 40 - 60 metre during the public consultations. No surface water bodies are observed close to the site.

50. **Land Use**. The site is on community land and is currently not cultivated therefore the site will be locates to the community land for community benefit. This change of land use was approved during consultation.

51. **Receptors and access**. The site is behind a small mango farm with a number of houses nearby (50 - 70 meter south of the site), along the main village road. The site can be accessed across public land and is approximately 30 meter from the road.

(g) Pou Treng village

52. **Location:** Pou Treng village is 1.5 km from Pou Chhorb HSPH. The site is in a relatively high area of land at around 800m above sea level. The area is a mix of residual forest area but dominated by agricultural land and housing areas, with the provincial capital Sen Monorom 23km from Pou Treng.

Figure 8: Site of honey storage facility in Pou Treng village

Source: Google map and project Team

53. **Vegetation.** The site has scrub vegetation and some shrubs. Some shrubs with a lot of grasses will be need to be cleared before construction. However, some nature forest areas are nearby, but it will not impact by the subproject.

54. **Surface Water.** Figure 20 shows that Pou Treng is 1.6km apart and are anticipated to be using the same water bearing formation. Given the relatively small extraction rates for the subproject, it is not anticipated that it will have a cumulative impact on the water table. No surface water is observed in the local area.

55. **Land Use**. The site is community land which given the vegetation shows it is degraded forest which is not cultivated. The land use will change for the construction of the water tank and borehole as agreed during consultation.

56. **Receptors and access.** The site is easily accessed 100m along a side road from the main laterite road that goes through the village. The site is adjacent to the side road and access to the site will be across community land only. Sensitive receptors include houses which are close to the HSPH site along the side road and main road.

(h) Pou Tung-Pou Hung village

57. **Loaction:** Figure 22 shows the wider environmental context and location of both Pou Tung-Pou Hung site. Figure 22 shows the subproject site with key receptors identified and Figure 23 shows the location of the HSPH and road access.

Figure 9: **Site of honey storage facility in Pou Tung-Pou Hung village**

Sources; Google map and project team

58. **Vegetation**. There are young trees/shrubs around the HSPH site. These should be cleared before construction but it is anticipated that limited clearance is required near the location to allow access during construction and for maintenance during operation.

59. **Surface water.** The main surface water body in the area is the stream from which the water will be extracted (Ou Te), which runs to the east of the village. During the project design, no issues with impacts on water levels have been identified.

60. **Land use.** The area is a mix of trees/shrub land and is dominated by agriculture. The site is located on community land which is not currently cultivated or forested. The CPA members were consulted and a discussion on the land took place.

61. **Receptors and access.** The nearest housing is approximately 25 m south of the HSPH site. These houses form part of the village and from the houses is a track leading to the site. The site is approximately 30 to 50 m from the main road through the village. The site will be accessed from the main road via the track which is also community land. During consultation it was noted that the construction site would need to ensure that access to the road for people or cattle is not impeded.

(i) Srae Y village

62. **Location:** The site is close to a small natural stream approximately 200 metre from the village compound.

Figure 10: Site of honey storage facility in Srae Y village

Source: Google map and project team

63. **Vegetation**. There are trees and bushes along the edge of the small stream (mainly bamboo) and around the site of the site; the main part of the site contains sparse low growing bamboo and trees. The vegetation at the stream edge should remain intact during construction given the width of access to the small stream (it is dried up during the dry season). Limited vegetation will need to be cleared from the site before construction.

64. **Surface water**. The surface water body in the area is the small stream which runs east to the west of the village, but the main water source is groundwater (45 - 70 meters). During the project design, no issues with impacts on water levels have been identified. The honey storage facility will be located close to the edge of the village compound.

65. **Land use**. The wider area is a mix of shrub and grass land and is dominated by agriculture. The site is located on community land which is not currently cultivated or forested. The CPA members and management committee (MC) were consulted and a discussion on the land took place. It was agreed that any spoil should be used beneficially on public land.

66. **Receptors and access.** The site is located approximately 80 metre from the main road through the village centre. The nearest housing is approximately 70 meter north east of the site and the construction materials and vehicles will need to move slowly between houses to access the narrow track to the HSPH site. The site itself is approximately 100m from the

main road through the village. The sites access to the location is in the public land confirmed by the commune chief.

(j) Khnheng village

67. **Location**: Figure 26 shows the wider environmental context and location of Khnheng site. The HSPH subproject of Khnheng is close to the village main road.

Figure 11: Site of honey storage facility in Khnheng village

Source: Google map and project team

68. **Vegetation**. There are trees and shrubs along the edge of the site (mainly shrubs; the main part of the site contains sparse low growing shrubs, young trees and grasses. The vegetation at the stream edge should remain intact during construction given the width of access to the river. Limited vegetation will need to be cleared from the site before construction.

69. **Surface water**. The main water sources is the ground water (40 to 50 metres deep). During the project design, no issues with impacts on water levels have been identified. The honey storage facility will be located close to the village compound.

70. **Land use**. The wider area is a mix of shrub land and is dominated by agriculture. The HSPH site is located on community land which is not currently cultivated or forested. The Community Protected Area members and its management committee were consulted and a discussion on the land took place.

71. **Receptors and access**. The site is located approximately 80 meter from the main through the village centre. The nearest housing is approximately 70 meter north east of the site and the construction materials and vehicles will need to move slowly between houses to access the narrow track to the site. The sites access is across public land and the contractor should use the land during construction period.

D. SOCIAL SAFEGUARD SCREENING AND ASSESSMENT

D.1 Technical Description of the Subprojects Honey Storage and Processing House

72. The local authorities, CF and CPA members and their MCs participated in the public consultation meetings conducted in February 2017 with the WCS officers and the PPIU/MoE/FA team in each subproject village, discussed and agreed with the presented proposed honey storage and processing designs in each village. The following are the main characteristics of the proposed honey storage and processing houses:

i. The height of honey storage and processing house is 3m;
ii. The width of honey storage and processing house is 4m;
iii. The length of honey storage and processing house is 5m;
iv. The raw material of constructing honey storage is concrete, cement, iron, wooden with galvanized iron roof.

v. The construction activities will take 4 to 5 weeks after signing the contract.

D.2 Description of the subproject sites

(a) Pou Tang village

73. **Location:** Pou Tang village of Pou Chrey Commune, Pechreada District is around 2.5 km from Pou Chrey commune town and 50 km far from Mondulkiri provincial town. The proposed community honey storage and processing facility subproject is equipped with galvanized iron roof, concrete walls and iron poles. The proposed building will be located in the community land and will provide a suitable place to store and process honey for at least 40 households, who are the direct beneficiaries of the subproject and 50 person such as middlemen/traders and transport providers. This site is located in public land which is certified by Mr. Keunh Rotha, the Commune Chief and he confirms that the access road from the main road to the proposed buildings (20 meters from the main road) is located also within the community land, so the contractor can use this access road during the construction through request.[4]

74. **Assessment of the Involuntary Resettlement Impacts:** The size of the given public land where the honey storage facility will be constructed is 4 m x 5 m = 20 square meters excluding the fencing perimeter area. The proposed location is located in the given community land which is located within the residential area. However, the proposed subproject does not involve any involuntary land acquisition and will be constructed as per the detailed design. The commune chief has officially agreed to provide this piece of land for the construction of the honey storage facility so it will be in compliance with the ADB SPS (2009) and the BCCP-RF. Based upon the actual assessment conducted by the BCCP team together with PPIU there are no privately-owned structures on the land to be utilized. In addition, no households close to the proposed subproject will be affected by the proposed subproject.

75. **Indigenous People.** Based on the field observations and consultations with local community members and the local authorities, there will be no impact on IP livelihoods or their properties due to it is located in the public land, but it will provide benefits to them. In summary, 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. This proposed site for construction of the honey storage and processing buildings completely belongs to the commune. This was confirmed by Mr. Keung Rotha, head of Pou Chrey commune.

76. **Conclusion.** The subproject will involve land acquisition through the land certification form declared by the commune chief during the public consultations, so the construction will all take place at the given community land within the mentioned village of commune. The civil works will include the construction of the honey storage and processing and of setting up the storage place to keep construction materials without removing any trees and structures. The subproject will involve require acquisition through the land certification form the community land but it does not impact to land use or legally designated protected areas. In order to ensure that the contractor follows the detailed technical drawing design, the CF MC, local authorities and PPIU/CF/MDK will monitor/supervise the construction activities.

(b) Srae Huy village

77. Srae Huy village of Srae Huy Commune, Koah Nhaek District, Mondulkiri Province, is around 1.5 km from Srae Huy commune town and 107 km far from Mondulkiri provincial town. The proposed community honey storage facility is equipped with galvanized iron roof, concrete wall and iron poles. The proposed buildings will be located in public land and will provide a suitable place to store and process honey for at least 30 households, who are the direct beneficiaries of the subproject and 50 middlemen/traders and transport providers. The site is

[4] See Annex 4 for land certification forms for all villages.

located on public land which is certified by Mr, Moan Ream, the Commune Chief, and he confirms that the access road from the main road to the proposed buildings (60 meter) is located within the given public land (the land certification form in annex 4), so the contractor can use this accessed road during the construction.

78. **Assessment of the Involuntary Resettlement Impacts.** The size of the public land where the honey storage facility using the galvanized roof has been planned is 4 x 5 m = 20 square meters excluding the fencing areas. The proposed location for honey storage and processing is located in the public land. Most importantly the mentioned area is located at the given public land which is located nearby the residential area. However, the proposed subproject does not involve any involuntary land acquisition and will be constructed as per the detailed design. The Commune Chief officially agreed to provide this piece of land for the construction of the honey storage facility so it will be compliant with the ADB SPS (2009) and the BCCP RF. Based upon the actual assessment conducted by the BCCP team together with the PPIU, there are no privately-owned structures on the land to be utilized. In addition, no households close to the proposed subproject to be affected by the proposed subproject.

79. **Indigenous People.** Based on the field observations and consultations with local community members and the local authorities, there will be no impact on IPs living condition since it is located in the public land, but it will provide benefits to them. In summary, based on the field observation and confirmation provided by the local authorities and the project management team, it can be concluded that there are no adverse involuntary resettlement impacts. This proposed site for construction of the honey storage and processing buildings completely belongs to the commune. This was confirmed by Mr. Moan Reap, chief of Srae Huy commune.

80. **Conclusion.** The subproject will involve land acquisition through the land certification form by the commune chief that was agreed to during the public consultations, so the construction will all take place at the given community land within the mentioned village of the commune. The civil works will include the construction of the honey storage facility and of setting up the storage place to keep construction materials without removing any trees and structures. The subproject therefore does involve land acquisition in terms of land certification form by the commune chief but does not impact 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/CF/MDK will monitor/supervise the construction activities.

(c) Srae Thom village

81. **Location:** Srae Thom village of Sokh Sant Commune, Koah Nhaek District, Mondulkiri Province, is around 3.0 km from Sokh Sant commune town and 109 km from MDK provincial town. The proposed community honey storage facility is equipped with galvanized iron roof, concrete walls and iron poles. The proposed building will be located in the community land and will provide a suitable place to store and process honey for at least 45 households, who are the direct beneficiaries of the subproject and 40 person such as middlemen/traders and transport providers. This land is public land which was certified by Mr, Chhann Chin, the chief of commune, and he confirmed that the access road from the main road to the proposed buildings (130m) is also located within public land (see land certification form in annex 4), so the contractor can use this accessed road during the construction per request.

82. **Assessment of the Involuntary Resettlement Impacts:** The size of the land required for the honey storage facility is 4 m x 5 m = 20 square meters excluding the fenced perimeter area and is located in public land. Most importantly, this area is located some distance from the main road and farming land. However, the proposed subproject does not involve any involuntary land acquisition and will be constructed as per the detailed design. Therefore, it will be in compliance with the ADB SPS 2009 and BCCP RF. Based upon the actual assessment conducted by the BCC project team together with the project provincial team, there are no privately-owned structures on the land to be utilized. In addition, no households

and structures close to the proposed subproject will be affected by the proposed subproject. In summary, based on the field observation and confirmation provided by the local authorities and the PPIU team, it can be concluded that there are no adverse involuntary resettlement impacts. In summary, 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. This proposed site for construction of the honey storage and processing buildings completely belongs to the commune. This was confirmed by Mr. Chas Na, Chief of Dak Dam commune.

83. **Indigenous People:** Based on the field observations and consultations with local community members and the local authorities, there will be no impact on (IPs living condition, but it will provide more benefits for them.

84. **Conclusions:** The subproject will involve some land acquisition within public land, but no involuntary resettlement, within this village. The civil works will use some area nearby for storage of the construction materials, and then the contractor will be required to maintain the surrounding area in the same condition as before construction. The CPA MC, local authorities and PPIU/MDK will 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.

(d) Pou Lesh village

85. **Location:** Pou Lesh village of Dak Dam Commune, Ou Raing District is around two km from Dak Dam commune town and 38 km far from MDK provincial town. The proposed honey storage facility is equipped with galvanized iron roof, concrete wall and iron poles. The proposed buildings will be located in public land and will provide a suitable place to store and process honey for at least 50 households, who are the direct beneficiaries of the subproject and 50 person such as middlemen/traders and transport providers. The land belongs is within public land. which was certified by Mr, Chas Na, the chief of Dak Dam commune, and he confirms that the access road from the main road to the proposed buildings (80m) is also located within the public land (see land certification form in annex 4), so the contractor can use this access road during the construction per request.

86. **Assessment of the Involuntary Resettlement Impacts.** The size of the land where the honey storage facility will be constricted is 4 m x 5 m = 20 square meters excluding the fenced perimeter areas. Most importantly, this area is located in given public land which is located nearby the main road and farming land. However, the proposed subproject does not involve any involuntary land acquisition and will be constructed as per the detailed design. The commune chief declared and agreed to provide this piece of land to be used for construction of honey storage facility. Therefore, it will be in compliance with the ADB SPS 2009 and the BCCP RF. Based upon the actual assessment conducted by the BCC project team together with the PPIU team, there are no privately-owned structures on the land to be utilized. In addition, no households close to the proposed subproject to be affected by the proposed subproject.

87. **Indigenous People.** Based on the field observations and consultations with local community members and the local authorities, there will be no impact on IPs living condition, but it will provide more benefits to them.

88. **Conclusion.** The subproject will involve land acquisition based on the land certification form signed by the commune chief and agreed during the public consultations. The civil works will include the construction of the honey storage facility as well as a site for storage of construction materials without removing any trees and structures. The subproject therefore does involve land acquisition in terms of provision for public use, but no involuntary resettlement and does not impact to land use or legally designated protected areas. In order to ensure that the contractor follows the detailed technical drawing design, the CF MC, local authorities and PPIU/MDK will monitor/supervise the construction activities.

(e) Pou Chhorb village

89. **Location:** Pou Chhorb village of Dak Dam Commune, Ou Raing District is around 1.5 km from Dak Dam commune town and 37 km far from MDK provincial town. The proposed honey storage facility is equipped with galvanized iron roof, concrete wall and iron poles. The proposed building will be located in private land and will provide a suitable place to store and process honey for at least 45 households, who are the direct beneficiaries of the subproject and 40 person such as middlemen/traders and transport providers. This land is privately owned and the landowner (Mr. Yat Tay) has agreed to the land lending for a period of 20 years and this has been certified by Mr, Chas Na, the chief of Dak Dam commune, and he confirms that the access road from the main road to the proposed facility (40 m) is also located in private land (the land certification form in annex 4), and the contractor can use this access road during the construction per request.

90. **Assessment of the Involuntary Resettlement Impacts.** The size of the land where the honey storage facility will be constructed is 4 m x 5 m = 20 square meters excluding the fenced perimeter areas. The proposed location for the honey storage facility is located in private land. Most importantly, the land area is located nearby the main road and farming land. However, the proposed subproject does not involve any involuntary land acquisition and will be constructed as per the detailed design. The landowner declared and agreed to provide his piece of land to be used for construction of honey storage facility for common use and it is less than 10 percent of his total productive land. Therefore, it will be in compliance with the ADB SPS 2009 and the BCCP RF. Based upon the actual assessment conducted by the BCC project team together with the PPIU team, there are no privately-owned structures on the land to be utilized (see land certificate in annex 4). In addition, no households close to the proposed subproject to be affected by the proposed subproject.

91. **Indigenous People.** Based on the field observations and consultations with local community members and the local authorities, there will be no impact on IPs living condition, but it will provide more benefits to them.

92. **Conclusion** The subproject will involve land acquisition in terms of land lending for community use for a period of 20 years but no involuntary resettlement is required as the construction will all take place within this private land. The civil works will include the construction of the honey storage facility of establishing a storage site to keep construction materials without removing any trees and structures. The subproject therefore does involve land acquisition in terms of lending form for public use, but no involuntary resettlement and does not impact to land use or legally designated protected areas. In order to ensure that the contractor follows the detailed technical drawing design, the CF MC, local authorities and PPIU/MDK will monitor/supervise the construction activities.

(f) Pou Treng village

93. **Location:** Pou Treng village of Dak Dam Commune, Ou Raing District is around 2.5 km from Dak Dam commune town and 38 km far from MDK provincial town. The proposed community honey storage facility is equipped with galvanized iron roof, concrete walls and iron poles. The proposed buildings will be located in public land and will provide a suitable place to store and process honey for at least 50 households, who are the direct beneficiaries of the subproject and 50 person such as middlemen/traders and transport providers. The of land is in public land which was certified by Mr, Chas Na, the chief of Dak Dam commune, and he confirmed that the access road from the main road to the proposed buildings (60m) is also located within public land (see land certification form in annex 4), so the contractor can use this access road during the construction per request.

94. **Assessment of the Involuntary Resettlement Impacts.** The size of the public land where the honey facility is planned to be constructed is 4 m x 5 m = 20 square meters excluding the fenced perimeter area. The proposed location for the building is located in public land. In addition, the area is located nearby the main road and farming land. However, the proposed subproject does not involve any involuntary land acquisition and will be constructed as per the

detailed design. The commune chief declared and agreed to provide this piece of land to be used for construction of honey storage facility and it will be in compliance with the ADB SPS 2009 and the BCCP RF. Based upon the actual assessment conducted by the BCC project team together with the PPIU team, there are no privately-owned structures on the land to be utilized (see land certificate in annex 4). In addition, there are no households living close to the site for the proposed subproject.

95. **Indigenous People.** Based on the field observations and consultations with local community members and the local authorities, there will be no impact on (IPs living condition, but it will provide more benefits to them.

96. **Conclusions.** The subproject will involve land acquisition based on the land certification form signed by the commune chief. but no involuntary resettlement as the construction will all take place in public land in the village. The civil works will include the construction of the honey storage facility and setting up a storage site to keep construction materials without removing any trees and structures. The subproject therefore does involve land acquisition in terms of donation of public land, but no involuntary resettlement and does not impact to land use or legally designated protected areas. In order to ensure that the contractor follows the detailed technical drawing design, the CF MC, local authorities and PPIU/ MDK will monitor/supervise the construction activities.

(g) Pou Tung-Pou Hung village

97. **Location:** Pou Tung-Pou Hung village of Chong Plash Commune, Keo Seima district, is around 5.0 km from Chong Plash commune town and 50 km far from MDK provincial town. The proposed community honey storage facility is equipped with galvanized iron roof, concrete walls and iron poles. The proposed building will be located in public land and will provide a suitable place to store and process honey for at least 45 households, who are the direct beneficiaries of the subproject and 50 person such as middlemen/traders and transport providers. The site is within public land which has been certified by Mr, Leat Limkun, the chief of Chong Plash commune, and he confirmed that the access road from the main road to the site (35m) is also located within public land (see land certification form in annex 4) so the contractor can use this access road during the construction per request.

98. **Assessment of the Involuntary Resettlement Impacts.** The size of the land for the construction of the honey storage facility is 4 m x 5 m = 20 square meters excluding the fenced perimeter area. In addition, the area is located nearby the main road and farming land. However, the proposed subproject does not involve any involuntary land acquisition and will be constructed as per the detailed design. The commune chief declared and agreed to provide this piece of land to be used for construction of honey storage and processing house for common use. Therefore, it will be in compliance with the ADB SPS 2009 and the BCCP RF. Based upon the actual assessment conducted by the BCCP team together with the project PPIU team, there are no privately-owned structures on the land to be utilized In addition, no households close to the proposed subproject to be affected by the proposed subproject.

99. **Indigenous People.** Based on the field observations and consultations with local community members and the local authorities, there will be no impact on IPs living condition, but it will provide more benefits to them.

100. **Conclusion.** The subproject will involve land acquisition in terms of public land for community use), but no involuntary resettlement as the construction will all take place within the public land within the village. The civil works will include the construction of the honey storage facility and of establishing a storage site to keep construction materials without removing any trees and structures, but some grasses may need to be removed. The subproject therefore does involve land acquisition in terms of donation form for public use, but no involuntary resettlement and does not impact to land use or legally designated protected areas. In order to ensure that the contractor follows the detailed technical drawing design, the

CPA management committee, local authorities and PPIU/MDK will monitor/supervise the construction activities.

(h) Srae Y village

101. **Location.** Srae Y village of Sangkat Rumonea, Saen Monorum municipality, is around 26 km from Sangkat Rumonea and 25 km far from Mondulkiri provincial town. The proposed community honey storage facility is equipped with galvanized iron roof, concrete walls and iron poles. The proposed buildings will be located in the given public land and will provide a suitable place to store and process honey for at least 50 households, who are the direct beneficiaries of the subproject and 50 person such as middlemen/traders and transport providers. This site is located in public land which has been certified by Ms, Phy Ngouc, the chief of Sangkat Rumonea, and she confirmed that the access road from the main road to the proposed buildings (40m) is located within public land (see land certification form in annex 4), so the contractor can use this access road during the construction per request.

102. **Assessment of the Involuntary Resettlement Impacts.** The area of land where the honey storage facility will be constructed is 4 m x 5 m = 20 square meters excluding the fenced perimeter areas. The proposed location is located in public land. In addition, the area is located nearby to the main road and rice farming land. However, the proposed subproject does not involve any involuntary land acquisition and will be constructed as per the detailed design. The commune chief declared and agreed to provide this piece of land to be used for construction of honey storage facility for community use. Therefore, it will be in compliance with the ADB SPS 2009 and the BCCP RF. Based upon the actual assessment conducted by the BCCP team together with the project PPIU team, there are no privately-owned structures on the land to be utilized. In addition, no households ate located close to the proposed subproject to be affected by the proposed subproject.

103. **Indigenous People**. Based on the field observations and consultations with local community members and the local authorities, there will be no impact on IPs living condition, but it will provide more benefits to them.

104. **Conclusion.** The subproject will involve land acquisition in terms of donation of public land but no involuntary resettlement as the construction will all take place within the public land of this village. The civil works will include the construction of the honey storage facility and of setting up the storage site to keep construction materials without removing any trees and structures, but some grasses may need to be removed. The subproject therefore does involve land acquisition in terms of donation of public land but no involuntary resettlement and does not impact to land use or legally designated protected areas. In order to ensure that the contractor follows the detailed technical drawing design, the CPA MC, local authorities and PPIU/MDK will monitor/supervise the construction activities.

(i) Khnheng village

105. **Location.** Khnheng village of Chong Plash Commune, Keo Seima District, Mondulkiri Province, is around 4.5 km from Chong Plash commune town and 52 km far from MDK provincial town. The proposed honey storage facility is equipped with galvanized iron roof, concrete walls and iron poles. The proposed building will be constructed in public land and will provide a suitable place to store and process honey for at least 55 households, who are the direct beneficiaries of the subproject and 50 person such as middlemen/traders and transport providers. This land is located in public land which has been certified by Mr, Leat Limkun, the chief of Chong Plash commune, and he confirmed that the access road from the main road to the proposed building (45m) is located within the same public land, so the contractor can use this access road during the construction per request.

106. **Assessment of the Involuntary Resettlement Impacts.** The size of the private land where the honey storage facility is 4 m x 5 m = 20 square meters excluding the fenced perimeter areas. In addition, the area is is located nearby the main road and farming land. However, the proposed subproject does not involve any involuntary land acquisition and will

be constructed as per the detailed design. The commune chief declared and agreed to provide this piece of land to be used for construction of honey storage and processing house for common use. Therefore, it will be in compliance with the ADB SPS 2009 and the BCCP RF. Based upon the actual assessment conducted by the BCC project team together with the project provincial team, there are no privately-owned structures on the land to be utilized. In addition, no households close to the proposed subproject to be affected by the proposed subproject.

107. **Indigenous People**. Based on the field observations and consultations with local community members and the local authorities, there will be no impact on IPs living condition, but it will provide more benefits to them.

108. **Conclusion.** The subproject will involve land acquisition in terms of donation of public land for community use, but no involuntary resettlement as the construction will all take place within the public land in this village. The civil works will include the construction of the honey storage facility and of establishing a storage site to keep construction materials without removing any trees and structures. The subproject therefore does involve land acquisition in terms of donation of public use, but no involuntary resettlement and does not impact to land use or legally designated protected areas. In order to ensure that the contractor follows the detailed technical drawing design, the CPA management committee, local authorities and PPIU/MDK will monitor/supervise the construction activities.

E. ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARD SCREENING AND ASSESSMENT

109. A Rapid Environmental Assessment screening checklist has been completed for each subproject site.[5] The screening checklist has confirmed that a limited number of impacts will arise, as a result of construction activities. The most important of these are (i) localized dust from clearing grass and removing soil from the proposed site; (ii) noise from the construction materials during construction; (iii) health and safety risks for construction workers, using construction materials; and (iv) generation of solid waste, such as used containers or cement bags.

110. It is considered that these impacts will be only minor and of short term duration because of the small size of the civil works. The sites are located in remote rural areas with low population densities and they are not directly adjacent to housing or sensitive receptors such as health care facilities.

111. These minor impacts can be adequately managed through good construction practices and an effective grievance redress mechanism (GRM). An environmental Code of Conduct (CoC) has been developed to cover these impacts and to advise on the prevention of any unforeseen events. The Environmental CoC will be included in the bidding documents for the subprojects, ensuring the contractor understands the requirements before a bid is submitted.

112. The PIU/PPIU together with BCCP Environmental Safeguards Specialist will undertake site visits to ensure that the CoC is being followed and any complaints will be followed up and where necessary the GRM will be used to address project related environmental or social issues.

113. A Climate Screening Risk Assessment has been completed for each subproject. This 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 less severe in KKG province by 2050 (the period modelled) if compared to MDK province.[6] Given the timescale for significant climate change, it is will not have any significant impact on the subprojects, but it is

[5] See Annex 3 for Environmental and Climate Change Screening Checklist.

[6] 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

recommended that the construction should be commenced before the onset of the rainy season.

114. 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

115. Based on the detailed design for each honey storage and processing subproject and taking into account the available natural honey, the BCCP/MoE/FA national and provincial teams, used the public consultations to: (i) engage with the local communities to identify sources of honey and its availability; (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 and suggestions into the proposed design and implementation of the subproject; and (vi) to ensure that the proposed subproject would meet their needs for pure honey and the project's benefits. Extensive consultations were conducted in each subproject village with the local authorities and villagers.

116. The approach and methodology for the conduct of the public consultations was as follows:

- Discussion with the local authorities and CPA/CF MC to review the social assessment as well as the environmental impact of each subproject site;
- Organization of public consultations with beneficiaries, community members, CPA/CF MC and local authorities to discuss the subproject and get approval from the community beneficiaries regarding the installation of the honey9storage and processing house.

117. Many IPs are living in the subproject sites and the consultation participants are almost entirely IPs and consequently the consultations were conducted in two-languages (IP and Khmer) to collect the beneficiaries' concerns, recommendations and suggestions. The chiefs of CPA and CF as IPs played an important role as interpreters.

118. 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 9 consultations, with a total of 483 participants (261 male and 222 females).

Table 11: Summary of the Consultations

No.	Date	Location (village)	Participants	Aim of the consultation	No. of participants		No. of beneficiary HH
					Total	Female	
2	24.12.2019	45	Local authorities, chief of the CFs, CPAs, village and communes chiefs, BCCP, BCC MDK representatives, CF members, civic culture organization, villagers	Informed local suthorities and villagers about the subproject, present the design, discuss subproject benefits, impact on communities and obtain their opinions and suggestions.	27	18	40
4	23.12.2019	64			30	34	30
6	29.06.2020	64			43	21	45
8	28.12.2019	64			35	29	50
10	25.12.2019	55			22	33	45
12	26.12.2019	47			28	19	50
14	03.07.2020	51			18	33	45
16	23.06.2020	48			33	15	50
18	02.07.2020	45			25	20	55
				Total	**483**	**222**	**410**

Source: consultation by BCCP MDK

119. The participants at consultations suggested the following:[7]

(i) The construction of the honey storage and processing house should be done before the rainy season starts;

(ii) Grasses, bushes and excavated soil should be brought out by the contractor;

(iii) The groups should be clear operation and management tasks for the management of the facilities;

(iv) The project should provide a capacity building for the management committee to enable its members to undertake daily operation and management of the HSPH.

G. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

120. 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. Any person affected by the HSP 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.

121. 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/FA/PPIU of the complaint. If possible, the contractor will rectify the problem within one day of the complaint. If not, the AP can go to the district level. The MOE/FA/PPIU will screen the complaint within one day of receipt. If the screening reveals the complaint as Project-related and valid, the Contractor will act within three days from confirmation that the complaint is valid, by PPIU, if the problem was not rectified immediately. For at least one week after confirmation of completion, the MOE/FA/PPIU must monitor the effectiveness of the action/resolution taken. After which, MOE/FA/PPIU will secure a written confirmation of satisfaction from the AP.

122. 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//FA/PPIU. The PPIU Coordinator records it in writing, investigates the validity of the complaint, identifies potential solutions with the relevant District Team, and informs the MOE/FA/PPIU. The Village Head and Commune Head also investigates the complaint and then invites the AP and District Team to a meeting to attempt to resolve the grievance. In case of the complaint cannot address within 2 days, the AP can submit the complaint to the district level.
- **District Level:** The District Administration investigates the complaint and then invites the AP, MOE/FA/PPIU Coordinator and the District team to a meeting to attempt to resolve the grievance. If the complaint cannot be addressed within five days, the AP can lodge a complaint to the responsible provincial government agency which will generally be the MOE/FA/PPIU.
- **Provincial Level:** The MOE/FA/PPIU will investigate the complaint and then invite the AP, National Project Director and Manager and PPIU Coordinator to a meeting to attempt to

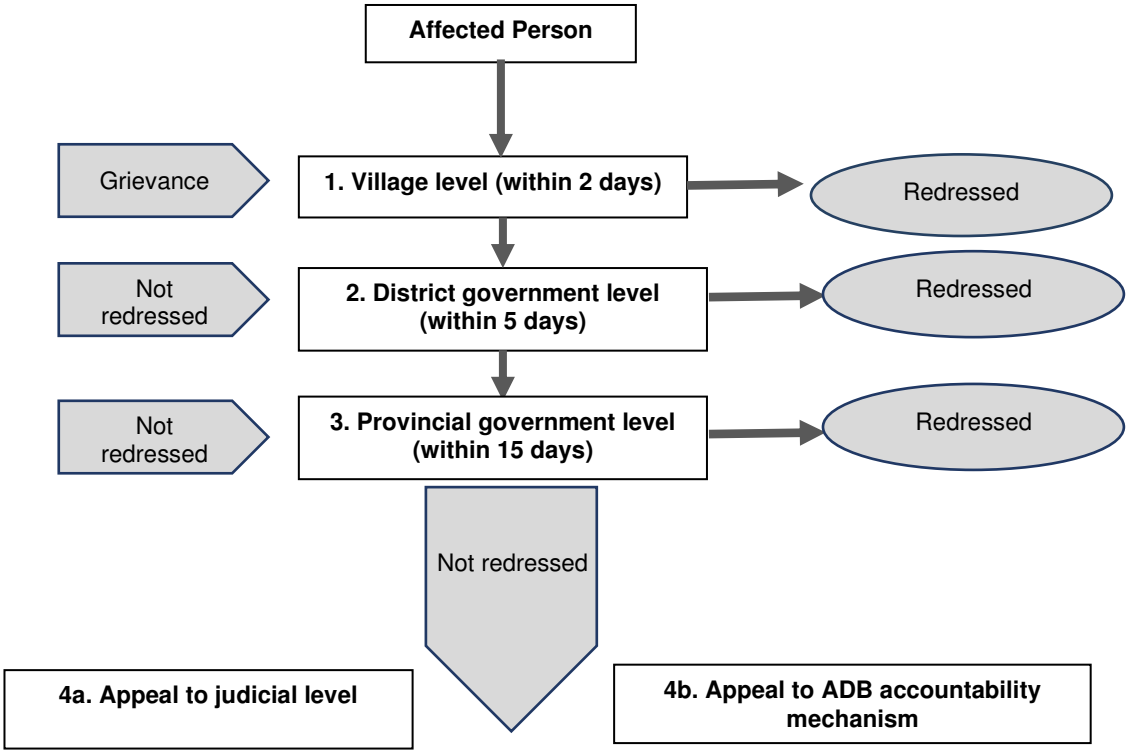
[7] See Annex 5 for detailed description of the consultation meetings in each village.

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/FA/PIU.

- **National Level:** The MOE/FA/PIU investigates the complaint and then invites the AP, MOE/FA/PPIU and contractors together with local authorities to a meeting to attempt to address the complaints within 15 working days. If the complaint cannot address within that time, the AP can submit the complaint to the judicial level.
- **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.[8]

123. **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 12: Grievance Redress Mechanism



Source: Social Safeguards Due Diligence Report

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

125. 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.

[8] 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

126. **Confidentiality and Anonymity.** An AP submitting a grievance may wish to raise a concern in confidence. If the complainant asks the relevant PPIU or the PIU to protect his identity, it should not be disclosed without his/her consent.

H. CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

H.1 Social

127. The proposed subprojects do not trigger any involuntary land acquisition as the subproject does not adversely affect surrounding land and other private or community assets. All subprojects will be constructed at the given private land or public land with the fully agreement by landowners and local authorities (see the land lending and donation forms attached). There will be no adverse impacts on IPs.

128. Internal monitoring will be performed regularly during the implementation of the subprojects and honey storage and processing houses' 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.

129. 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.

130. The subprojects will have only positive impacts on the beneficiaries. Therefore, the villagers wish to get the subproject implementation soonest.

131. Under ADB SPS 2009, the Subproject will be deemed a Category "C" for Involuntary Resettlement. There are many IPs living in each site and they will all benefit from the honey storage facilities.

132. 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 GRM and ensure timely and effective resolution of grievances.

133. The contractor will be responsible to reinstate the land used to access HSP sites to the original condition and supervision consultants will monitor the progress and report through safeguard monitoring reports.

134. The Supervision Engineer should ensure that private land, temporally used for access to the sites, is timely and properly restored and return for use to the owner without any unnecessary delays.

H.2 Environment

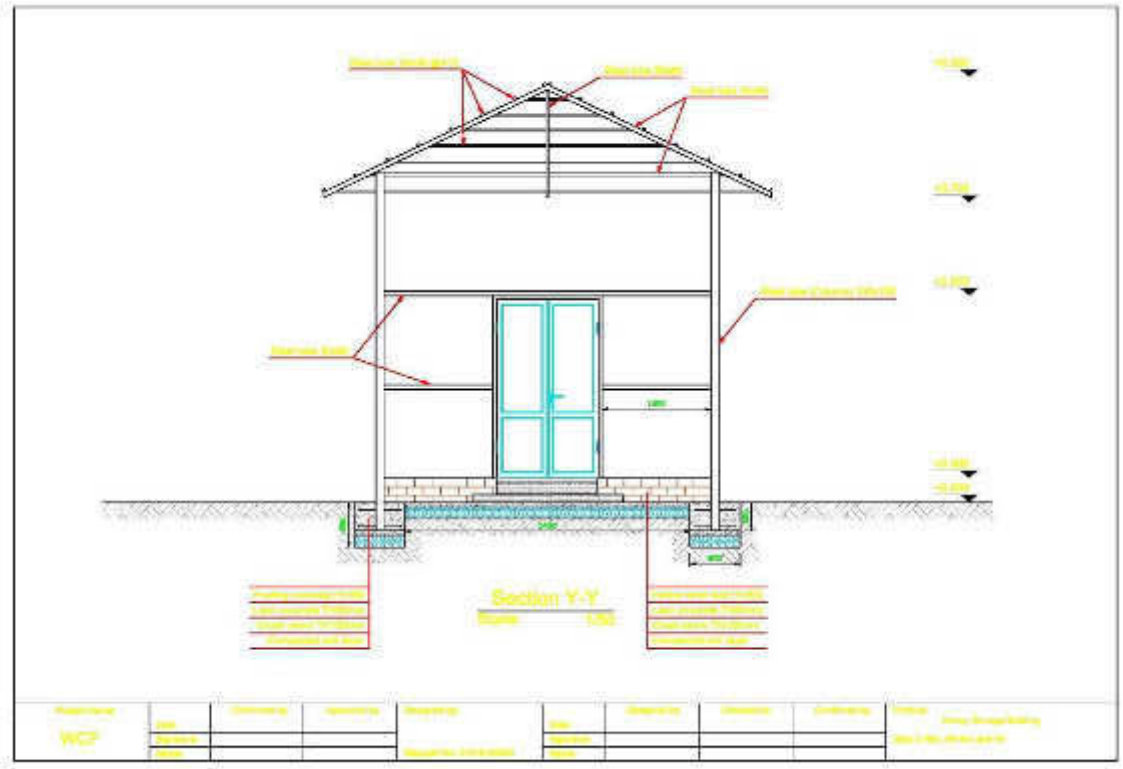
135. The proposed subprojects are confirmed as Environment Category C because they are anticipated to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. However, management of construction is required to ensure Category C status is maintained. This management will be implemented using a Code of Conduct.

136. 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 labor is recruited locally to increase the direct benefits in the subproject areas.
- The contractor participates in the Grievance Redress Mechanism.

ANNEX 1: DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN



ANNEX 2. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT (LAR) AND IPs SCREENING CHECKLISTS

The screening checklist for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is combined for all honey storage and processing subprojects in this report (CPA and CF in MDK under BCCP). The individual subproject villages site descriptions give more details on individual site impacts.

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 village or public 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√ in the private land and the landowner officially agreed to lend.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		✔		It is√ in the private land and the landowner officially agreed to lend.
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 public land or village 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?		✔		But, 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?		✔		No adversely impact
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted temporarily/permanently, fully/partially?		✔		It is located in the private land. The landowner agreed and officially declared. In case of locating in the public, the local authorities agreed to donate for.
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? ____No_____				
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*				

ANNEX 3: ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE SCREENING CHECKLIST

The screening checklist below is combined for all subprojects 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		✓	Pou Tang, Srae Huy and Srae Thom villages are in designated Community Protected Area and Community Forest of Srae Pok Wildlife Sanctuary and Phnom Prech Wildlife Sanctuary. However, they are located in the residential land area, not in the protected areas. Pou Lesh, Pou Chhorb and Pou Treng are in designated Community Forest of Nam Lia Biodiversity corridor of Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary. However, they are located in the residential land area, not in the protected areas. Khnheng, Pou tung-Poy Hung and Srae Y are in designated Community Protected Area of Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary. However, they are located in the residential land area, not in the protected areas.
▪ Legally protected Area (core zone or buffer zone)		✓	
▪ Wetland		✓	
▪ Mangrove		✓	
▪ 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.
▪ Alteration of surface water hydrology of waterways resulting in increased sediment in streams affected by increased soil erosion at construction site?	✓		This will be short term and dry season construction means very slower flows and less sediment disturbance. The construction will be in dry season to restrict run off contamination.
▪ 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.
▪ Increased air pollution due to project construction and operation?	✓		The honey storage facility is a small-scale construction project involving truck 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 site preparation which will generate some noise and vehicle movements on main roads generate limited vibration. Main roads used for access means residential receptors are close by. 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 project beneficiaries during the construction and during operation will offer improved livelihood opportunities for all in the agricultural sector.
▪ Poor sanitation and solid waste disposal in construction camps and work sites, and possible transmission of communicable diseases (such as		✓	The Code of Conduct will be enforced during construction to ensure that satisfactory standards of hygiene are maintained.

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
STI's and HIV/AIDS) from workers to local populations?			Significant teams of external labour (and therefore camps) are not anticipated due to the construction projects' size.
▪ 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.
▪ 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.
▪ Large population influx during project construction and operation that causes increased burden on social infrastructure and services (such as water supply and sanitation systems)?		✓	Only small numbers of external skilled workers will be required for operation of machinery.
▪ 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.
▪ 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.
▪ 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.
▪ 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.
▪ Use of chemicals?		✓	No significant quantities of chemicals will be used.
▪ Generation of wastewater during construction or operation?		✓	No wastewater will be generated.

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[1]
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** 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.)?	0	No trees will cut, it is in the residential land area, but not house nearby.
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

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

Response	Score
Not Likely	0
Likely	1
Very Likely	2

180. 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**

[1] 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

Land certificate, Pou Tang village

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ
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ទម្រង់បញ្ជាក់ប្រវត្តិដី (គំរូទី១)

១.យើងមេឃុំ/ចៅសង្កាត់ឈ្មោះ.....សូមបញ្ជាក់ថាដីមួយកន្លែងដែលមានទំហំ
ជាក់ស្តែង198...ម៉ែត្រការ៉ (ទទឹង..6...ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ33....ម៉ែត្រ)
នៅត្រង់ចំណុច.....ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិ.....ឃុំ.....
ស្រុក.....ខេត្ត.....សម្រាប់សាងសង់ពេងស្តុកទឹកឃុំ/សហគមន៍
ពិតជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ពិតប្រាកដមែន និងមានព្រំប្រទល់ៈ

- ខាងជើងទល់នឹង.....
- ខាងត្បូងទល់នឹង.....
- ខាងកើតទល់នឹង.....
- ខាងលិចទល់នឹង.....

២.ដីផ្លូវចេញចូល សម្រាប់ដឹកគ្រឿងសំណង់និងសម្ភារៈ ដែលមានទំហំ ៨ម៉ែត្រ និង**បណ្តោយ.....ម៉ែត្រ**
(គិតចាប់ពីផ្លូវសំខាន់ឬផ្លូវភូមិទៅដល់លើទីតាំង**សាងសង់**)ក៏ជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ដែលស្ថិតក្នុងទំហំ
ដូចបានបញ្ជាក់ខាងលើដែរ ។

បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ	បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ
ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឬសហមគន៍ពិតមែន។	ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឬសហមគន៍ពិតមែន។
ថ្ងៃទី...ខែ...ឆ្នាំ២០១៩	ថ្ងៃទី...ខែ...ឆ្នាំ២០១៩
មេឃុំ	**មេភូមិ**

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 **198 square meters (6m*33m)** located in the village belongs to the community or public land. It is bordered with the village main road to the North, with Mr. Prauy Deut to the South and the East and with the earth road to the West..

And, the accessed road (for movement of construction materials with 8 m width and 30 m length) where starts from the village main road to the site belongs to the public land to. So the contractor can use during the construction period,

Pou Chrey commune hall, 24 December 2019

Signed and Sealed by

Keunh Rotha

Land certificate, Srae Huy village

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ
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ទម្រង់បញ្ជាក់ប្រវត្តិដី (គំរូទី១)

១.យើងមេឃុំ/ចៅសង្កាត់ឈ្មោះ....ម៉ាន់....ណារ៉ាម.....សូមបញ្ជាក់ថាដីមួយកន្លែងដែលមានទំហំ
ជាក់ស្តែង.១០០.ម៉ែត្រការ៉ (ទទឹង.30.ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ.30...ម៉ែត្រ)
នៅត្រង់ចំណុច...ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិ...ស្រែហ្វយ.....ឃុំ...ស្រែហ្វយ.....
ស្រុក.ពោធិ៍ចាស់....ខេត្ត....ក្រចេះ.....សម្រាប់សាងសង់រោងស្តុកទឹកឃុំរបស់សហគមន៍
ពិតជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ពិតប្រាកដមែន និងមានព្រំប្រទល់ៈ

- ខាងជើងទល់នឹង...ដី...ណារ...
- ខាងត្បូងទល់នឹង...ដី...ណារ...
- ខាងកើតទល់នឹង...ដី...ណារ...
- ខាងលិចទល់នឹង...ផ្លូវដីកាងរ...

២.ដីផ្លូវចេញចូល សម្រាប់ដឹកគ្រឿងសំណង់និងសម្ភារៈ ដែលមានទំហំ ៨ម៉ែត្រ និង**បណ្តោយ.60..ម៉ែត្រ**
(គិតចាប់ពីផ្លូវសំខាន់ឬផ្លូវភូមិទៅដល់លើទីតាំង**សាងសង់**)ក៏ជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ដែលស្ថិតក្នុងទំហំ
ដូចបានបញ្ជាក់ខាងលើដែរ ។

បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ	បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ
ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។	ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។
ថ្ងៃទី...23...ខែ...12...ឆ្នាំ២០១៩	ថ្ងៃទី 23...ខែ...12...ឆ្នាំ២០១៩
មេឃុំ	**មេភូមិ**
	ស្រែហ្វយ_ត្បូង

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 **900 square meters (30m*30m)** located in the village belongs to the community or public land. It is bordered with Mr. Chea Sarin to the North, with Mr. Prey Khmauch to the South and the East and with the earth road to the West..

And, the accessed road (for movement of construction materials with 8 m width and 60 m length) where starts from the village main road to the site belongs to the public land to. So the contractor can use during the construction period,

Srae Huy commune hall, 23 December 2019

Signed and Sealed by

Mann Ream

Land certificate, Srae Thom village

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

១ម្រង់បញ្ជាក់ប្រវត្តិដី

១.យើងមេឃុំ/ចៅសង្កាត់ឈ្មោះ.....សូមបញ្ជាក់ថាដីមួយកន្លែងដែលមានទំហំជាក់ស្តែង.....
ម៉ែត្រការ៉ៃ (១ទីង.....ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ.....ម៉ែត្រ) នៅត្រង់ចំណុច.....ស្ថិតក្នុង
ភូមិ.....ឃុំ.....ស្រុក.....ខេត្ត.....
សង់លើដីសហគមន៍ជាសាធារណៈ ...

- ខាងជើងទល់នឹង.....
- ខាងត្បូងទល់នឹង.....
- ខាងកើតទល់នឹង.....
- ខាងលិចទល់នឹង.....

២.ដីផ្លូវចេញចូល សម្រាប់ដឹកគ្រឿងសំណង់ និងសម្ភារៈដែលមានទំហំ ...ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ ...ម៉ែត្រ(គិតចាប់ពីផ្លូវ
សំខាន់ឬផ្លូវភូមិទៅដល់ទីតាំងសាងសង់)ក៏ជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ដែលស្ថិតក្នុងទំហំដូចបានបញ្ជាក់ខាងលើដែរ។

បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ	
ជាដីរបស់ឃុំ ឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។	
ថ្ងៃទី ...10... ខែ ...មីនា... ឆ្នាំ២០១៩	
មេឃុំ	
...ឆាន_ឈិន	

	បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ
	ជាដីរបស់ភូមិ ឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។
	ថ្ងៃទី ...10... ខែ ...មីនា... ឆ្នាំ២០១៩
	ប្រធានភូមិ
	...សុខ_ភារ៉ាត្ថ

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King
Land Certification

We are the authority of Srae Thom Commune would certify that the commune land with total area of **600 square meters (20m*30m)** located in the village belongs to the community or public land. It is bordered with the community pond to the North, with the forest area to the South and with the Prey Khmauch to the East and with Mr. Preuy Samith to the West..

And, the accessed road (for movement of construction materials with 8 m width and 130 m length) where starts from the village main road to the site belongs to the public land to. So the contractor can use during the construction period.

, Sokh Sann commune hall, 10 March 2019

Signed and Sealed by

Chhan Chhin

Land certificate, Pou Lesh village

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ
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ទម្រង់បញ្ជាក់ប្រវត្តិដី (គំរូទី១)

១.យើងមេឃុំ/ចៅសង្កាត់ឈ្មោះ.ដាក់ដាំ.....សូមបញ្ជាក់ថាដីមួយកន្លែងដែលមានទំហំ
ជាក់ស្តែង..150..ម៉ែត្រការ៉ (១ទទឹង.10...ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ.15...ម៉ែត្រ)
នៅត្រង់ចំណុច.....ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិ...ភូឡេះ.....ឃុំ...ដាក់ដាំ.....
ស្រុក.ភ្នំស្រុក.....ខេត្ត.ត្បូងឃ្មុំ.....សម្រាប់សាងសង់រោងស្តុកទឹកឃ្មុំរបស់សហគមន៍
ពិតជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ពិតប្រាកដមែន និងមានព្រំប្រទល់៖

- ខាងជើងទល់នឹង..ដាក់...លីម.....
- ខាងត្បូងទល់នឹង.....ផ្លូវ.....
- ខាងកើតទល់នឹង.....ដី...ជាតិសាសន៍.....
- ខាងលិចទល់នឹង....ផ្លូវ.....

២.ដីផ្លូវចេញចូល សម្រាប់ដឹកគ្រឿងសំណង់និងសម្ភារៈ ដែលមានទំហំ ៨ម៉ែត្រ និង**បណ្តោយ..80..ម៉ែត្រ** (គិតចាប់ពីផ្លូវសំខាន់ឬផ្លូវភូមិទៅដល់លើទីតាំង**សាងសង់**)ក៏ជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ដែលស្ថិតក្នុងទំហំ
ដូចបានបញ្ជាក់ខាងលើដែរ ។

បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ	បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ
ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។	ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។
ថ្ងៃទី 27...ខែ...12...ឆ្នាំ២០១៩	ថ្ងៃទី 27...ខែ.12...ឆ្នាំ២០១៩
មេឃុំ	**មេភូមិ** ភូឡេះ
ចាស ណា	ឡូយ_ភីម

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King
Land Certification

We are the authority of Dak Dam Commune would certify that the commune land with total area of **150 square meters (10m*15m)** located in the village belongs to the community or public land. It is bordered with Mr. Kal Lim to the North, with the main road to the South and with the community land to the East and with the main road to the West.

And, the accessed road (for movement of construction materials with 8 m width and 80 m length) where starts from the village main road to the site belongs to the public land to. So the contractor can use during the construction period.

,

Dak Dam commune hall, 27 December 2019

Signed and Sealed by

Chars Na

Land certificate, Pou Chhorb village

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ
លិខិតបញ្ជាក់ស្តីពីការយល់ព្រមឲ្យខ្ចីដីសម្រាប់ប្រើប្រាស់រួម

ខ្ញុំបាទ ឬនាងខ្ញុំ ... អាយុ ... ...

Land certificate, Pou Treng village

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ
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ទម្រង់បញ្ជាក់ប្រវត្តិដី (គំរូទី១)

១.យើងមេឃុំ/ចៅសង្កាត់ឈ្មោះ.ឃ.ដាក់ដាំ.....សូមបញ្ជាក់ថាដីមួយកន្លែងដែលមានទំហំ
ជាក់ស្តែង.11.....ម៉ែត្រការ៉ (ទទឹង.10..ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ.11....ម៉ែត្រ)
នៅត្រង់ចំណុច.ភូមិ.....ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិ..ភូ.ត្រែង.....ឃុំ..ដាក់ដាំ.....
ស្រុក.ភ្នំស្រុក.....ខេត្ត.ហ្គ្រាតានីរី.....សម្រាប់សាងសង់រោងស្លុកទឹកឃុំ របស់សហគមន៍
ពិតជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ពិតប្រាកដមែន និងមានព្រំប្រទល់ ៖

- ខាងជើងទល់នឹង.ណ្ហាយ.ឌីស..ត្រីស..
- ខាងត្បូងទល់នឹង..ណ្ហាយ.....ណ្ហាយ.....
- ខាងកើតទល់នឹង..ដីសហគមន៍.....
- ខាងលិចទល់នឹង..ដីសហគមន៍.....

២.ដីផ្លូវចេញចូល សម្រាប់ដឹកគ្រឿងសំណង់និងសម្ភារៈ ដែលមានទំហំ ៨ម៉ែត្រ និង**បណ្តោយ.....ម៉ែត្រ**
(គិតចាប់ពីផ្លូវសំខាន់ឬផ្លូវភូមិទៅដល់លើទីតាំង**សាងសង់**)ក៏ជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ដែលស្ថិតក្នុងទំហំ
ដូចបានបញ្ជាក់ខាងលើដែរ ។

បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ	បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ
ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។	ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។
ថ្ងៃទី.27.....ខែ.12....ឆ្នាំ២០១៩	ថ្ងៃទី.27.....ខែ.12....ឆ្នាំ២០១៩
មេឃុំ	**មេភូមិ**
ចាស ណា	ប្លង់ សេង

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King
Land Certification

We are the authority of Dak Dam Commune would certify that the commune land with total area of **110 square meters (10m*11m)** located in the village belongs to the community or public land. It is bordered with Mr. Dauy Kris to the North, with Mr. Hsyao to the South and with the community land to the East and to the West.

And, the accessed road (for movement of construction materials with 8 m width and 40 m length) where starts from the village main road to the site belongs to the public land to. So the contractor can use during the construction period.

, Dak Dam commune hall, 27 December 2019

Signed and Sealed by	Seen and Approved by
Chars Na	Plang Seng (head of village)

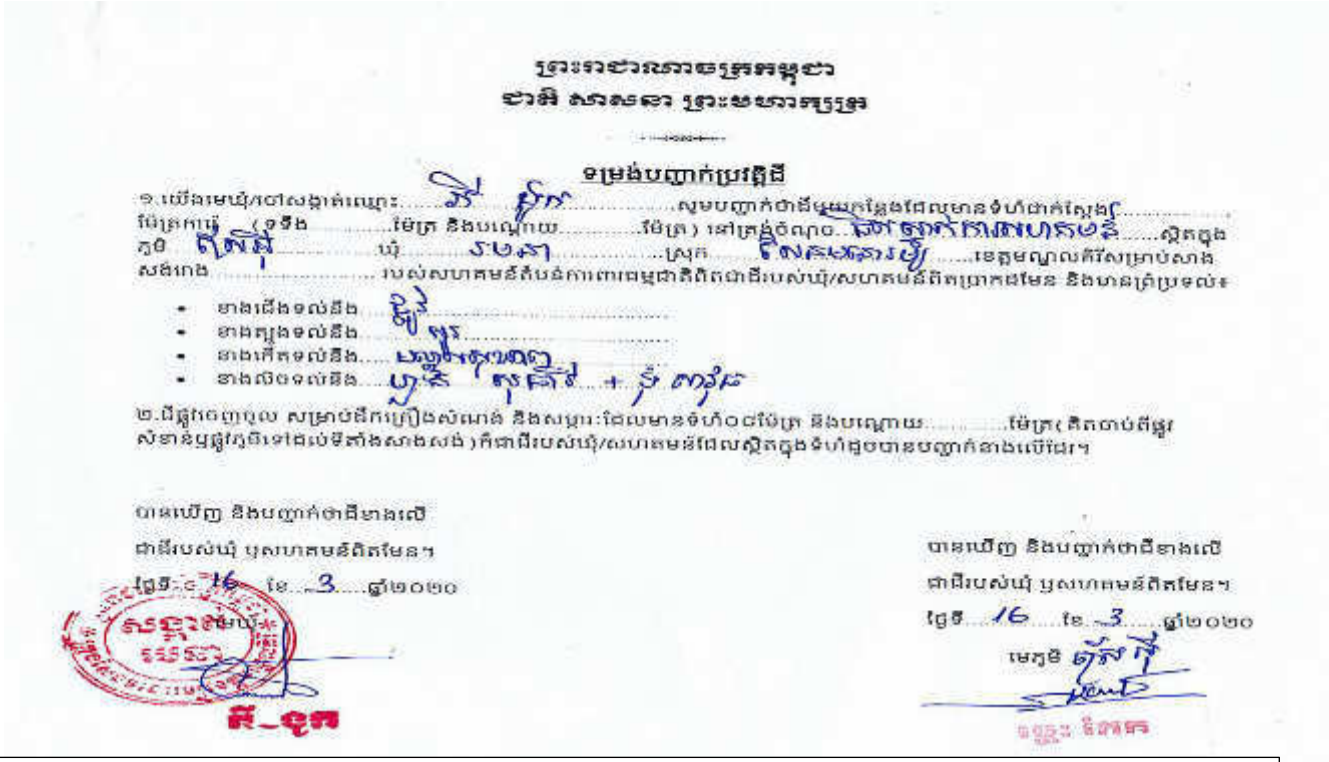
Land certificate, Pou Tung-Pou Hung village

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ទម្រង់បញ្ជាក់ប្រវត្តិដី

១.យើងមេឃុំ/ចៅសង្កាត់ឈ្មោះ លាត លីមគុន.....សូមបញ្ជាក់ថាដីមួយកន្លែងដែលមានទំហំជាក់ស្តែង.....
ម៉ែត្រការ៉ែ (១០០គីឡូ 30 ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ 40 ម៉ែត្រ) នៅត្រង់ចំណុច ផ្លូវ តាមសៀនភ្លីងភ្លាងប៉ ស្ថិតក្នុង
ភូមិ ពូទុង ..... ឃុំ ជុងផ្លាស់ ..... ស្រុក ... ...

Land certificate, Srae Y village



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ទម្រង់បញ្ជាក់ប្រវត្តិដី

១.យើងមេឃុំ/ចៅសង្កាត់ឈ្មោះ ..... សូមបញ្ជាក់ថាដីមួយកន្លែងដែលមានទំហំជាក់ស្តែង
ម៉ែត្រការ៉ូ (១២២ ..... ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ ..... ម៉ែត្រ) នៅក្នុងចំណុច ..... ស្ថិតក្នុង
ភូមិ ..... ឃុំ ..... ស្រុក ..... ខេត្តមណ្ឌលគីរីសម្រាប់សាង
សង់រោង ..... របស់សហគមន៍តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិពិតជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ពិតប្រាកដមែន និងមានព្រំប្រទល់ ៖

- ខាងជើងទល់នឹង .....
- ខាងត្បូងទល់នឹង .....
- ខាងកើតទល់នឹង .....
- ខាងលិចទល់នឹង .....

២.ជីផ្លូវចញ្ចូល សម្រាប់ដឹកប្រៀងសំណង់ និងសម្ភារៈដែលមានទំហំ ០៨ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ ..... ម៉ែត្រ (គិតចាប់ពីផ្លូវ
សំខាន់ឬផ្លូវក្បែរទៅដល់ទីតាំងសាងសង់) ក៏ជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ដែលស្ថិតក្នុងទំហំផ្ទៃបានបញ្ជាក់ខាងលើដែរ។

បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ
ជាដីរបស់ឃុំ ឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។
ថ្ងៃទី 16 ខែ 3 ឆ្នាំ២០២០

ស្នាមមេឃុំ
ផ្ទ-ឌុក

បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ
ជាដីរបស់ឃុំ ឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។
ថ្ងៃទី 16 ខែ 3 ឆ្នាំ២០២០
មេភូមិ

ឈ្មោះ គឹមសេក

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King
Land Certification

We are the authority of Sangkat Rumnea would certify that the commune land with total area of 200 square meters (10m*20m) located in the village belongs to the community or public land. It is bordered with the raod to the North, with the natural stream to the South and the Health center to the East and with Mr. Tum Savuth and Ms. Huot Sotheary to the West.

And, the accessed road (for movement of construction materials with 8 m width and 20 m length) where starts from the village main road to the site belongs to the public land to. So the contractor can use during the construction period.

, Rumnea Sangkat hall, 16 March 2019

Seen and Sealed by

Phy Ngoc (head of Sangkat)

Seen and Approved by

Mles Kek (head of village)

Land certificate, Khnheng village

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ទម្រង់បញ្ជាក់ប្រវត្តិដី

១.យើងមេឃុំ/ចៅសង្កាត់ឈ្មោះ ...សូមបញ្ជាក់ថាដីមួយកន្លែងដែលមានទំហំជាក់ស្តែង..... ម៉ែត្រការ៉ែ (១ទីង 10 ...ម៉ែត្រ និង១ណ្តោយ 10 ...ម៉ែត្រ) នៅត្រង់ចំណុច...ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិ ...ឃុំ ...ស្រុក ...ខេត្តមណ្ឌលគិរីសម្រាប់សាងសង់ភេង..... របស់សហគមន៍តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិពិតជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ពិតប្រាកដមែន និងមានព្រំប្រទល់ៈ

- ខាងជើងទល់នឹង ...
- ខាងត្បូងទល់នឹង ...
- ខាងកើតទល់នឹង ...
- ខាងលិចទល់នឹង ...

២.ដីផ្លូវចេញចូល សម្រាប់ដឹកគ្រឿងសំណង់ និងសម្ភារៈដែលមានទំហំ០៨ម៉ែត្រ និង១ណ្តោយ.....ម៉ែត្រ(គិតចាប់ពីផ្លូវសំខាន់ឬផ្លូវភូមិទៅដល់ទីតាំងសាងសង់)ក៏ជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ដែលស្ថិតក្នុងទំហំដូចបានបញ្ជាក់ខាងលើដែរ។

បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ	
ជាដីរបស់ឃុំ ឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។	
ថ្ងៃទី 18 ...ខែ 3 ...ឆ្នាំ២០២០ 20	
	...
	...
	...

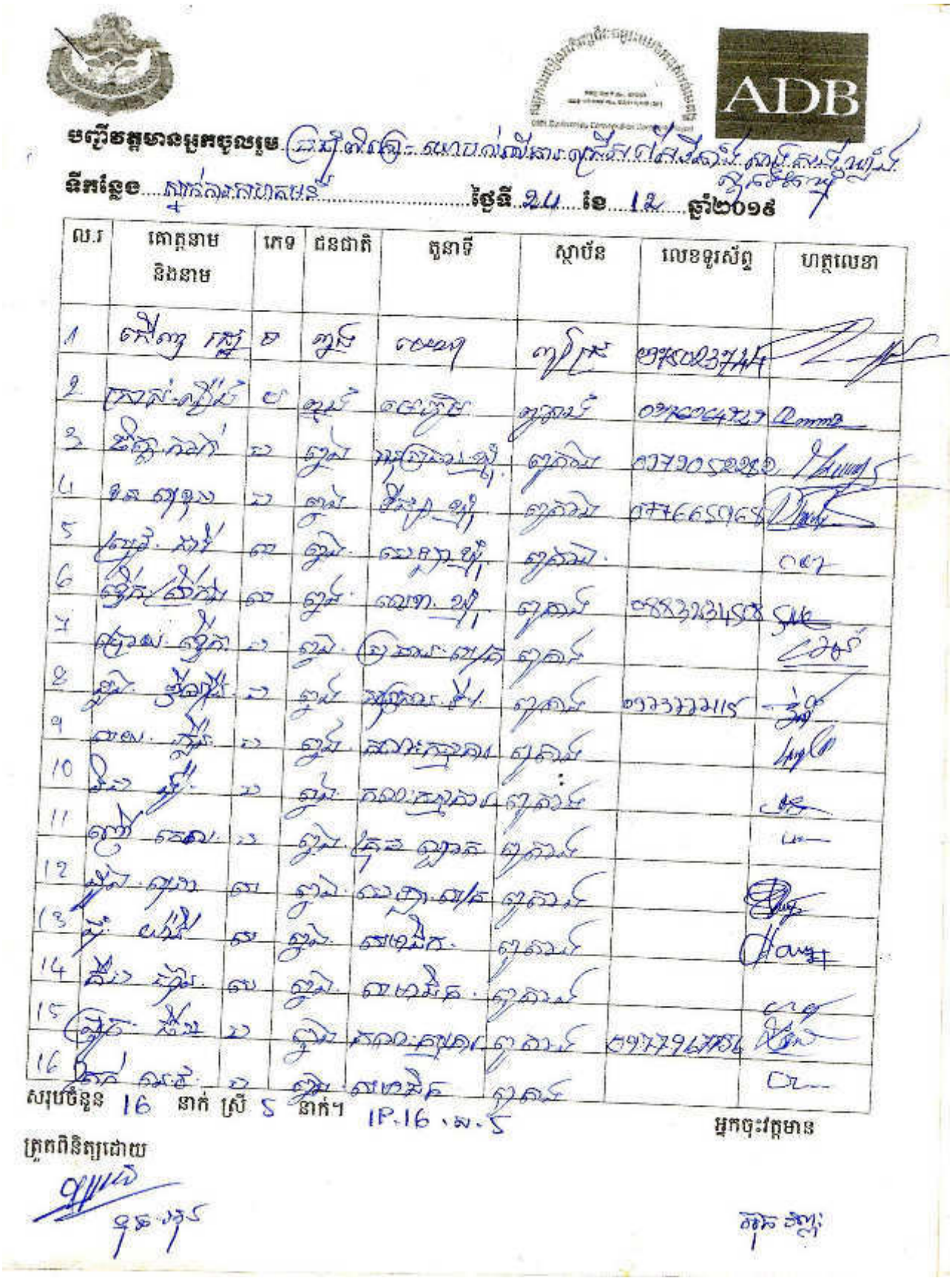
ANNEX 5. SUMMARY MINUTES FROM PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

Pou Tang Village, Trapeang Kaem CF

Consultation Meetings
1 (Local authorities) Date: 24 December 2019 No of participants - 45 No of women - 18 Meeting chairman: Mr. Nuth Onn, (BCC provincial coordinator, FA) Minute taker: Mr, Sokh Saruon, BCC gender focal point
Content of meetings
Understanding and accepting the subproject: - The local authorities, other community leaders and beneficiaries understood clearly the proposed technical design (see the design) of the honey storage facility which stores and process honey in the proposed place before distribution and were aware of the location of the proposed facility. They all agreed that the subproject will provide benefits to farmers by providing them the good quality of honey and price of honey will be higher than before. - All participants agreed to construct the honey storage and processing house in the proposed area and; - The area for accessed road belongs to the private land which has been agreed by the landowner during the public consultation for transportation purpose.
Impact on individual land: - The local authority and beneficiaries verified and confirmed that the proposed location for the subproject site is appropriate because it is located along the village main road within the public land which has been agreed to be used for common benefits for ever (see the land certificate form). The proposed subproject consists of buildings and its equipment for processing. - The area for accessed road belongs to the public land (30m from the village main road) which has been agreed by the local authorities during the public consultation.
Field validation: - The local authorities together with the beneficiaries visited the subproject site for the facility and they observed that it is located in the public land which agreed to be used for common purpose and it does not have any negative impact on environment, homesteads or productive land since the area is in the non-productive land. They all agreed to construct the honey storage and processing house in the proposed site. For accessing road from the main road to the proposed site is in the given public land (see the land certificate form. Some excavated soil and grasses need to be cleared before construction.
Specific internal regulations for the honey storage facility: - Based on the discussion during the meeting, the local authorities and beneficiaries agreed that there should be a regulation that the management committee 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 the facility. - At the end of the consultation meeting (the same day), the local authorities and other community leaders agreed with the identified subproject and they wished to have and use the proposed subproject as soon as possible
Subproject management proposed by beneficiaries - The management committee groups should be formed with a clear management committee towards the operation and management; - Capacity building should be provided by the project to enable the management committee to facilitate daily operation and management.

Photos for public consultation meetings - Pou Tang Village, Trapeang Kaem CF

List of participants participated in the consultation meetings



បញ្ជីវត្តមានអ្នកចូលរួម

ទីកន្លែង ..... ថ្ងៃទី ..... ខែ ..... ឆ្នាំ២០១៩

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	ភូមិ	ស្រុក	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							

សរុបចំនួន 16 នាក់ ស្រី 5 នាក់។ IP.16 ,ស.5

ក្រុមពិនិត្យដោយ

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

ADB

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម [illegible]

ទីកន្លែង [illegible] **ថ្ងៃទី** ២៤ **ខែ** ១២ **ឆ្នាំ** ២០១៩

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	ភូមិ	ស្រុក	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
17	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
18	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
19	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
20	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]	0761[illegible]	[illegible]
21	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
22	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
23	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
24	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
25	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
26	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
27	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
28	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
29	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]	0761[illegible]	[illegible]
30	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
31	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
32	ម៉ ស្រីរ	ប	ខ្មែរ	ទី ១	ស្រីសន្ធរ	012523258	[illegible]

សរុបចំនួន 16 នាក់ ស្រី 9 នាក់។ 215-9

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

ត្រួតពិនិត្យដោយ

[illegible]

[illegible]

ADB

បញ្ជីវត្តមានអ្នកចូលរួម [illegible]

នៅកន្លែង [illegible] **ថ្ងៃទី** 24 **ខែ** 12 **ឆ្នាំ២០១៩**

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	ភូមិ	ស្រុកបន	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
33	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	BCCP		[illegible]
34	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
35	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
36	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	—	—		[illegible]
37	[illegible]	ស	—	"	"		[illegible]
38	[illegible]	ប	—	"	"		[illegible]
39	[illegible]	ស	ម៉ារ	[illegible]	"		[illegible]
40	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	"	"		[illegible]
41	[illegible]	ប	"	"	"		[illegible]
42	[illegible]	ប	"	"	"		[illegible]
43	[illegible]	ប	ម៉ារ	PC.FA	BCCP.MDL	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	[illegible]	ប	ម៉ារ	[illegible]	BCCP/ADB	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	BCCP/ADB		[illegible]

សរុបចំនួន 13 នាក់ ស្រី 4 នាក់។ [illegible]

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

ត្រួតពិនិត្យដោយ

[illegible]

[illegible]

Srae Huy Village, CF

Consultation Meetings
1 (Local authorities) Date: 23 December 2019 No of participants - 64 No of women - 34 Meeting chairman: Mr. Nuth Onn, (BCC provincial coordinator, FA) Minute taker: Mr, Sokh Saruon, BCC gender focal point
Content of meetings
Understanding and accepting the subproject: - The local authorities, other community leaders and beneficiaries understood clearly the proposed technical design of the honey storage facility which stores and process honey in the proposed place before distribution and were aware of the location of the proposed facility. They all agreed that the subproject will provide benefits to farmers by providing them the good quality of honey and price of honey will be higher than before. - All participants agreed to construct the honey storage and processing house in the proposed area and; - The area for accessed road belongs to the public land which has been agreed by the commune council during the public consultation for transportation purpose.
Impact on individual land: - The local authority and beneficiaries verified and confirmed that the proposed location for the subproject site is appropriate because it is located along the village main road within the public land which has been agreed to be used for common benefits for ever (see the land certificate form). The proposed subproject consists of buildings and its equipment for processing. - The area for accessed road belongs to the public land which has been agreed by the local authorities during the public consultation.
Field validation: - The local authorities together with the beneficiaries visited the subproject site for the facility and they observed that it is located in the public land which agreed to be used for common purpose and it does not have any negative impact on environment, homesteads or productive land since the area is in the non-productive land. They all agreed to construct the honey storage and processing house in the proposed site. For accessing road from the main road to the proposed site is in the given public land (see the land certificate form). Some excavated soil and grasses need to be cleared before construction.
Specific internal regulations for the honey storage facility: - Based on the discussion during the meeting, the local authorities and beneficiaries agreed that there should be a regulation that the management committee 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 the facility. - At the end of the consultation meeting (the same day), the local authorities and other community leaders agreed with the identified subproject and they wished to have and use the proposed subproject as soon as possible
Subproject management proposed by beneficiaries - The management committee groups should be formed with a clear management committee towards the operation and management; - Capacity building should be provided by the project to enable the management committee to facilitate daily operation and management.

Photos for public consultation meetings - Srae Huy Village,

List of participants participated in the public consultation meetings

ADB

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម ...ប្រជុំពិគ្រោះយោបល់ផ្ទាល់ខ្លួនលើផែនការសកម្មភាពកាត់បន្ថយហានិភ័យ...

នៅកន្លែង ...ផ្ទះលោកតាតាបាងមន... **ថ្ងៃទី** ...23... **ខែ** ...12... **ឆ្នាំ២០១៥**

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	ភូមិ	ស្រុក	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
33	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		
34	[illegible]	ប	—	[illegible]	—		
35	[illegible]	ស	—	—	—		
36	[illegible]	ស	—	—	—		
37	[illegible]	ស	—	—	—		
38	[illegible]	ស	—	[illegible]	—		
39	[illegible]	ស	—	[illegible]	—		
40	[illegible]	ប	—	[illegible]	—		
41	[illegible]	ប	—	[illegible]		088878316	
42	[illegible]	ប	—	[illegible]	—		
43	[illegible]	ប	—	[illegible]	—		
44	[illegible]	ប	—	—	—		
45	[illegible]	ប	—	[illegible]	—		
46	[illegible]	ប	—	[illegible]	—	088651666	
47	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	—	—	068715249	
48	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	—		

សរុបចំនួន 16 នាក់ ស្រី 5 នាក់។ 17.15 ស.5

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

ក្រុមពិនិត្យដោយ

[illegible]

[illegible]

បញ្ជីវត្តមានអ្នកចូលរួម ប្រជុំពិភាក្សាលើសេចក្តីព្រាងច្បាប់ស្តីពីការលក់ដូរដីធ្លីតាមរយៈការដេញថ្លៃ

ទីកន្លែង ស្នាក់ការសាលាខេត្ត **ថ្ងៃទី** 23 **ខែ** 12 **ឆ្នាំ២០១៥**

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	ភូនាទី	ស្ថាប័ន	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
17	ទ្រីញ្ញូ. ស៊ីម	ស	ខ្មែរ	ស្រុកសិរីសោភ	រដ្ឋបាលខេត្ត		
18	លីញ្ញូ. គ្រី	ស	—	—	—		—
19	ជ្រីញ្ញែន. ស្រីមុន	ស	—	—	—		
20	ម៉ៃ ត្រីហ	ស	—	—	—		
21	ក្ងុត. លៀង	ស	—	—	—		
22	ពៅលី. ដេន	ស	—	—	—		
23	ហ្ស៊ីន. ស្រីណា	ស	—	—	—		—
24	ម៉ាន ណារ	ស	—	—	—		
25	ហ្ស៊ីវ. ឡុង	ស	—	—	—		
26	ជ្ជ១ន. ក្ងីណា	ស	—	—	—		
27	ក្រាត ឌីណា	ប	—	ឃុនតូចី	រដ្ឋបាលខេត្ត	097827666	
28	ហាន ហ្ស៊ីម	ប	—	ឃុនតូចី	រដ្ឋបាលខេត្ត	097786007	
29	ណារ ដេត	ស	ខ្មែ	ស្រុកសិរីសោភ	—	097316860	
30	ម៉ៃ ដារ	ស	ខ្មែ	ស្រុកសិរីសោភ	—		
31	ហ្ស៊ីណា ដារ	ស	—	—	—		
32	ណ ប៊ុន	ស	—	—	—		

សរុបចំនួន 16 នាក់ ស្រី 14 នាក់។ IP 16 ស.14

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

ក្រុមពិនិត្យដោយ

ឡុង ចាន

ហ្ស៊ីន

បញ្ជីវត្តមានអ្នកចូលរួម ប្រជុំពិគ្រោះយោបល់លើផែនការជួសជុលផ្លូវកសិកម្ម តាមគម្រោងស្តារនិងការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធ្លាក់ទឹកភ្លៀង

ទីកន្លែង ការិយាល័យឃុំ ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងភូមិ **ថ្ងៃទី** 23 **ខែ** 12 **ឆ្នាំ២០១៩**

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	ភូមិ	ស្រុកបន	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
01	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]	0312273664	
02	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	"		
03	[illegible]	ស	ព្រៅ	[illegible]	— " —	0312273534	
04	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	— " —	0979425733	
05	[illegible]	ស	— " —	[illegible]	— " —		
06	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	— " —	0975642904	
07	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	— " —	0975576000	
08	[illegible]	ប	— " —	[illegible]	— " —		
09	[illegible]	ស	— " —	— " —	— " —		
10	[illegible]	ស	— " —	— " —	— " —		
11	[illegible]	ស	— " —	[illegible]	— " —		
12	[illegible]	ស	— " —	[illegible]	— " —		
13	[illegible]	ស	— " —	— " —	— " —		
14	[illegible]	ស	— " —	— " —	— " —		
15	[illegible]	ស	— " —	— " —	— " —		
16	[illegible]	ស	— " —	— " —	— " —		

សរុបចំនួន 16 នាក់ ស្រី 11 នាក់។ IP 15 10 ១

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

ត្រួតពិនិត្យដោយ

[illegible]

[illegible]

ADB

បញ្ជីបក្ខជនអ្នកចូលរួមក្រុមប្រឹក្សាពិគ្រោះយោបល់ស្តីពីការធ្វើផែនការជីវភាពប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ

នីតិវិធី...ស្តង់ដារសហគមន៍.....**ថ្ងៃទី**...23...**ខែ**...12...**ឆ្នាំ២០១៩**

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	ឋានៈ	ស្រុកបន	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
49	ជ៉ ធ្ងៃ	ប	ខ្មែរ	សមាជិកស.ក	ជ្រៃបុរ		
50	ស្រីម. ពុធ	ប	—	—	—		
51	ឡេម. សារ	ប	—	—	—		
52	ឡេម លីកា	ស	ម៉ុង	ជនពិការ	ជ្រៃបុរ		
53	ជ្រាវ. ធ្ងៃ	ប	ខ្មែរ	សមាជិកស.ក	—		
54	ជ្រៃ. សារ	ប	—	—	—		
55	ឡេ. ណារ	ប	—	—	—		
56	ក្រាត់. ស្រស	ប	—	—	—		
57	ផារ. ឡេម	ប	—	—	—		
58	ម្ចាស់ ស្រីតា	ប	ជ្រីវ	ទិដ្ឋជន	សាលាចន្ទ	012523258	
59	ជ្រាវ. ណារ	ប	ខ្មែរ	សមាជិកស.ក	ជ្រៃបុរ		
60	ឆាត ឌីម	ប	—	—	—		
61	ហ៊ាង ឌីម	ប	ជ្រីវ	សមាជិក	ជ្រៃបុរ	0889540666	
62	ហ៊ីប ឆ្ម	ប	ជ្រីវ	ក្មេង	ជ្រៃបុរ	0934047773	
63	ឆ្ម . ធ្ងន	ប	ជ្រីវ	PC/FA	PPIU-MDK	012704362	
64	ចាន. ស្រស	ប	ជ្រីវ	ជនពិការ	MDK	016407542	

សរុបចំនួន 16 នាក់ ស្រី 4 នាក់។ IP. 1184

ត្រួតពិនិត្យដោយ

ទុត ម៉ុន

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

ឆ្ងាងញ

Srae Thom Village, CPA

Consultation Meetings
1 (Local authorities) Date: 29 June 2020 No of participants - 64 No of women - 21 Meeting chairman: Mr. Phok Samphos, (BCC provincial coordinator, CPA) Minute taker: Mr. En Sotha, BCC provincial engineer.
Content of meetings
Understanding and accepting the subproject: - The local authorities, other community leaders and beneficiaries understood clearly the proposed technical design of the honey storage facility which stores and process honey in the proposed place before distribution and were aware of the location of the proposed facility. They all agreed that the subproject will provide benefits to farmers by providing them the good quality of honey and price of honey will be higher than before. - All participants agreed to construct the honey storage and processing house in the proposed area and; - The area for accessed road belongs to the public land (130 meters from the village main road) which has been agreed by the landowner during the public consultation for transportation purpose.
Impact on individual land: - The local authority and beneficiaries verified and confirmed that the proposed location for the subproject site is appropriate because it is located along the village main road within the public land which has been agreed to be used for common benefits for ever (see the land certificate form). The proposed subproject consists of buildings and its equipment for processing. - The area for accessed road belongs to the public land which has been agreed by the local authorities during the public consultation.
Field validation: - The local authorities together with the beneficiaries visited the subproject site for the facility and they observed that it is located in the public land which agreed to be used for common purpose and it does not have any negative impact on environment, homesteads or productive land since the area is in the non-productive land. They all agreed to construct the honey storage and processing house in the proposed site. For accessing road from the main road to the proposed site is in the given public land (see the land certificate form. Some excavated soil and grasses need to be cleared before construction.
Specific internal regulations for the honey storage facility: - Based on the discussion during the meeting, the local authorities and beneficiaries agreed that there should be a regulation that the management committee 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 the facility. - At the end of the consultation meeting (the same day), the local authorities and other community leaders agreed with the identified subproject and they wished to have and use the proposed subproject as soon as possible
Subproject management proposed by beneficiaries - The management committee groups should be formed with a clear management committee towards the operation and management; - Capacity building should be provided by the project to enable the management committee to facilitate daily operation and management.

Photos for public consultation meetings - Srae Thom Village, CPA

List of participants participated in the public consultation

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

គម្រោងកម្មវិធីអភិវឌ្ឍជនបទ
ADB Grant No. 0241-CAM(SF)
MDK-PA(MoE/GDANCP)

បញ្ជីបក្ខុមាន

Attendance List

ស្តីពីការកសាងផែនការសកម្មភាពសហគមន៍ដើម្បីការអភិវឌ្ឍជនបទ

នៅ ..... ថ្ងៃទី ..... ខែ ..... ឆ្នាំ២០២០

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម	ភេទ	ស្ថាប័ន/អង្គភាព	តួនាទី	ហត្ថលេខា		លេខទូរស័ព្ទ
No.	Name of participants	Sex	Institution/Unit	Position	ព្រឹក	ល្ងាច	Telephone N°
1	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]
2	[illegible]	ប	—"—	[illegible]			0717178626
3	[illegible]	ប	—"—	[illegible]			[illegible]
3	[illegible]	ប	—"—	[illegible]			0977865569
4	[illegible]	ស	—"—	[illegible]			
5	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			0971199475

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម	ភេទ	ស្ថាប័ន/អង្គភាព	តួនាទី	ហត្ថលេខា		លេខទូរស័ព្ទ
No.	Name of participants	Sex	Institution/Unit	Position	ព្រឹក	ល្ងាច	Telephone Nº
20	[illegible]	ប	ទីស្រុក	លេខាធិការ			
21	[illegible]	ប	ទីស្រុក	លេខាធិការ			
22	[illegible]	ប	ទីស្រុក	[illegible]			
23	[illegible]	ប	ទីស្រុក	លេខាធិការ			
24	[illegible]	ប	ទីស្រុក	លេខាធិការ			
25	[illegible]	ប	ទីស្រុក	លេខាធិការ			
26	[illegible]	ប	ទីស្រុក	លេខាធិការ			
27	[illegible]	ប	ទីស្រុក	លេខាធិការ			
28	[illegible]	ប	ទីស្រុក	លេខាធិការ			
29	[illegible]	ប	ទីស្រុក	លេខាធិការ			
30	[illegible]	ប	ទីស្រុក	លេខាធិការ			
31	[illegible]	ប	ទីស្រុក	លេខាធិការ			
32	[illegible]	ប	ទីស្រុក	លេខាធិការ			
33	[illegible]	ប	ទីស្រុក	លេខាធិការ			

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម	ភេទ	ស្ថាប័ន/អង្គភាព	តួនាទី	ហត្ថលេខា		លេខទូរស័ព្ទ
No.	Name of participants	Sex	Institution/Unit	Position	ព្រឹក	ល្ងាច	Telephone N°
34	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			
35	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			
36	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			
37	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			
38	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			
39	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			
40	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]			
41	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			
42	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			
43	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			
44	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]			
45	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]			
46	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]			
47	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]			

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម	ភេទ	ស្ថាប័ន/អង្គភាព	តួនាទី	ហត្ថលេខា		លេខទូរស័ព្ទ
No.	Name of participants	Sex	Institution/Unit	Position	ព្រឹក	ល្ងាច	Telephone N°
48	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]			
49	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]			
50	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]			
51	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]			
52	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]			
53	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]			
54	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]			
55	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]			
56	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]			
57	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]			
58	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			
59	[illegible]	ប	MDK-PPIU	PC			0[illegible]5568
60	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]			
61	[illegible]	ប	BCC-MDK	[illegible]			

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម	ភេទ	ស្ថាប័ន/អង្គភាព	តួនាទី	ហត្ថលេខា		លេខទូរស័ព្ទ
No.	Name of participants	Sex	Institution/Unit	Position	ព្រឹក	ល្ងាច	Telephone N°
62	[illegible]	ប	BCC	Gender	[illegible]	[illegible]	
63	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
64	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Pou Lesh Village, CF

Consultation Meetings
1 (Local authorities) Date: 28 December 2019 No of participants - 64 No of women - 29 Meeting chairman: Mr. Nuth Onn, (BCC provincial coordinator, CF) Minute taker: Mr. Ouk Vannak, BCC provincial accountant
Content of meetings
Understanding and accepting the subproject: - The local authorities, other community leaders and beneficiaries understood clearly the proposed technical design of the honey storage facility which stores and process honey in the proposed place before distribution and were aware of the location of the proposed facility. They all agreed that the subproject will provide benefits to farmers by providing them the good quality of honey and price of honey will be higher than before. - All participants agreed to construct the honey storage and processing house in the proposed area and; - The area for accessed road belongs to the public land (80 m from the village main road) which has been agreed by the landowner during the public consultation for transportation purpose.
Impact on individual land: - The local authority and beneficiaries verified and confirmed that the proposed location for the subproject site is appropriate because it is located along the village main road within the public land which has been agreed to be used for common benefits for ever (see the land certificate form). The proposed subproject consists of buildings and its equipment for processing. - The area for accessed road (80 meters from the village main road) belongs to the public land which has been agreed by the local authorities during the public consultation.
Field validation: - The local authorities together with the beneficiaries visited the subproject site for the facility and they observed that it is located in the public land which agreed to be used for common purpose and it does not have any negative impact on environment, homesteads or productive land since the area is in the non-productive land. They all agreed to construct the honey storage and processing house in the proposed site. For accessing road from the main road to the proposed site is in the given public land (see the land certificate form. Some excavated soil and grasses need to be cleared before construction.
Specific internal regulations for the honey storage facility: - Based on the discussion during the meeting, the local authorities and beneficiaries agreed that there should be a regulation that the management committee 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 the facility. - At the end of the consultation meeting (the same day), the local authorities and other community leaders agreed with the identified subproject and they wished to have and use the proposed subproject as soon as possible
Subproject management proposed by beneficiaries - The management committee groups should be formed with a clear management committee towards the operation and management; - Capacity building should be provided by the project to enable the management committee to facilitate daily operation and management.

Photos for public consultation meetings - Pou Lesh Village, CF

List of participants participated in the public consultation meetings - Pou Lesh Village, CF

ADB

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម [illegible]

នៅកន្លែង ភូមិ[illegible] ... ថ្ងៃទី 27 ខែ 12 ឆ្នាំ២០១៨

លេខ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	ភូមិ	ស្រុក	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		
2	[illegible]	ប	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	097 22 24 109	
3	[illegible]	ប	"	[illegible]	"		
4	[illegible]	ប	"	[illegible]	"		
5	[illegible]	ប	"	"	"		
6	[illegible]	ប	"	[illegible]			
7	[illegible]	ប	"	[illegible]			
8	[illegible]	ស	"	"			
9	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	—"—	—"—		
10	[illegible]	ស	"	—"—	—"—		
11	[illegible]	ប	"	"	"		
12	[illegible]	ប	"	[illegible]	"		
13	[illegible]	ប	"	[illegible]	"		
14	[illegible]	ប	"	[illegible]	"		
15	[illegible]	ស	"	[illegible]	"		
16	[illegible]	ស	"	"	"		

សរុបចំនួន 16 នាក់ ស្រី 5 នាក់។ 18.16.ស.5

ក្រុមពិនិត្យដោយ

[illegible]

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

[illegible]

ADB

បញ្ជីវត្តមានអ្នកចូលរួម ក្នុងកិច្ចប្រជុំផ្សព្វផ្សាយស្តីពីការងារកសាងផ្លូវក្នុងភូមិ ឃុំ ក្រុង ស.ត

នីតិវិធី ... **ថ្ងៃទី** 27 **ខែ** 12 **ឆ្នាំ២០១៤**

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	ភូមិ	ស្រុកបុរី	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	ស្រ៊ុ យ៉ាត	ប	ខ្មែរ	...	...		
2	ណៀម លីម	ប	...	...	...		
3	...	ស	...	...	...		
4	...	...	...	...	...		
5	...	...	...	...	...		
6	...	...	...	...	...		
7	...	...	...	...	...		
8	...	...	...	...	...		
9	...	...	...	...	...		
10	...	...	...	...	...		
11	...	...	...	...	...		
12	...	...	...	...	...		
13	...	...	...	...	...		
14	...	...	...	...	...		
15	...	...	...	...	...		
16	...	...	...	...	...		

សរុបចំនួន 16 នាក់ ស្រី 10 នាក់។ IP.16.10

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

ត្រួតពិនិត្យដោយ

... ...

ADB

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម [illegible]

ទីកន្លែង [illegible] ..... ថ្ងៃទី 27 ខែ 12 ឆ្នាំ២០១៤

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	ភូមិ	ស្រុក	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]	097797373	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	ប	″	[illegible]	″		[illegible]
3	[illegible]	ស	″	[illegible]			[illegible]
4	[illegible]	ស	″	″			[illegible]
5	[illegible]	ប	″	″			[illegible]
6	[illegible]	ប	″	″			[illegible]
7	[illegible]	ប	″	″			[illegible]
8	[illegible]	ប	″	[illegible]			[illegible]
9	[illegible]	ស	″	″			[illegible]
10	[illegible]	ប	″	[illegible]	[illegible]	097420189	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	031316444	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	PC. FA	BCCP.MDK	0117867	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	ប	″	[illegible]	BCCP		[illegible]
14	[illegible]	ប	″				
15	[illegible]	ប	″	[illegible]	BCCP.MDK		[illegible]
16	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]

សរុបចំនួន 16 នាក់ ស្រី 03 នាក់។ ១P. ១២ ល:03

ក្រុមពិនិត្យដោយ

[illegible]

អ្នកចុះកត់ត្រា

[illegible]

ADB

បញ្ជីវត្តមានអ្នកចូលរួម [illegible]

នៅកន្លែង [illegible] **ថ្ងៃទី** ២7 **ខែ** 11 **ឆ្នាំ២០១៩**

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	ភូមិ	ស្រុក	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	[illegible]	១	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		
2	[illegible]	១	"	"	"		
3	[illegible]	១	"	"	"		
4	[illegible]	ស	"	"	"		
5	[illegible]	ស	"	"	"		
6	[illegible]	ស	"	"	"		
7	[illegible]	ស	"	"	"		
8	[illegible]	ស	"	"	"		
9	[illegible]	ស	"	"	"		
10	[illegible]	ស	"	"	"		
11	[illegible]	ស	"	"	"		
12	[illegible]	១	"	"	"		
13	[illegible]	ស	"	"	"		
14	[illegible]	ស	"	"	"		
15	[illegible]	ស	"	"	"		
16	[illegible]	១	"	"	"		

សរុបចំនួន 16 នាក់ ស្រី 11 នាក់។ IP: 16 ស.11

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

ត្រួតពិនិត្យដោយ

[illegible]

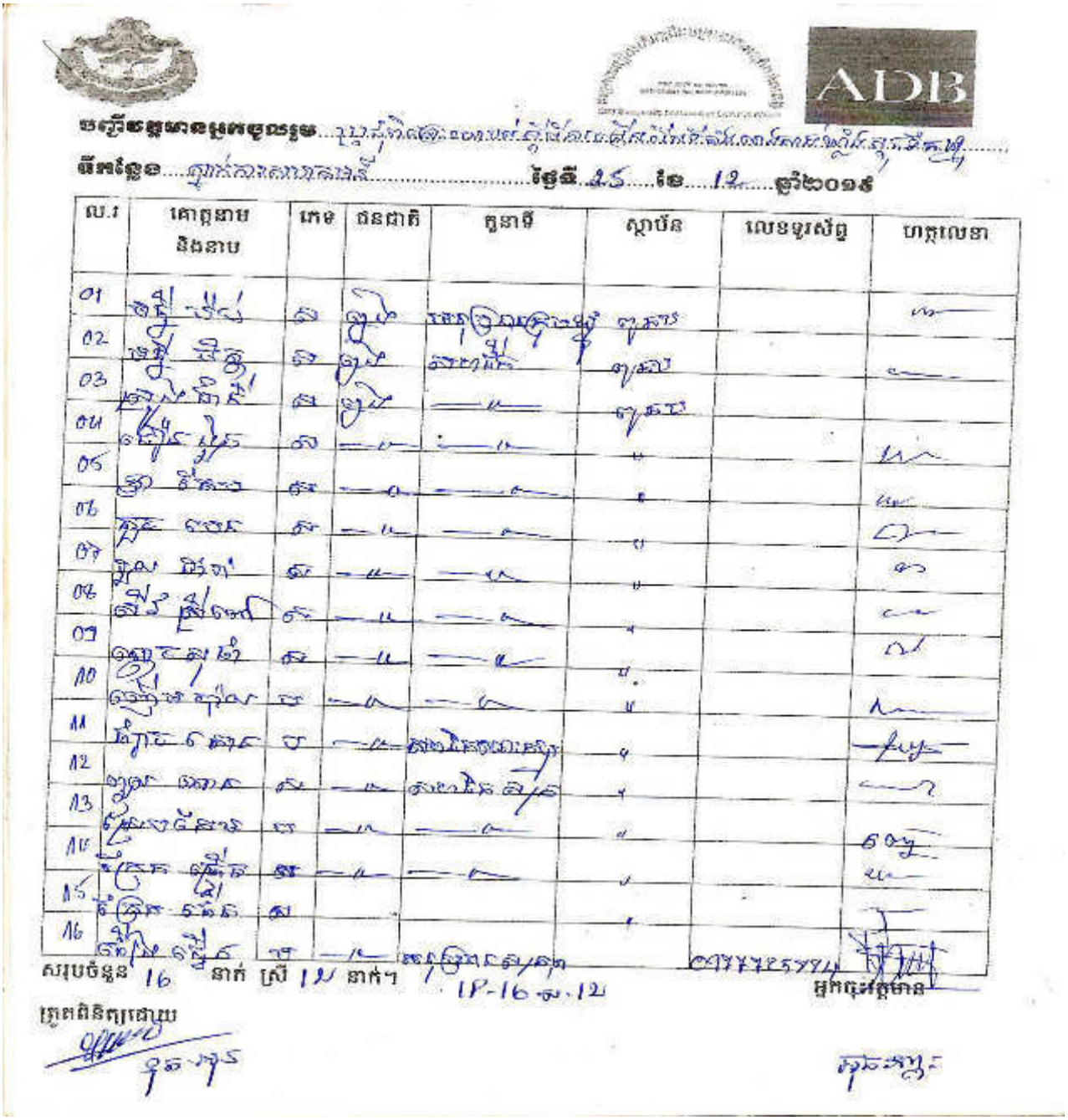
[illegible]

Pou Chhorb Village, CF

Consultation Meetings
1 (Local authorities) Date: 25 December 2019 No of participants - 55 No of women - 33 Meeting chairman: Mr. Nuth Onn, (BCC provincial coordinator, CF) Minute taker: Mr. Ouk Vannak, BCC provincial accountant
Content of meetings
Understanding and accepting the subproject: - The local authorities, other community leaders and beneficiaries understood clearly the proposed technical design of the honey storage facility which stores and process honey in the proposed place before distribution and were aware of the location of the proposed facility. They all agreed that the subproject will provide benefits to farmers by providing them the good quality of honey and price of honey will be higher than before. - All participants agreed to construct the honey storage and processing house in the proposed area and; - The area for accessed road belongs to the private land (30 meters from the village main road) which has been agreed by the landowner during the public consultation for transportation purpose.
Impact on individual land: - The local authority and beneficiaries verified and confirmed that the proposed location for the subproject site is appropriate because it is located along the village main road within the public land which has been agreed to be used for common benefits for ever (see the land certificate form). The proposed subproject consists of buildings and its equipment for processing. - The area for accessed road belongs to the private land which has been agreed by the local authorities during the public consultation.
Field validation: - The local authorities together with the beneficiaries visited the subproject site for the facility and they observed that it is located in the public land which agreed to be used for common purpose and it does not have any negative impact on environment, homesteads or productive land since the area is in the non-productive land. They all agreed to construct the honey storage and processing house in the proposed site. For accessing road from the main road to the proposed site is in the given public land (see the land certificate form. Some excavated soil and grasses need to be cleared before construction.
Specific internal regulations for the honey storage facility: - Based on the discussion during the meeting, the local authorities and beneficiaries agreed that there should be a regulation that the management committee 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 facility. - At the end of the consultation meeting (the same day), the local authorities and other community leaders agreed with the identified subproject and they wished to have and use the proposed subproject as soon as possible
Subproject management proposed by beneficiaries - **T**he management committee groups should be formed with a clear management committee towards the operation and management of the facility; - Capacity building should be provided by the project to enable the management committee to facilitate daily operation and management.

Photos for public consultation meetings - Pou Chhorb Village, CF

List of participants participated in the public consultation meetings - Pou Chhorb Village



ADB

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះមានអ្នកចូលរួម

ពីភូមិ.....ថ្ងៃទី 25 ខែ 12 ឆ្នាំ២០១៩

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	មុនាទី	ស្ថាប៉ន	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							

សរុបចំនួន 16 នាក់ ស្រី 12 នាក់។

ភ្នាក់ងារភ្នាក់ងារ

ក្រុមការងារ

ADB

បញ្ជីវត្តមានអ្នកចូលរួម ...ប្រជុំពិនិត្យ...

ទីកន្លែង ...ស្រុកត្រាំកក់... **ថ្ងៃទី** ...25... **ខែ** ...12... **ឆ្នាំ២០១៩**

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	ភូមិ	ស្រុក	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
01	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		
02	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]	0974647395	
03	[illegible]	ស	—	[illegible]	[illegible]		
04	[illegible]	ស	—	[illegible]	—		
05	[illegible]	ស	—	[illegible]	—		
06	[illegible]	ស	—	[illegible]	—		
07	[illegible]	ស	—	[illegible]			
08	[illegible]	ស	—	[illegible]			
09	[illegible]	ស	—	—			
10	[illegible]	ស	—	—			
11	[illegible]	ស	—	—			
12	[illegible]	ស	—	—			
13	[illegible]	ស	—	—			
14	[illegible]	ស	—	—			
15	[illegible]	ស	—	—			
16	[illegible]	ស	—	—			

សរុបចំនួន 16 នាក់ ស្រី 14 នាក់។ IP.16.14

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

ត្រួតពិនិត្យដោយ

[illegible]

[illegible]

ADB

បញ្ជីវត្តមានអ្នកចូលរួម...ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ...

នៅកន្លែង...ស្រុកតាខ្មៅ...**ថ្ងៃទី**...25...**ខែ**...12...**ឆ្នាំ២០១៨**

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	ភូមិ	ស្រុក	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
01	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		
02	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		
03	[illegible]	ស	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	097[illegible]	
04	[illegible]	ស	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	013[illegible]	
05	[illegible]	ស	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	097[illegible]	
06	[illegible]	ស	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	097[illegible]	
07	[illegible]	ស	—	[illegible]	—		
08	[illegible]	ស	—	—	—		
09	[illegible]	ស	—	—	—		
10	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	BCCP		
11	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		
12	[illegible]	ស	—	—	—		
13	[illegible]	ស	—	—	—		
14	[illegible]	ស	—	—	—		
15	[illegible]	ស	—	—	—		
16	[illegible]	ស	—	—	—		

សរុបចំនួន 16 នាក់ ស្រី 7 នាក់។ IP: 15: 7

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

ត្រួតពិនិត្យដោយ

ADB

បញ្ជីបញ្ជាក់អានអ្នកចូលរួម ប្រជុំពិភាក្សាលើកាលវិភាគនៃការងារ...

នៅកន្លែង ..... **ថ្ងៃទី** 25 **ខែ** 12 **ឆ្នាំ២០១៤**

លរ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	តួនាទី	ស្ថាប័ន	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
01	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]			
02	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		
03	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	BCCP		
04	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]			
05	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	PC.FA	BCCP.HDK	012[illegible]	
6	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]	0977767652	
7	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		

សរុបចំនួន 7 នាក់ ស្រី 0 នាក់។ 1.P 3.W.0

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

ត្រួតពិនិត្យដោយ

[illegible]

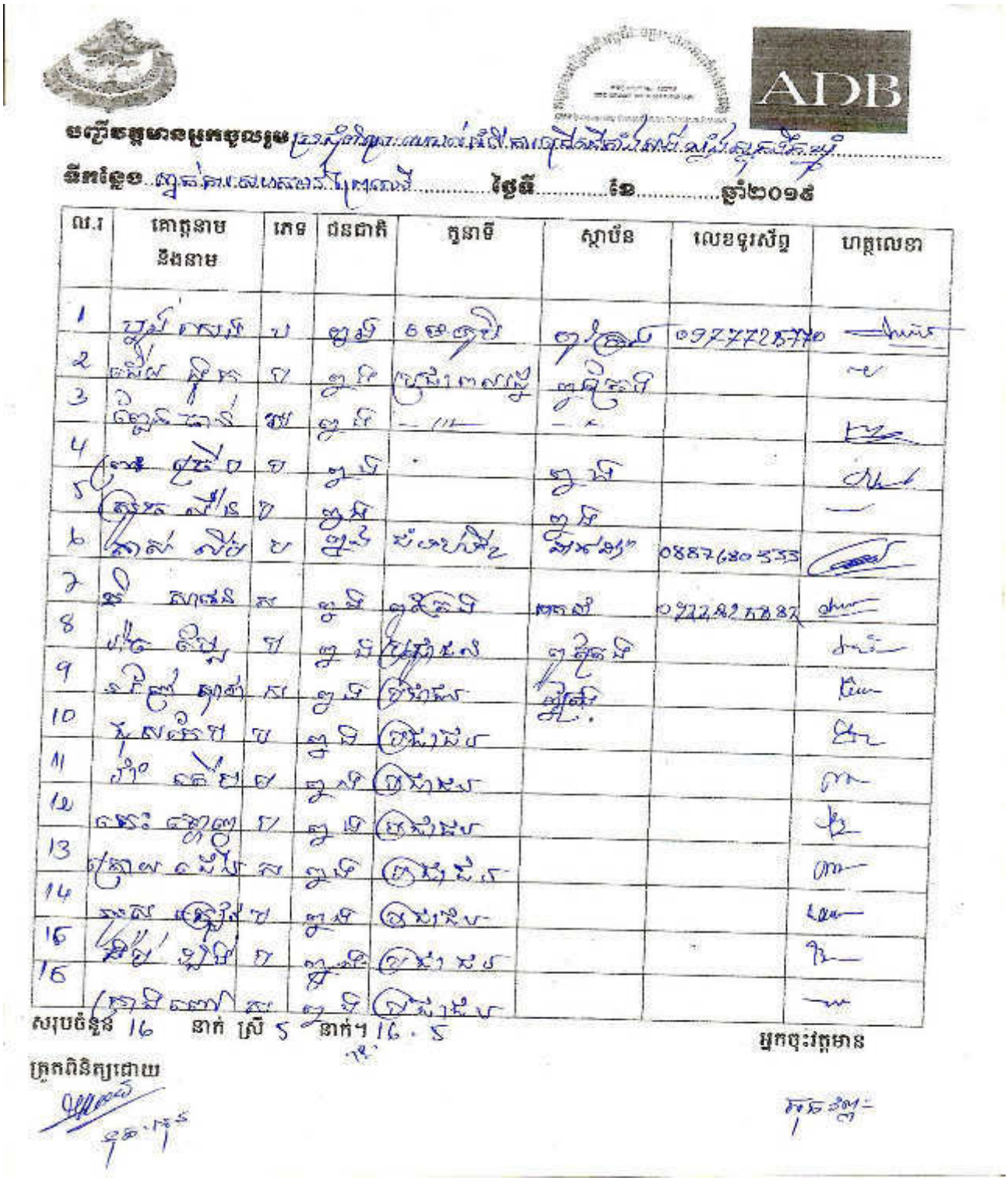
[illegible]

Pou Treng Village, CF

Consultation Meetings
1 (Local authorities) Date: 26 December 2020 No of participants – 47 No of women – 19 Meeting chairman: Mr. Nuth Onn, (BCC provincial coordinator, CF) Minute taker: Mr. Ouk Vannak, BCC provincial accountant
Content of meetings
Understanding and accepting the subproject: - The local authorities, other community leaders and beneficiaries understood clearly the proposed technical design of the honey storage facility which stores and process honey in the proposed place before distribution and were aware of the location of the proposed facility. They all agreed that the subproject will provide benefits to farmers by providing them the good quality of honey and price of honey will be higher than before. - All participants agreed to construct the honey storage and processing house in the proposed area and; - The area for accessed road belongs to the public land (40 meters from the village main road) which has been agreed by the landowner during the public consultation for transportation purpose.
Impact on individual land: - The local authority and beneficiaries verified and confirmed that the proposed location for the subproject site is appropriate because it is located along the village main road within the public land which has been agreed to be used for common benefits for ever (see the land certificate form). The proposed subproject consists of buildings and its equipment for processing. - The area for accessed road belongs to the public land (40 meters) which has been agreed by the local authorities during the public consultation.
Field validation: - The local authorities together with the beneficiaries visited the subproject site for the facility and they observed that it is located in the public land which agreed to be used for common purpose and it does not have any negative impact on environment, homesteads or productive land since the area is in the non-productive land. They all agreed to construct the honey storage and processing house in the proposed site. For accessing road from the main road to the proposed site is in the given public land (see the land certificate form. Some excavated soil and grasses need to be cleared before construction.
Specific internal regulations for the honey storage facility: - Based on the discussion during the meeting, the local authorities and beneficiaries agreed that there should be a regulation that the management committee 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 the facility. - At the end of the consultation meeting (the same day), the local authorities and other community leaders agreed with the identified subproject and they wished to have and use the proposed subproject as soon as possible
Subproject management proposed by beneficiaries - The management committee groups should be formed with a clear management committee towards the operation and management of the facility; - Capacity building should be provided by the project to enable the management committee to facilitate daily operation and management.

Photos for public consultation meetings - Pou Treng Village

List of participants participated in the public consultation meetings - Pou Treng Village



ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	ភូមិ	ស្រុក	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1		ប				097772 8770	
2		ប					
3		ស					
4		ប					
5		ប					
6		ប				0887620533	
7		ស					
8		ប					
9		ស					
10		ប					
11		ស					
12		ប					
13		ស					
14		ប					
15		ប					
16		ស					

សរុបចំនួន 16 នាក់ ស្រី 5 នាក់។ 16 . 5

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

ក្រុមពិនិត្យដោយ

ADB

បញ្ជីចុះឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម [illegible]

ធីកនៅខេត្ត [illegible] **ថ្ងៃទី** ២៦ **ខែ** ១២ **ឆ្នាំ** ២០១៥

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
2	[illegible]	ញ	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]	0[illegible]	
3	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		
4	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		
5	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]	0[illegible]0039	
6	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		
7	[illegible]	ញ	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		
8	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		
9	[illegible]	ញ	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		
10	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		
11	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]			
12	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]	0974135930	
13	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		
14	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]	0974350[illegible]	
15	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		
16	[illegible]	ញ	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		

សរុបចំនួន 16 នាក់ ស្រី 6 នាក់។ IP.16.ស.6

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

ត្រួតពិនិត្យដោយ

[illegible]

ADB

បញ្ជីវត្តមានអ្នកចូលរួម ប្រជុំពិភាក្សាលេខាធិការ ស្តីពីការកំណត់ភាពជាដៃគូ និងការងារចាប់ផ្តើមគម្រោ

ទីកន្លែង ភ្នំពេញ **ថ្ងៃទី** 26 **ខែ** 12 **ឆ្នាំ**២០១៤

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	ជនជាតិ	តួនាទី	ស្ថាប័ន	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	ប្រធាន	ក្រសួង		
2	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	ប្រធាន	ក្រសួង		
3	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	ប្រធាន	"		
4	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	ប្រធាន	"		
5	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	ប្រធាន	"		
6	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	ប្រធាន	"		
7	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	ប្រធាន	"		
8	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	ប្រធាន	"		
9	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	ប្រធាន	"		
10	[illegible]	ស	ខ្មែរ	ប្រធាន			
11	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	BCP		
12	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	[illegible]		
13	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	PC-FA	BCP-MPK	012716702	
14	[illegible]	ប	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	BCP/MPK	077776652	
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	ខ្មែរ	[illegible]	BCP/MPK		

សរុបចំនួន 15 នាក់ ស្រី 8 នាក់។ IP 10 ១.08

អ្នកចុះវត្តមាន

ក្រុមពិនិត្យដោយ

[illegible]

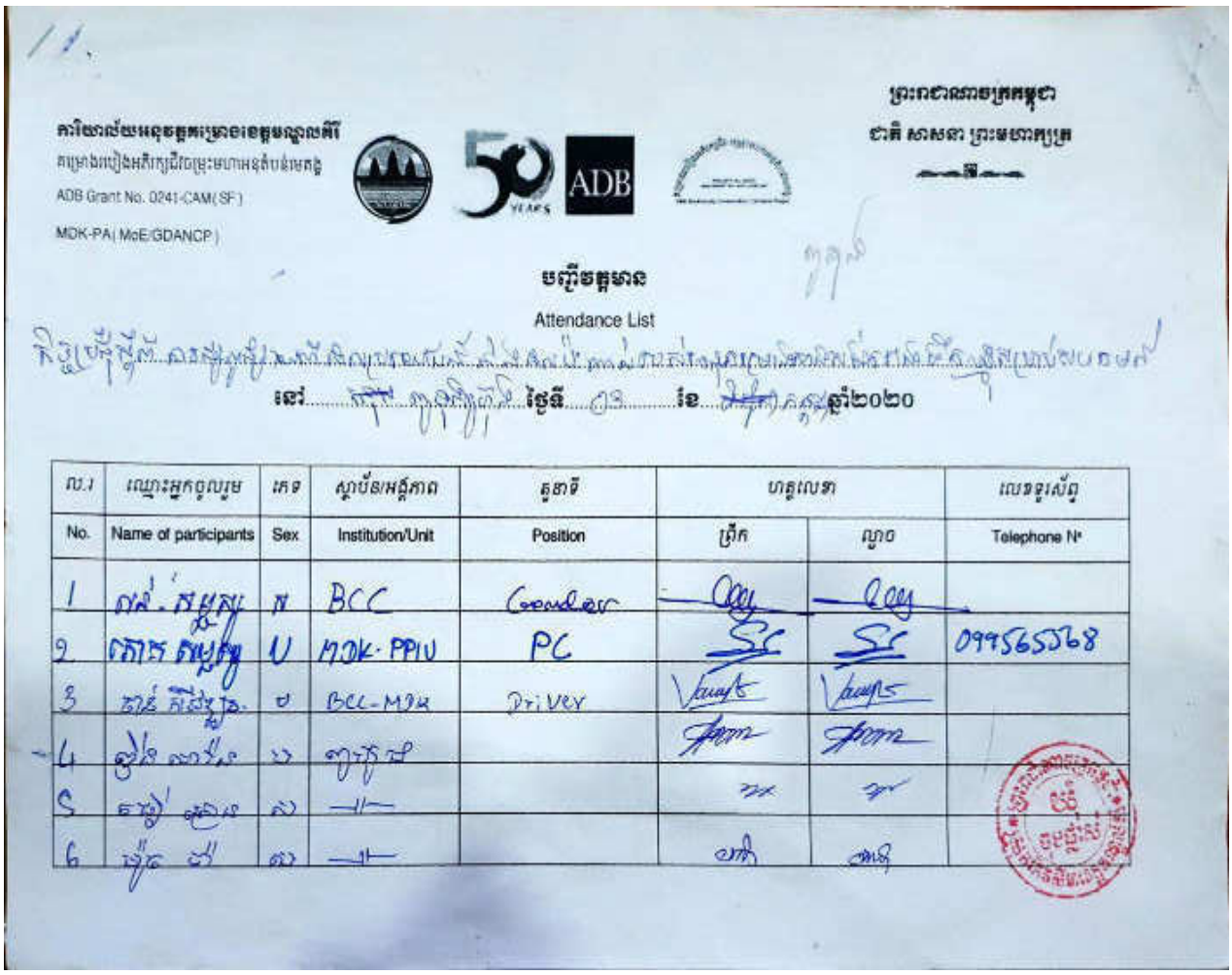
[illegible]

Pou Tung-Pou Hung Villages, CPA

Consultation Meetings
1 (Local authorities) Date: 03 July 2020 No of participants - 51 No of women - 33 Meeting chairman: Mr. Phok Samphos, (BCC provincial coordinator, CPA) Minute taker: Mr. En Sotha, BCC provincial engineer.
Content of meetings
Understanding and accepting the subproject: - The local authorities, other community leaders and beneficiaries understood clearly the proposed technical design of the honey storage facility which stores and process honey in the proposed place before distribution and were aware of the location of the proposed facility. They all agreed that the subproject will provide benefits to farmers by providing them the good quality of honey and price of honey will be higher than before. - All participants agreed to construct the honey storage and processing house in the proposed area and; - The area for accessed road belongs to the public land (30 meters from the village main road) which has been agreed by the landowner during the public consultation for transportation purpose.
Impact on individual land: - The local authority and beneficiaries verified and confirmed that the proposed location for the subproject site is appropriate because it is located along the village main road within the public land which has been agreed to be used for common benefits for ever (see the land certificate form). The proposed subproject consists of buildings and its equipment for processing. - The area for accessed road belongs to the public land which has been agreed by the local authorities during the public consultation.
Field validation: - The local authorities together with the beneficiaries visited the subproject site for the facility and they observed that it is located in the public land which agreed to be used for common purpose and it does not have any negative impact on environment, homesteads or productive land since the area is in the non-productive land. They all agreed to construct the honey storage and processing house in the proposed site. For accessing road from the main road to the proposed site is in the given public land (see the land certificate form. Some excavated soil and grasses need to be cleared before construction.
Specific internal regulations for the honey storage facility : - Based on the discussion during the meeting, the local authorities and beneficiaries agreed that there should be a regulation that the management committee 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 the facility. - At the end of the consultation meeting (the same day), the local authorities and other community leaders agreed with the identified subproject and they wished to have and use the proposed subproject as soon as possible
Subproject management proposed by beneficiaries - The management committee groups should be formed with a clear management committee towards the operation and management of the facility; - Capacity building should be provided by the project to enable the management committee to facilitate daily operation and management.

Photos for public consultation meetings - Pou Tung-Pou Hung Villages

List of participants participated in the public consultation - Pou Tung-Pou Hung Villages



ADB Grant No. 0241-CAM(SF)

MDK-PA(MoE/GDANCP)

បញ្ជីវត្តមាន

Attendance List

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម	ភេទ	ស្ថាប័ន/អង្គភាព	តួនាទី	ហត្ថលេខា		លេខទូរស័ព្ទ
No.	Name of participants	Sex	Institution/Unit	Position	ម្រាំង	ល្ងាច	Telephone N°
1			BCC	Coordinator			
2			MDK-PPIU	PC			099565568
3			BCC-MDK	Driver			
4							
5							
6							

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម	ភេទ	ស្ថាប័ន/អង្គភាព	តួនាទី	ហត្ថលេខា		លេខទូរស័ព្ទ
No.	Name of participants	Sex	Institution/Unit	Position	ព្រឹក	ល្ងាច	Telephone N°
7	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]				
8	[illegible]	ស	—"—				
9	[illegible]	ប	—"—				
10	[illegible]	ស	—"—				
11	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]				
12	[illegible]	ស	—"—				
13	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]			0869011193
14	[illegible]	ស	—"—				
15	[illegible]	ស	—"—				
16	[illegible]	ស	—"—				
17	[illegible]	ស	—"—				
18	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]				
19	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]				
20	[illegible]	ស	—"—				

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម	ភេទ	ស្ថាប័ន/អង្គភាព	តួនាទី	ហត្ថលេខា		លេខទូរស័ព្ទ
No.	Name of participants	Sex	Institution/Unit	Position	ព្រឹក	ល្ងាច	Telephone N°
21	[illegible]	ស	ក្រសួង		[illegible]	[illegible]	
22	[illegible]	ស	ខេត្ត		[illegible]	[illegible]	
23	[illegible]	ស	ខេត្ត		[illegible]	[illegible]	
24	[illegible]	ស	ក្រសួង		[illegible]	[illegible]	
25	[illegible]	ស	ក្រសួង		[illegible]	[illegible]	
26	[illegible]	ស	ក្រសួង		[illegible]	[illegible]	
27	[illegible]	ស	—"—		[illegible]	[illegible]	
28	[illegible]	ស	—"—		[illegible]	[illegible]	
29	[illegible]	ស	ខេត្ត	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	097559 0354
30	[illegible]	ស	ក្រសួង		[illegible]	[illegible]	
31	[illegible]	ស	ក្រសួង		[illegible]	[illegible]	097816 4689.
32	[illegible]	ស	ក្រសួង	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
33	[illegible]	ស	—"—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	090572153
34	[illegible]	ស	ខេត្ត		—	—	

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម	ភេទ	ស្ថាប័ន/អង្គភាព	តួនាទី	ហត្ថលេខា		លេខទូរស័ព្ទ
No.	Name of participants	Sex	Institution/Unit	Position	ព្រឹក	ល្ងាច	Telephone N°
35	[illegible]	ស	ញូហ្ស		[illegible]	[illegible]	
36	[illegible]	ប	ញូហ្ស		[illegible]	[illegible]	
37	[illegible]	ប	—		[illegible]	[illegible]	
38	[illegible]	ស	—		[illegible]	[illegible]	
39	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
40	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
41	[illegible]	ស	—		[illegible]	[illegible]	
42	[illegible]	ស	—		[illegible]	[illegible]	
43	[illegible]	ស	—		[illegible]	[illegible]	
44	[illegible]	ស	—		[illegible]	[illegible]	
45	[illegible]	ស	—		[illegible]	[illegible]	
46	[illegible]	ស	—		[illegible]	[illegible]	
47	[illegible]	ប	ញូ	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	060768547
48	[illegible]	ស	ញូ		[illegible]	[illegible]	

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម	ភេទ	ស្ថាប័ន/អង្គភាព	តួនាទី	ហត្ថលេខា		លេខទូរស័ព្ទ
No.	Name of participants	Sex	Institution/Unit	Position	ព្រឹក	ល្ងាច	Telephone N°
49	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
50	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
51	[illegible]	ប	BCC-MDK	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Srae Y Village, CPA, MDK

Consultation Meetings
1 (Local authorities) Date: 23 June 2020 No of participants - 48 No of women - 15 Meeting chairman: Mr. Phok Samphos, (BCC provincial coordinator, CPA) Minute taker: Mr. En Sotha, BCC provincial engineer.
Content of meetings
Understanding and accepting the subproject: - The local authorities, other community leaders and beneficiaries understood clearly the proposed technical design of the honey storage facility which stores and process honey in the proposed place before distribution and were aware of the location of the proposed facility. They all agreed that the subproject will provide benefits to farmers by providing them the good quality of honey and price of honey will be higher than before. - All participants agreed to construct the honey storage and processing house in the proposed area and; - The area for accessed road belongs to the public land (40 meters from the village main road) which has been agreed by the landowner during the public consultation for transportation purpose.
Impact on individual land: - The local authority and beneficiaries verified and confirmed that the proposed location for the subproject site is appropriate because it is located along the village main road within the public land which has been agreed to be used for common benefits for ever (see the land certificate form). The proposed subproject consists of buildings and its equipment for processing. - The area for accessed road belongs to the public land which has been agreed by the local authorities during the public consultation.
Field validation: - The local authorities together with the beneficiaries visited the subproject site for the facility and they observed that it is located in the public land which agreed to be used for common purpose and it does not have any negative impact on environment, homesteads or productive land since the area is in the non-productive land. They all agreed to construct the honey storage and processing house in the proposed site. For accessing road from the main road to the proposed site is in the given public land (see the land certificate form. Some excavated soil and grasses need to be cleared before construction.
Specific internal regulations for the honey storage facility: - Based on the discussion during the meeting, the local authorities and beneficiaries agreed that there should be a regulation that the management committee 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 the facility. - At the end of the consultation meeting (the same day), the local authorities and other community leaders agreed with the identified subproject and they wished to have and use the proposed subproject as soon as possible
Subproject management proposed by beneficiaries - The management committee groups should be formed with a clear management committee towards the operation and management of the facility; - Capacity building should be provided by the project to enable the management committee to facilitate daily operation and management.

Photos for public consultation meetings - Srae Y Village

List of participants participated in the public consultation - Srae Y Village

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ការិយាល័យអនុវត្តគម្រោងខេត្តមណ្ឌលគីរី

គម្រោងកែលម្អការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិ

ADB Grant No. 0241-CAM(SF)

MDK-PA(MoE/GDANCP)

បញ្ជីវត្តមាន

Attendance List

ស្ថិតនៅភូមិស្រីយ៉ ... ...

នៅ ... ...

No.	Name of participants	Sex	Institution/Unit	Position	ព្រឹក	រៀល	Telephone N°
7	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
10	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
11	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
12	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
13	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
14	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
15	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
16	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
17	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
18	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
19	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
20	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម	ភេទ	ស្ថាប័ន/អង្គភាព	តួនាទី	ហត្ថលេខា		លេខទូរស័ព្ទ
No.	Name of participants	Sex	Institution/Unit	Position	ព្រឹក	ល្ងាច	Telephone N°
21	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]			
22	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			
23	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			
24	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]			
25	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			
26	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			
27	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			
28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			097 2080500.
29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			097 2605747
30	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]			
31	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]			
32	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]			
33	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			097 2978241
34	[illegible]	ប	MDK-PPIU	PC			099565568

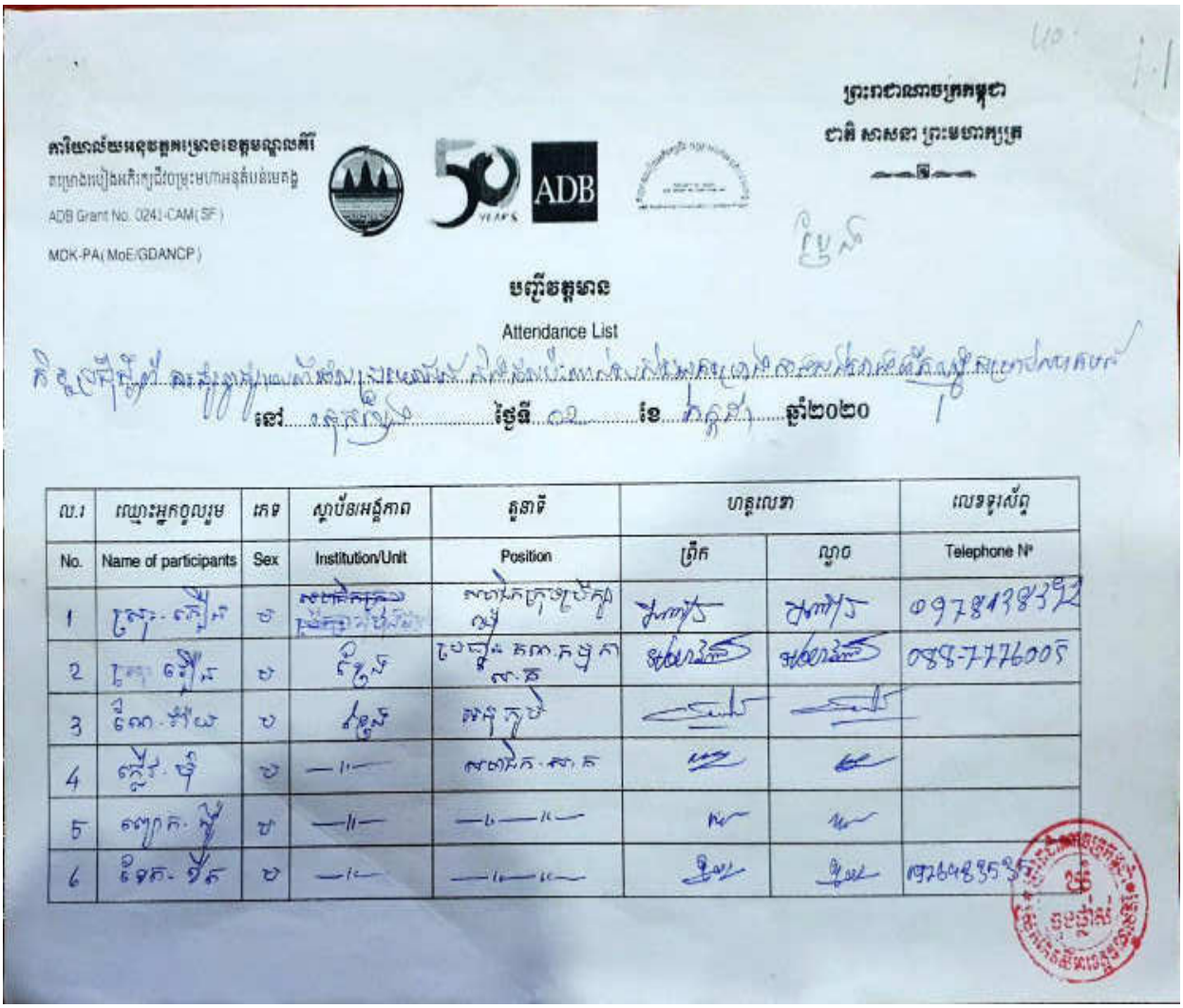
លេ.រ	ឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម	ភេទ	ស្ថាប័ន/អង្គភាព	តួនាទី	ហត្ថលេខា		លេខទូរស័ព្ទ
No.	Name of participants	Sex	Institution/Unit	Position	ព្រឹក	ល្ងាច	Telephone N°
35	[illegible]	ស្រី	BCC-MDK	[illegible]			
36	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]			
37	[illegible]	ស	—	—			
38	[illegible]	ប	—	—			
39	[illegible]		—	—			
40	[illegible]		—	—			
41	[illegible]		—	—			
42	[illegible]		—	—			
43	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]			
44	[illegible]	ស្ត្រី	[illegible]	[illegible]			
45	[illegible]	ស្ត្រី	—	[illegible]			
46	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]			
47	[illegible]		[illegible]	—			
48	[illegible]		—	—			

Khnheng Village, CPA

Consultation Meetings
1 (Local authorities) Date: 02 July 2020 No of participants - 45 No of women - 20 Meeting chairman: Mr. Phok Samphos, (BCC provincial coordinator, CPA) Minute taker: Mr. En Sotha, BCC provincial engineer.
Content of meetings
Understanding and accepting the subproject: - The local authorities, other community leaders and beneficiaries understood clearly the proposed technical design of the honey storage facility which stores and process honey in the proposed place before distribution and were aware of the location of the proposed the facility. They all agreed that the subproject will provide benefits to farmers by providing them the good quality of honey and price of honey will be higher than before. - All participants agreed to construct the honey storage and processing house in the proposed area and; - The area for accessed road belongs to the public land (30 meters from the village main road) which has been agreed by the landowner during the public consultation for transportation purpose.
Impact on individual land: - The local authority and beneficiaries verified and confirmed that the proposed location for the subproject site is appropriate because it is located along the village main road within the public land which has been agreed to be used for common benefits for ever (see the land certificate form). The proposed subproject consists of buildings and its equipment for processing. - The area for accessed road belongs to the public land which has been agreed by the local authorities during the public consultation.
Field validation: - The local authorities together with the beneficiaries visited the subproject site for the facility and they observed that it is located in the public land which agreed to be used for common purpose and it does not have any negative impact on environment, homesteads or productive land since the area is in the non-productive land. They all agreed to construct the honey storage and processing house in the proposed site. For accessing road from the main road to the proposed site is in the given public land (see the land certificate form. Some excavated soil and grasses need to be cleared before construction.
Specific internal regulations for the honey storage facility: - Based on the discussion during the meeting, the local authorities and beneficiaries agreed that there should be a regulation that the management committee 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 the facility. - At the end of the consultation meeting (the same day), the local authorities and other community leaders agreed with the identified subproject and they wished to have and use the proposed subproject as soon as possible
Subproject management proposed by beneficiaries - The management committee groups should be formed with a clear management committee towards the operation and management of the facility; - Capacity building should be provided by the project to enable the management committee to facilitate daily operation and management.

Photos for public consultation meetings - Khnheng Village

List of participants participated in the public consultation - Khnheng Village



ADB Grant No. 0241-CAM(SF)

MOK-PA(MoE/GDANCP)

ADB

ADB 50 YEARS

ADB

ADB

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ល.រ	ឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម	ភេទ	ស្ថាប័ន/អង្គភាព	តួនាទី	ហត្ថលេខា		លេខទូរស័ព្ទ
No.	Name of participants	Sex	Institution/Unit	Position	ព្រឹក	ល្ងាច	Telephone N°
7	[illegible]	ប	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8	[illegible]	ស	—"—	—"—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9	[illegible]	ប	—"—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
10	[illegible]	ប	—"—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
11	[illegible]	ប	—"—	—"—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
12	[illegible]	ប	—"—	—"—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
13	[illegible]	ប	—"—	—"—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
14	[illegible]	ប	—"—	—"—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
15	[illegible]	ស	—"—	—"—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
16	[illegible]	ស	—"—	—"—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
17	[illegible]	ស	—"—	—"—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
18	[illegible]	ស	—"—	—"—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
19	[illegible]	ស	—"—	—"—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
20	[illegible]	ស	—"—	—"—	[illegible]	[illegible]	

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម	ភេទ	ស្ថាប័ន/អង្គភាព	តួនាទី	ហត្ថលេខា		លេខទូរស័ព្ទ
No.	Name of participants	Sex	Institution/Unit	Position	ព្រឹក	ល្ងាច	Telephone N°
21	លី ដារ	ស	[illegible]	លេខាធិការ			
22	ណៃ ឌីតា	ស	—"—	—"—			
23	ញាណ លីហ	ស	—"—	—"—			
24	ផៃ ស្រីស	ស	—"—	—"—			
25	ផាត ណារ	ស	—"—	—"—			
26	ជ្រៃ ដារ	ស	—"—	—"—			
27	ម៉ម ក្រា	ប	—"—	—"—			
28	ជ្រី ណារ	ស	—"—	—"—			
29	ឌីត ឌួង	ប	—"—	—"—			
30	ដេលេ ភាព	ប	—"—	—"—			
31	ក្រៃ លីហ	ប	—"—	—"—			
32	ភ្លឿ តារ	ប	—"—	—"—			078114078
33	ក្រុត ស្រ	ប	—"—	—"—			
34	ហ៊ាង ឌីណា	ស	—"—	—"—			

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម	ភេទ	ស្ថាប័ន/អង្គភាព	តួនាទី	ហត្ថលេខា		លេខទូរស័ព្ទ
No.	Name of participants	Sex	Institution/Unit	Position	ព្រឹក	ល្ងាច	Telephone N°
36	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
37	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	—"—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
38	[illegible]	ស	—"—	—"—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
39	[illegible]	ប	—"—	—"—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
39	[illegible]	ស	—"—	—"—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
40	[illegible]	ប	—"—	—"—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
41	[illegible]	ស	—"—	—"—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
42	[illegible]	ប	—"—	—"—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
43	[illegible]	U	MDK-PPIU	PC	[illegible]	[illegible]	099563568
44	[illegible]	ស	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
45	[illegible]	ប	RCC-MDK	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

ANNEX 6: BCCP 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 Mondulkiri.

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 contactors 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 categorized 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 implement	Who supervises
Environmental and Social Issues	To be determined by affected people			- Establish and disseminate effective grievance redress mechanism (GRM) - Share contractor contact details with local authority leaders		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	- 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
Water sources being contaminated	Effluent seepage latrines may contaminate ground water sources.	S3	Long term	- Selection of sites for honey storage facilities should > 50 m from any existing latrines.	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	- 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 stabilize 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 tend ering	- 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	Dura tion	Environmental Action /Prevention by Contractor	Costs	Who implement	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: - 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-fueling 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	- 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	- 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.		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 localized flooding and sedimentation of surface water.	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	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	Medi um term	- Clearing of vegetation at subproject sites will be minimized to assist in stabilization and retention of habitat values. - Sites of honey storage facilities 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	- 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	Community health and safety will be safeguarded by: - Planning construction activities so as to minimize disturbances to residents andutilities. - 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

Potential impacts and issues	Nature of impacts	Significance	Duration	Environmental Action /Prevention by Contractor	Costs	Who implements	Who supervises
Road safety (through movement of vehicle and equipment for	Increased motorized vehicle movement including heavy goods vehicles to and from the site during construction may	S3	Short term	- Contractors will ensure that drivers of all vehicles strictly follow road rules and maintain good road safety standards.- - Deliveries of construction materials to	Construction cost	Contractor	Salakhet Engineer/ PPIU/PIU/ EA, Environment Consultant and CC
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	Measures to ensure occupational health and safety will include: - 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. Contractors shall ensure that - 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	- 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	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	- CCs must ensure that households are provided with guidance on the correct operation of the pumps to avoid the risk of damage.	CCs with support from householders	CCs/ PPIUs/PMU
Contamination of air and water sources	Poor waste management	S3	On going	- Waste disposal will be regularly undertaken and disposal to take place in a local authority approved site - 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	- - 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	- 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;