

Social and Environmental Safeguards Due Diligence Report

Project Number: 40253-023

October 2019

Cambodia: Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project

(Construction and installation of stream extraction and water tanks with solar pump in Koh Kong and Mondulhiri Provinces)

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

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As at August 2019)

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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SOCIAL and ENVIRONMENTAL DUE DILIGENCE REPORT

for

COMMUNITY WATER TANK with SOLAR PUMP SUBPROJECTS

A. INTRODUCTION

A.1 Objective

1. The objective of this report is to present the results of the social and environmental safeguards due diligence for the following stream extraction and community water tank with solar pump (SEWT) subprojects, in order to determine the level of compliance of each subproject with the ADB safeguard requirements as defined in the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009):

Village	Commune	Province
1. Korki Chrum	Russey Chrum	Koh Kong
2.-3. Chiklab	Sokh Sann	Mondulkiri
4. Pou Hung	Chong Plash	Mondulkiri
5. Pou Tung	Chong Plash	Mondulkiri

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

A.2 Project Summary

3. The subprojects are implemented under the Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project Additional Financing (BCCP-AF). Additional Financing was provided in 2014 to support supplementary livelihood and small-scale infrastructure activities through the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR). The BCCP-AF/PPCR is being implemented by two Executing Agencies (EAs), namely the Ministry of Environment (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 Project is climate resilient, sustainable, forest ecosystems that provide income and employment to project households in the biodiversity corridors of Cambodia. The intended outcome is sustainably managed and conserved biodiversity corridors in Cambodia. The Project seeks to (i) empower communities to manage their forest resources through demarcation of boundaries, forest management planning and achieving legal approvals for Community Forests (CFs) or Community Protected Areas (CPAs); (ii) restore habitat and degraded forest lands by planting native tree species and agro-forestry that incorporates improved sources of non-timber forest products; (iii) improve livelihoods and income-enhancing small-scale infrastructure; and (iv) generate short-term employment for project households through project activities.

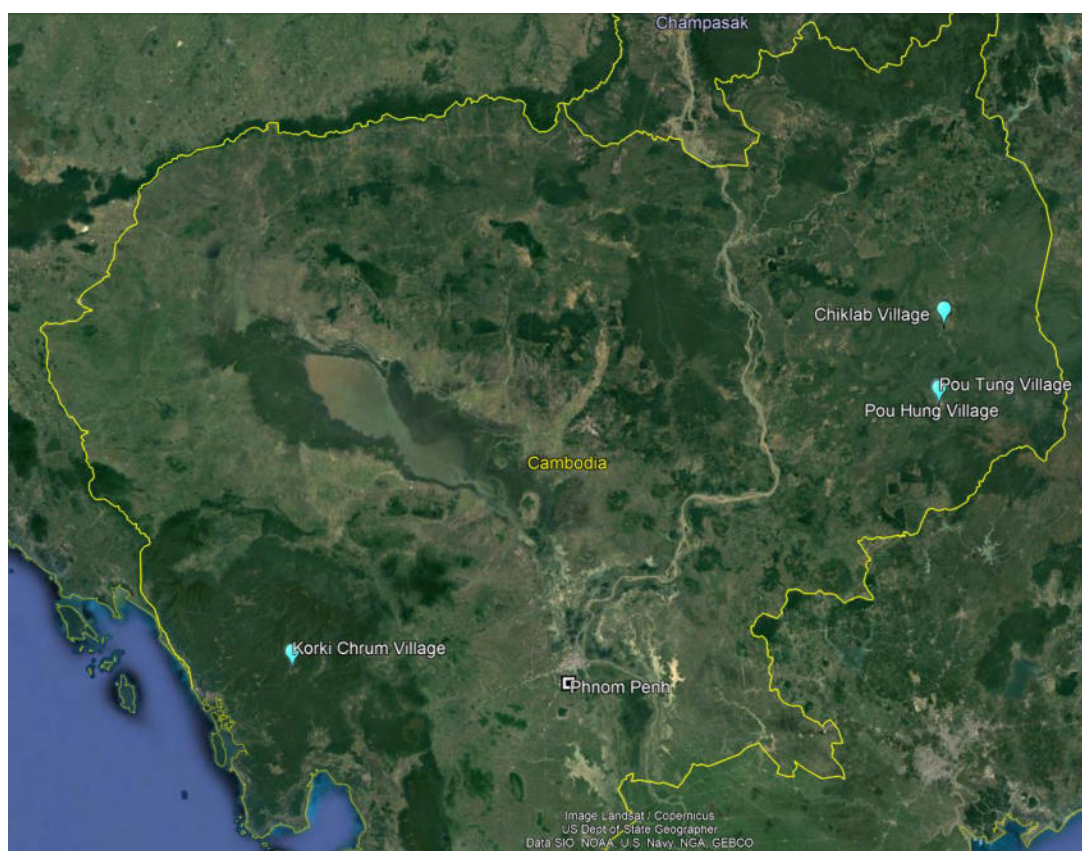
5. The BCCP-AF small-scale infrastructure (SSI) subprojects comprise the following:

- Community rainwater harvesting ponds (RHPs);
- Community water tank equipped with solar pump using water from drilled well (borehole);
- Community water tank equipped with solar pump and using water from a stream.
- Community water tanks using rainwater from roof collection

B. DESCRIPTION OF SUBPROJECTS

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

Figure 1: Location Map



Source: Project Team/ Google Earth

7. Each subproject is broadly the same design. Where the subproject design or location has specific social or environmental impacts, they are discussed in the respective social or environmental sections of this report.
8. The subproject is the extraction of water from a nearby stream which is pumped into two main tanks and a further small tank which is attached to a model garden with a drip irrigation system. The key design features include:
- In-stream concrete water intake pipe 1m diameter, 5m long, with cover and pipe connections.
 - Solar panel 310 W on a stand connected via cable to the pump system
 - Submersible pump with capacity discharge at least 5m³/hr, maximum 6.5m³/hr.
 - Concrete works and two 5000l stainless steel water tanks on a steel frame
 - Pipe distribution network 100m of 60mm diameter and 20m of 80mm diameter pipe
 - Drip irrigation system with 1000l water tank on a wooden frame for a model garden
 - Wire mesh fencing around the entire site footprint, approximately 10 x 10 m
9. An example engineering design for the type of subproject in this report is shown in Annex 1. The construction works will take approximately 6 weeks each to complete and will be undertaken during the dry season, from late December to February.

C. BASELINE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

C.1 Social Context

General characteristics of the villages

10. This chapter describes the major socioeconomic characteristics for the five subproject villages covered by this DDR. The analysis is based on the data obtained from the villages' authorities. The main objective of the socioeconomic analysis is to understand the existing socioeconomic environments and vulnerability of affected people in the subproject areas.
11. Residential dwellings in the subproject villages are mostly concentrated along the main village laterite roads. These are mainly thatched houses, zinc houses (higher than other types), tile houses and concrete houses. (Individual villages data 2015).
12. There are different physical and social infrastructure in Korki Chrum village. Houses are located along the village laterite road and there are different types of houses such as thatched houses, zinc houses, tile houses and concrete houses (Korki Chrum village data 2015). Korki Chrum village is traversed by eight, while other villages have three to four rural roads, mostly of medium to good condition. There is a small irrigation facility in Korki Chrum village and a police office in Pou Tung village.
13. There is one primary school in Pou Tung, Pou Hung and Korki Chrum villages, while Chiklab village has two primary schools. A secondary school with 12 teachers, is available only in Korki Chrum village.
14. One health post with a midwife in located in Pou Tung village. Basic health services for other villages are available in the health posts located from 4-9 km from the subproject villages. For more serious cases, villagers travel to the provincial hospitals.
15. Markets are available in Pou Tung and Pou Hung villages. Nevertheless, collectors/ middlemen come to villages and buy farmers' produce. The price is determined by collectors or middlemen. When villagers need to purchase some groceries, they mostly go to the commune markets. Depending on types of products they need to purchase or availability of products, villagers go to districts and provincial markets.
16. Majority of households in Korki Chrum and Chiklab villages use electric power and batteries for house lighting, while people in Pou Tung and Pou Hung villages use mostly kerosene lamps. The alternative source of lighting is solar power used by 10%-15% of the village population. Firewood collected from the nearby forests is the main fuel sources used for cooking in all villages.
17. Water for drinking and other households' needs are used from different sources such as hand-pumps/drilled wells, hand-dug ponds and natural streams. Around 70% of households in Korki Chrum and Chiklab villages have access to water from the natural streams while in Pou Tung and Pou Hung villages, the main water sources are drilled wells.
18. Boiling water for drinking is practiced by 37.98% of households in Korki Chrum, while in other villages, the number of households using boiling water ranges from 5% -10%. Also, most of the households (72%) in Korki Chrum village use a pour and pour flush latrine, while in other villages, the percentage ranges from 5% in Pou Tung village to 25% in Pou Hung. The remaining households use dug holes or the open bush area. (Table 1)

Table 1: Water Use and Sanitation Practices

Subproject villages	No of HH	Boil water for drinking (%)	Pour/ pour flush latrine (%)	Dug-hole and open area defecation (%)
Korki Chrum	258	37.98	72.00	28.00
Chiklab	236	6.36	20.00	80.00
Pou Tung	38	10.10	5.00	95.00
Pou Hung	173	5.78	25.00	75.00
Total	705			

Demographic and socioeconomic profile of the villages

There are 3,309 people living in the subproject villages. In total, there are 1,640 males and 1,669 females living in 705 households. The village population ranges 198 persons in Pou Tung village to 1,073 persons living in Chiklab village. The average family size in these villages ranges from four to six persons per household. Chrong indigenous people live in Korki Chrum village while Punong indigenous people are majority in other three villages. Khmer population is a majority in Korki Chrum village while in other villages, Khmer population is represented with 10-30 percent. (Table 2).

Table 2: Demographic Profile of the Subproject Villages

Subproject villages	Population	Male	Female	HH	Average HH size	Punong (%)	Khmer (%)	Chrong (%)
Korki Chrum	1,000	500	500	258	4		75	25
Chiklab	1,073	535	538	236	5	90	10	
Pou Tung	198	96	102	38	5	70	30	
Pou Hung	1,038	509	529	173	6	70	30	
Total	3,309	1,640	1,669	705				

Source: Villages socioeconomic profile data 2015-2016

19. The family status in these villages is divided into four categories¹. They are: (i) couple families which means husband and wife with children; (ii) widow families or female headed families; (iii) widower families and (iv) vulnerable families, namely, families with only elder persons, disable or wounded family members, infant families and HIV/AIDS families.
20. The following table shows that the great majority in each of the subproject villages are married. Percentage of couple families ranges from 85% in Korki Chrum to 93% in Pou Tung village.

The percentage of female-headed households or widows, ranges from 3%-7% while vulnerable families range from 1% in Pou Tung to 10% in Korki Chrum village. All female-headed families and the vulnerable families in each village, are very poor. All widowers' families in Chiklab, Pou Tung and Pou Hung villages are classified as very poor while in Korki Chrum, around 50% of widower families are very poor.

Table 3: Marital Status

Subproject villages	Couple (%)	Widows (%)	Widowers (%)	Vulnerable (%)
Korki Chrum	85	3	2	10
Chiklab	89	7	1	3
Pou Tung	93	5	1	1
Pou Hung	90	5	2	3

Source: Commune data 2015-2016

Education

21. The following table shows a level of literacy in the subproject villages. The highest percentage of people completed primary education, (16%), lives in Korki Chrum and Pou Hung villages. Only 1% of villagers in Chiklab and 3% in Pou Tung have completed primary education. Korki Chrum village has 12% of people with completed secondary education, while percentage of people with secondary education in other villages ranges from 1% to 5%. Generally, the number of people in these villagers who can speak and read Khmer is not high. The following table shows that the percentage of those who speak and read Khmer ranges from 5% in Pou Tung to 54% in Korki Chrum village.

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

Table 4: Education Level in Subproject Villages

Subproject villages	Can only speak Khmer (%)	Can speak & read Khmer (%)	Primary school (%)	Secondary school (%)	High school (%)
Korki Chrum	15	54	16	12	3
Chiklab	73	24	1	1	0
Pou Tung	90	5	3	2	0
Pou Hung	30	48	16	5	1

Occupation and income sources

22. The primary source of family income in each village is agriculture, commonly rice farming, following by crop farming, animal raising and home gardening. Only few villagers have other sources of income such as from various types of work and as construction workers, employees in government offices, small scale businesses or work as traditional healers.

Table 5: Occupation

Village	Occupation					
	Farmers (%)	Workers (%)	Fisherman (%)	Small business (%)	Gov't officers (%)	Traditional medical assistant (%)
Korki Chrum	89	2	0	7	2	0
Chiklab	96	2	0	1	1	0
Pou Tung	95	2	0	1	1	1
Pou Hung	90	1	1	5	1	2

23. Migration for work outside village is rare. The percentage of persons migrated for work within Cambodia ranges from 0.6% in Chiklab village to 2% in Pou Hung village. Women from Pou Tung and Pou Hung villages migrate in greater number than men. There is no migration for work out of the country.

Table 6: Migration

Village	Migration within Cambodia		
	% of village population	% of male migration	% of female migration
Korki Chrum	1.5	53	47
Chiklab	0.6	50	50
Pou Tung	1	47	53
Pou Hung	2	44	56

Land use

24. Land in these village has been divided into five main categories: (i) residential land or land for household compound including animal raising and home gardening activities; (ii) common or public land; (iii) rain-fed farming land; (iv) land for crop farming (short and long term farming) and (v) community forest land or protected forest area. The following table shows that Pou Tung village has the largest land area (14,875 ha). Only Korki Chrum village has some irrigated land (22 ha). Farmers in these village produce rice once a year as they grow rain-fed rice. The farmers hardly use any chemicals and the average yield is about 1.1 to 2 tons per hectare. The farm-price per 1 kg of rice ranges from 900-1,500 riels. (Table 7)
25. Most of farmers in the subproject villages use 0.5-3 ha of farming land.

Table 7: Land-Use by Categories

Village	Total land areas (ha)	Land Classification (ha)					
		Residential land	Common land	Irrigated rice field	Rain-fed land	Cropping land	Community forest land
Korki Chrum	3,700.00	210.0	3.0	22.0	0.0	1,765.0	1,700.0
Chiklab	4,051.00	230.0	2.0	0.0	580.0	120.0	3,119.0
Pou Tung	14,875.05	1,487.5	446.2	0.0	2,975.0	7,735.0	2,231.2
Pou Hung	1,348.36	206.4	41.2	0.0	275.2	687.9	137.6
Total	23,974.41	2,133.9	492.4	22.0	3,830.2	10,308.0	7,187.8

Agricultural activities

26. Majority of the families in these villages rely on agriculture as their main food production and income source. According to the village data (2015) for Korki Chrum village, 890 (89%) out of total 1,000 villagers are farmers. There are 28 farmers (19 females) who grow short duration crops in their Chamkar for home consumption and selling. There are 30 farmer families who grow rice without using chemical fertilizer and pesticide and the rice yield is only 1.5 to 2 tons per hectare, which is low if compared to the national average. The farm gate selling price of rice ranges from 1,100 to 1,200 riels per kilogram. The agriculture mechanization in the village improved recently and there are 58 tillers (hand tractors) and 1 rice threshing machines in the village.
27. Chiklab village data (2015) shows that 876 (81.64%) out of 1,073 villagers are farmers. There are 76 farmers (45 females) who grow short duration crops for home consumption and selling. Cultivation without using chemical fertilizer and pesticide is practiced by 225 farmer families. The rice yield is only 1.5 tons per hectare, which is low if compared to the national average. The farm gate selling price of rice ranges from 900 to 1,000 riels per kilogram. There are 125 tillers (hand tractors) and 9 rice threshing machines in the village (Village data 2015).
28. In Pou Tung village, 182 (91.92%) out of 198 villagers are farmers. There are approximately 14 farmers (8 females) who grow short duration crops for home consumption and selling. There are 36 farmer families which cultivate rice without using chemical fertilizer and pesticide. The rice yield is only 1 ton/ha. The farm gate selling price of rice ranges from 1,000 to 1,500 riels per kilogram. There are 35 tillers (hand tractors) and 2 rice threshing machines in the village (Village data 2015).
29. Pou Hung village has 934 (89.98%) out of 1,038 villagers who are involved in agricultural activities (farmers). Short duration crops in their Chamkar for home consumption and selling is cultivated by are 35 farmers (24 females) and 102 farmer families grow rice without using chemical fertilizer and pesticides. The rice yield is only 1.5 tons per hectare. The farm gate selling price of rice ranges from 1,000 to 1,500 riels per kilogram. There are 123 tillers (hand tractors) and 7 rice threshing machines in the village (Village data 2016). The following table presents the details for each subproject village.

Table 8: Agriculture Activities

Subproject villages	No of HH	Total population	Population practicing agricultural activities (%)	HH farming rice without pesticides	Farmers farming a short duration fruit-crop		Production (ton/ha)	Farmgate price for rice (riel/kg)
					Total	Female farmers		
Korki Chrum	285	1,000	89.0	30	28	19	1.5-2	1,100-1,200
Chiklab	236	1,073	81.6	225	76	45	1.5	900-1,000
Pou Tung	38	198	91.9	36	14	8	1	1,000-1,500
Pou Hung	173	1,038	89.9	102	35	24	1.5	1,000-1,500
Total	892	3,309		393	153	96		

30. There are 20 fish-catching families in Chiklab village and two to three families in Pou Tung and Pou Hung villages. These families collect fishes from the natural stream during the rainy season and use it for their consumption and for selling.
31. The wealth classification in the subproject villages is divided into four categories according to the national wealth classification (Ministry of Planning, Kingdom of Cambodia)². When 'poor' and 'very poor' categories are combined, more than half of population in Pou Hung and around one third in Pou Tung and Chiklab, are poor. Korki Chrum village has the lowest percentage of poor and is among the highest for the number of middle wealth families. Table 9 presents the wealth distribution in the subproject villages.

Table 9: Socioeconomic Status

Village	Socioeconomic status			
	Very poor (%)	Poor (%)	Medium (%)	Well-off (%)
Korki Chrum	7	18	63	12
Chiklab	11	23	59	8
Pou Tung	10	20	65	5
Pou Hung	15	45	35	5

Gender and Decision Making

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

C.1 Environmental Context

Protected Area Status

33. **Community Protected Areas.** The screening confirms that Pou Tung, Pou Hung, Chiklab 1 & 2 are in a MoE designated Community Protected Area (CPA). CPAs are 'Community Use Zones', one of the 4 management zones designated under the Protected Areas Law (2008). Community Use Zones are areas reserved for the socio-economic development of the local communities and indigenous ethnic minorities. The zones may contain residential lands, paddy fields, gardens or agriculture. Land title for community zones requires agreement from the MoE.

34. The objective of establishing Community Protected Areas 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 needs. For all subprojects, the local communities and in particular CPA authorities and members have been engaged in the project through public consultation.

35. **Community Forest.** Korki Chrum is in a designated Community Forest area. The Forestry Law (2002) provides a legal basis for rural communities to use and help manage forests through community forestry. The Sub-decree on Community Forest Management (2003) sets out rules for the establishment, management and use of community forests in Cambodia. MAFF has general jurisdiction over management of community forests.

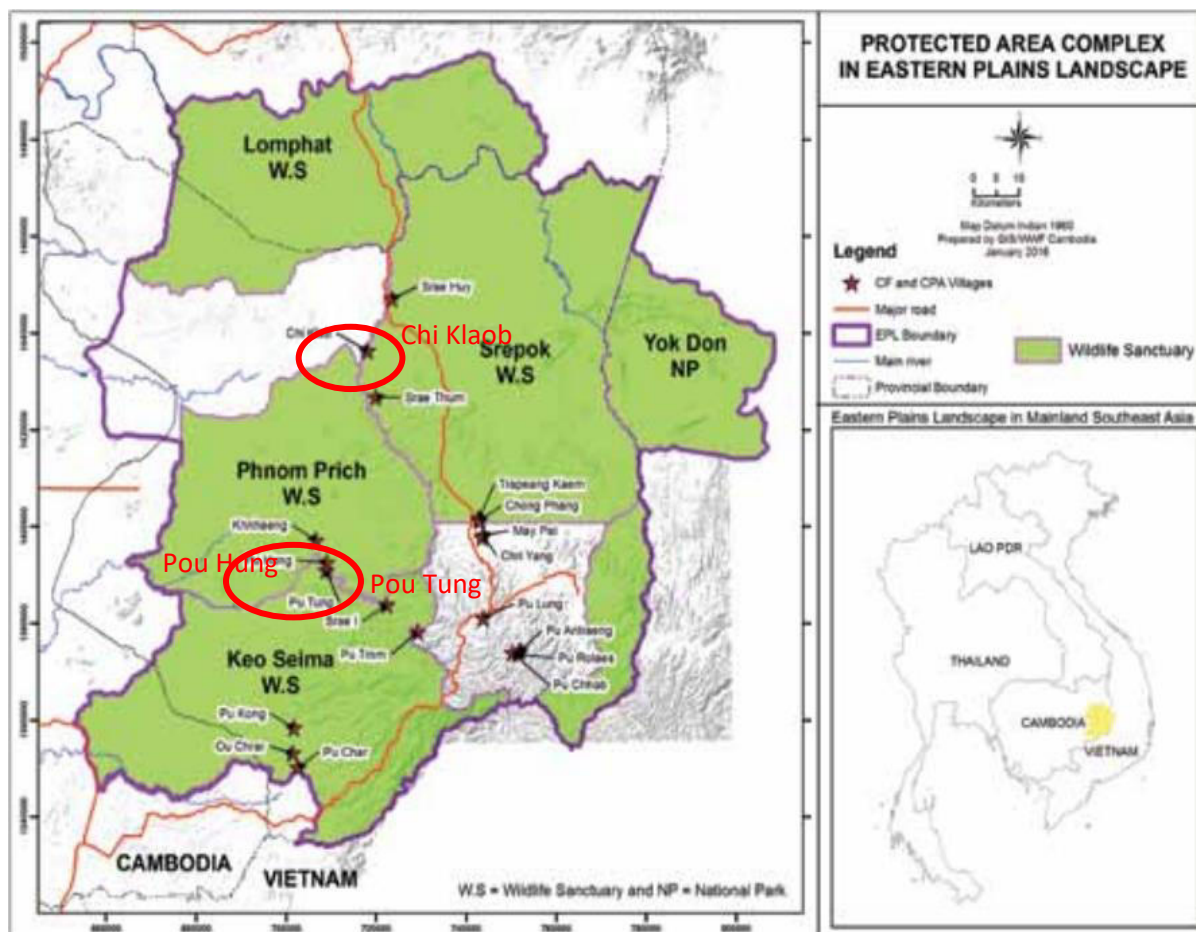
36. Under the sub-decree, a Community Forestry Community is a community that voluntarily initiates to form a group under a Community Forest Agreement to conduct development activities and use community forest resources in a sustainable manner. Local communities can submit a request to the Forestry Administration for a community forest to be recognised (Sub-decree Art. 6) Community forests are state public property (Sub-decree Art. 3). Each Community Forestry

² 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).

Community shall be led by a committee called the “Community Forestry Management Committee”. This committee and its members have been engaged in the project through public consultation.

37. **Wildlife Sanctuary.** Chiklab SEWT Site (*not village*) is just within Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary, at the northern edge. Pou Tung and Pou Hung are on the far northern edge of Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary.

Figure 2 SEWT village location within Wildlife Sanctuary



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

38. The zones for the wildlife sanctuaries are in draft, however broadly the draft zoning shows a core zone, conservation zone, sustainable use zone and a community use zone. All village settlements, rice fields and other agricultural land are located in the community use zone. In the community use zone, the community has full rights to use the area for their development without major impacts on the environment. In addition land titles can be issued for the land if the community requests, according to the Protected Area Law 2008. The subproject activities are in the community use zone.

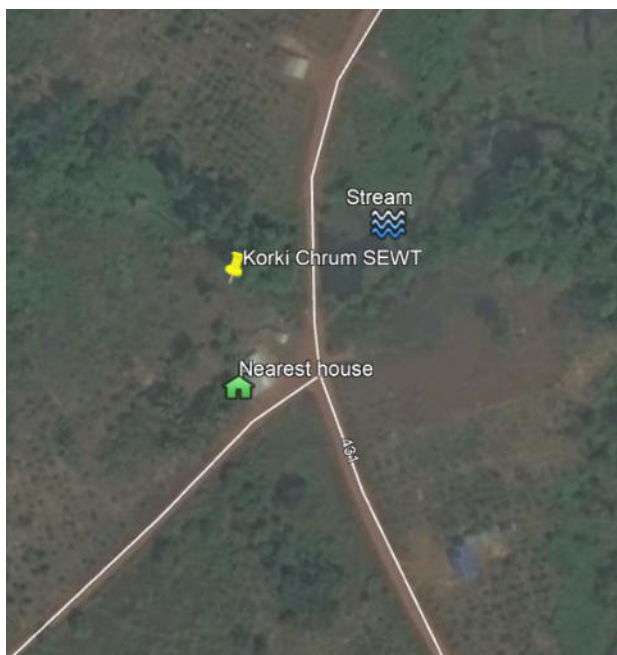
Korki Chrum village

Figure 3 Korki Chrum SEWT environmental context



Source: Google earth/Project team

Figure 4 Korki Chrum SEWT receptors



Source: Google earth/Project team

Figure 5 Korki Chrum SEWT site



Source: Google earth/Project team

39. **Vegetation.** The site has low growing ground cover, shrubs and trees including banana trees; some of this vegetation will need to be cleared before construction. These are not known to have a significant biological value given the small site and its already disturbed nature. There are mature shrubs at the edge of the river, some of which may need to be removed or cut back to allow access.

40. **Surface water.** The main surface water body in the area is the stream from which the water will be extracted, Tatay stream, which runs east - west to the north of village. This eventually joins Preat River approximately 20km to the west. During the project design, no issues with impacts on water levels have been identified given the relatively small volume required to fill the water tanks and no major industrial water users are observed to be present in the area. The concrete tank will be located close to the edge of the stream.

41. **Land use.** The wider area is a mix of forest/shrub land with significant areas of agriculture. The SEWT site is located on community land which is not currently actively cultivated or forested. The Community Forest members including the CF chief were consulted and a discussion on the land took place. It was agreed that any spoil should be used beneficially on public land.

42. **Receptors and access.** The site is approximately 20 m from the main village road and approximately 500 m from the village centre. The village contains two schools which should not be affected by construction. Access to the site is agreed to be through private land which the contractor is required to reinstate to its former condition following construction. The site access will be approximately 20m long by 8m wide.

Chiklab village (2 SEWT)

Figure 6 Chiklab 1 and 2 SEWT environmental context



Source: Google earth/Project team

Figure 7 Chiklab 1 and 2 SEWT receptors



Source: Google earth/Project team

Figure 8 Chiklab 1 (left) and 2 (right) Sites



Source: Project team

Figure 9 Ou Chhbbar stream (Chiklab village)



Source: Project team

43. **Vegetation.** Both sites are in locations which are devoid of natural vegetation with mostly bare earth and intermittent low growing scrub. Shrubs and trees are at the edges of the sites but will not be affected. There are mature shrubs and intermittent trees at the edge of the river, some of which may need to be removed or cut back to allow access as shown in Figure 8 and Figure 9

44. **Surface water.** The main surface water body in the area is the stream from which the water will be extracted (Ou Chhbbar), which runs from south to north through the village center, with SEWT 1 being upstream of SEWT 2. During the project design, no issues with impacts on water levels have been identified given the relatively small volume required to fill the water tanks and no major industrial water users are observed to be present in the area. The community water tanks will be located close to the edge of the stream.

45. **Land use.** The wider area is a mix of forest/shrub land with significant areas of agriculture. Both the SEWT sites in Chiklab are located on community land which is not currently actively cultivated or forested. The Community Protected Area members were consulted and a discussion on the land took place. For Chi Klab1 during consultation it was agreed that any spoil should be disposed of or used appropriately by the villagers.

46. **Receptors and access.** Chiklab1. The SEWT site is approximately 250m from the stream with the tanks located close to the main road. Access is agreed to be through private land which the contractor is required to reinstate to its former condition following construction. It was agreed that the contractor will be able to access the land (8x50m) for up to 3 months. The site is approximately 90m from the main road.

47. **Receptors and access.** Chiklab 2. The site is adjacent to the stream approximately 90m from the main road. It will be accessed from the main road via land belonging to a farmer who has approved its use for three months, during which time construction will be completed. Nearby receptors are residential houses which are along the main road which runs through the village.

Pou Hung village

48. Figure 10 shows the wider environmental context and location of both Pou Hung and Pou Tung SEWT sites. The SEWT subprojects of Pou Hung and Pou Tung are close to each other with Pou Hung being approximately 2km downstream of Pou Tung. The stream eventually enters the Mekong at Kratie town, over 100km to the west.

Figure 10 Pou Hung and Pou Tung Environmental Context



Source: Google earth/Project team

Figure 11 Pou Hung SEWT Location and Receptors



Source: Google earth/Project team

Figure 12 Pou Hung SEWT Site



Source: Project team

49. **Vegetation.** There are trees and shrubs along the edge of the stream (mainly bamboo) and around the edges of the SEWT site; the main part of the site contains sparse low growing shrubs, young trees and bamboo. 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 SEWT site before construction.

50. **Surface water.** The main surface water body in the area is the stream from which the water will be extracted, (Ou Te) which runs south to north to the west of the village, shown in Figure 12. During the project design, no issues with impacts on water levels have been identified given the relatively small volume required to fill the water tanks and no major industrial water users are observed to be present in the area. The community water tanks will be located close to the edge of the stream.

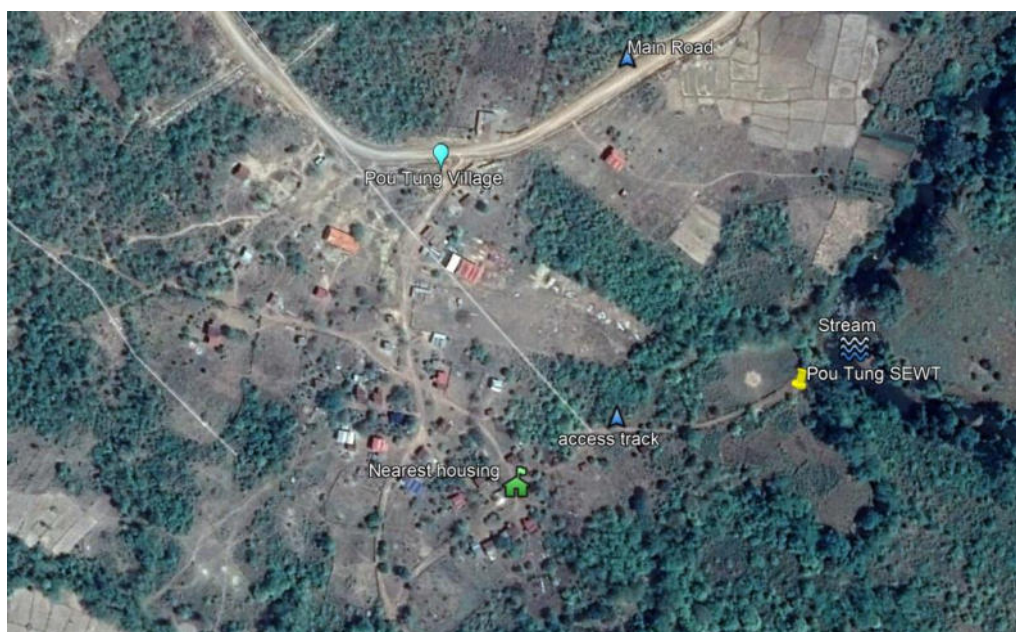
51. **Land use.** The wider area is a mix of shrub land and is dominated by agriculture. The SEWT site is located on community land which is not currently cultivated or forested. The Community Protected Area members and its management committee were consulted and a discussion on the land took place. It was agreed that any spoil should be used beneficially on public land.

52. **Receptors and access.** The SEWT site is located approximately 80m from the main through the village centre. The nearest housing is approximately 70 m north east of the SEWT site and the construction materials and vehicles will need to move slowly between houses to access the narrow track to the SEWT site. The site itself is approximately 100m from the main road through the village. As noted during consultation, there is no alternative to accessing the site in between the houses as the site cannot be accessed by vehicle across the stream. The sites access cross private land; the land owner has agreed to contractor access during the construction period.

Pou Tung village

53. Figure 10 shows the wider environmental context and location of both Pou Hung SEWT site. Figure 11 shows the subproject site with key receptors identified and Figure 12 shows the location of the SEWT and river access.

Figure 13 Pou Tung SEWT Location and Receptors



Source: Project team/Google Earth

Figure 14 Pou Tung SEWT Site



Source: Project team

54. **Vegetation.** There are trees/shrubs along the edge of the stream and around the edges of the SEWT site. These should remain intact during construction but it is anticipated that limited clearance is required near the stream to allow access during construction and for maintenance during operation.

55. **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, shown in Figure 14. During the project design, no issues with impacts on water levels have been identified given the relatively small volume required to fill the water tanks.

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

57. **Receptors and access.** The nearest housing is approximately 240 m south west of the SEWT site. These houses form part of the village and from the houses is a track leading to the site. The site is approximately 500 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 river for people or cattle is not impeded.

D. SOCIAL SAFEGUARD SCREENING AND ASSESSMENT

Technical Description of the Subprojects Stream Extraction Water Tanks

58. The local authorities, CF members and IPs, during the consultations carried out in March 2019 with the BCCP/CF management team in each of the subproject villages, discussed and agreed with the presented proposed stream extraction water tanks designs in each village. The following are the main characteristics of the proposed tanks:
- (i) A tower and two water tanks of 5,000L/each equipped with solar pumping system (motor) to lift water up to the tanks;
 - (ii) One water tank of 1,000l for drip irrigation connected to model for a household. The capacity of community tank itself can cover the locations up to 500m distance around the tank.
 - (iii) One completed set of drip irrigation connected to model for a household garden, 300m² / household garden;
 - (iv) Fencing around the facilities of small scale infrastructure (SSI) of about 40m, except for the community water tanks collected water from the roof are not fenced.
59. The concrete cement tank standing at the edge of the natural stream, equipped with solar pump system, will provide needed water for 35–40 households. A water tank of 1,000l for drip irrigation connected to model for a household will be located up to 500 meters away from the household gardens. Each household garden will be of 150m² – 300m² in size; In total, 6,000m² - 15,000m² of land to be provided with irrigation facilities. Large water tanks will provide irrigation water for 6 months in a year at 3l / m² / day for household gardens. The subproject will provide benefits to the village for about 10 years. The SSI will be fenced to protect the area from unwanted intrusion of unauthorized people, cattle and wild animals.

Korki Chrum Village, Russey Chrum Commune, Koh Kong Province

Description of the site

60. Korki Chrum village of Russey Chrum Commune, Thmar Bang District, Koh Kong Province is about 20 km from Koh Kong, the provincial town. The proposed community water tank subproject is located about 20 meters from the village main road within the commune compound. It will provide an improved supply of irrigation water to at least **40 households**, who are the direct beneficiaries of the subproject. The proposed community water tank is located at the flat-land area which belongs to the village land or public land. This has been certified by the chief of the commune, **Mr. Phang Sophanna** (see the attached land certification). To access the site for the proposed community water tank, a strip of private land of 8m by 20 m needs to be used for the duration of the construction period. The land lending form signed by the landowner, Mr. **Phang Vanny**, is attached to this DDR.



Location of the Proposed Community Water Tank

Assessment of the Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Land acquisition

61. The size of the village land or property where the stream extraction water tank with solar pumping system is planned is 10 m x 10 m =100m² including the area for fencing. The proposed location for community water tank is located on a flat-land area without structures or culturally and spiritually important places. The area is public land located along the main village road. The proposed subproject does not involve any involuntary land acquisition and will be constructed based on the detailed design within the village land/public land (see the land document certified by the commune authorities). The head of commune and village-chief have agreed to provide this land for the construction of the community water tank so, it will comply with the ADB SPS 2009 and the resettlement framework.
62. The actual assessment conducted by the BCC provincial project team together with CEDAC team confirmed that there are no privately-owned land or structures affected by the subproject other than the strip of land needed for temporary access to the site during the construction period. In addition, no households and landowners nearby the proposed subproject will be affected by the proposed subproject.

Indigenous People.³

63. The field observation and consultations with community members and the local authorities confirmed there will be no adverse impact on Indigenous Peoples (IPs) which relate to their cultural, traditional and spiritual values. (see the IR and IPs impact screening checklist in Annex 2). The proposed site for construction belongs to Korki Chrum village. In addition, there is no IP community land title which is confirmed by **Mr. Phang Sophanna**, the Chief of Russey Chrum commune.

Chiklab Village, I and II Sites, Sokh Sann Commune, Mondolkiri Province

Description of the site

64. Chiklab village of Sokh Sant Commune, Koh Nhek District, Mondul Kiri Province, is 105 km distance from Mondulkiri provincial town. The proposed water tank subproject is located around 50 meters from the village main road and along the natural stream of O' Chhbar. Land proposed for the community water tank, including fencing, amounts to 100 square meters for each water tank and belongs to the commune. The use of land for the water tank construction is certified by **Mr. Chann Chin**, the chief of the commune.
65. Two proposed water tanks will provide an improved supply of irrigation water to a minimum of **100 households**, who are direct beneficiaries of the subproject. The access to the first proposed community water tank site from the main village road, requires a temporary use of 8 meters by 50 meters of private land, owned by Mr. Mao Thoeung, the commune council member. During the consultation meetings, Mr. Mao Thoeung, confirmed that he will allow the contractor to use his land (8m width and 50m length) to access the construction site during the construction period.
66. The site for the second proposed water tank requires an access during the construction time. A temporary use of land of 8 m by 80 m, owed by a local farmer, Mr. Kann Krek, was granted by his signed agreement.

³ See Annex 9 for IP Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening, Screening Checklist and Categorization Form.



Location of the Proposed Water Tanks

Assessment of the Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Land acquisition

67. The size of the village land or property where the stream extraction water tank with solar pumping system is planned is 10 m x 10 m =100m² including the area for fencing. The proposed location for community water tank is located on a flat-land area without structures or culturally and spiritually important places. There was no existing water tank at this location. The area is public land located along the main village road. The proposed subproject does not involve any involuntary land acquisition and will be constructed based on the detailed design within the village land/public land (see the land document certified by the commune authorities). The head of commune and village-chief have agreed to provide this land for the construction of the community water tank so, it will comply with the ADB SPS 2009 and the resettlement framework.
68. The actual assessment conducted by the BCC provincial project team together with IIRR and CEDAC team, confirmed that, there are no privately-owned land or structures affected by the subproject and there are no households and landowners nearby the proposed subproject which will be adversely affected by the proposed subproject.

Indigenous People.⁴

69. The field observation and consultations with community members and the local authorities confirmed there will be no adverse impact on Indigenous Peoples (IPs) which relate to their cultural, traditional and spiritual values. (see the IR and IPs impact screening checklist in Annex 2). The proposed site for construction belongs to Chiklab village. There is no IPs community land title which is confirmed by **Mr. Chhann Chin**, Chief of Sokh Sant commune. In addition, the village IPs community committee agreed and confirmed that the construction of proposed community water tank at chosen locations will not have impact on any cultural and spiritual areas of IPs (The IPs letter of agreement is presented in Annex 4).

Pou Tung Village, Chong Plash Commune, Mondolkiri Province

Description of the site

70. Pou Tung village of Chong Phlash Commune, Keo Seima District, Mondulkiri Province is 52 km far from Mondulkiri provincial town. The proposed water tank subproject is located along the natural stream (Ou' Te) and around 30 meters from the village road where the truck can access the site. The water tank will enable an improved supply of irrigation water to at least **50 households**, who are the direct beneficiaries of the subproject. The access to the water tank site from the main road requires use of a land strip of 8 meters by 30 meters which belongs to the commune. Land proposed for the community water tank, including fencing, amounts to 100 square meters belongs to the commune. The use of land for the water tank construction is certified by **Mr. Leap Limkun**, the chief of the commune.
71. This has been confirmed by the local authorities, CPA members and IPs during consultations carried on 19 March 2019 with the BCCP/CPA management team.

⁴ See Annex 2 for IP Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening, Screening Checklist and Categorization Form.



Location of the Proposed Water Tank

Assessment of the Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Land acquisition

72. The size of the village land or property where the stream extraction water tank with solar pumping system is planned is 10 m x 10 m =100m² including the area for fencing. The proposed location for community water tank is located on a flat-land area without structures or culturally and spiritually important places. There was no existing water tank at this location. The area is public land located along the main village road. The proposed subproject does not involve any involuntary land acquisition and will be constructed based on the detailed design within the village land/public land (see the land document certified by the commune authorities). The head of commune and village-chief have agreed to provide this land for the construction of the community water tank so, it will comply with the ADB SPS 2009 and the resettlement framework.
73. The actual assessment conducted by the BCC provincial project team together with IIRR and CEDAC team, confirmed that, there are no privately-owned land or structures affected by the subproject and there are no households and landowners nearby the proposed subproject which will be adversely affected by the proposed subproject.

Indigenous People.⁵

74. The field observation and consultations with community members and the local authorities, confirmed there will be no adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples (IPs) which relate to their cultural, traditional and spiritual values. (see the IR and IPs impact screening checklist in Annex 2). The proposed site for construction belongs to Pou Tung village, which is confirmed by **Mr. Leap Limkun**, Chief of the Chong Phlash commune.

Pou Hung Village, Chong Plash Commune, Mondulokiri Province

Description of the site

75. Pou Hung village of Chong Phlash Commune, Keo Seima District, Mondulokiri Province is 50 km distance from Mondulokiri provincial town. The proposed water tank subproject is located along the natural stream (Ou' Te). It is around 200 meters away from the village compound or

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

village road. The water tank will provide improved supply of irrigation water to at least **50 households**, who are the direct beneficiaries of the subproject. To access the proposed water tank site during the construction period, a private strip of land, 8 m by 200 m will be used. **Mr. Sorn Pum, a village farmer**, agreed that the contractor uses his land during the construction period. Land proposed for the community water tank, including fencing, amounts to 100 square meters belongs to the commune. The use of land for the water tank construction is certified by **Mr. Leap Limkun**, the chief of the commune.

76. This has been confirmed by the local authorities, CPA members and IPs during consultations carried on 19 March 2019 with the BCCP/CPA management team.



Location of the Proposed Water Tank

Assessment of the Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Land acquisition

77. The size of the village land or property where the stream extraction water tank with solar pumping system is planned is 10 m x 10 m =100m² including the area for fencing. The proposed location for community water tank is located on a flat-land area without structures or culturally and spiritually important places. There was no existing water tank at this location. The area is public land located along the main village road. The proposed subproject does not involve any involuntary land acquisition and will be constructed based on the detailed design within the village land/public land (see the land document certified by the commune authorities). The head of commune and village-chief have agreed to provide this land for the construction of the community water tank so, it will comply with the ADB SPS 2009 and the resettlement framework.
78. The actual assessment conducted by the BCC provincial project team together with IIRR and CEDAC team, confirmed that, there are no privately-owned land or structures affected by the subproject and there are no households and landowners nearby the proposed subproject which will be adversely affected by the proposed subproject.

Indigenous People.⁶

79. The field observation and consultations with community members and the local authorities confirmed there will be no adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples (IPs) which relate to their cultural, traditional and spiritual values. (see the IR and IPs impact screening checklist in Annex 2). The proposed site for the water tank construction belongs to Pou Hung village, which is confirmed by **Mr. Leap Limkun**, Chief of the Chong Phlash commune.
80. Land Acquisition and resettlement Checklists for all subproject villages are presented in Annex 2.

Conclusions

⁶ See Annex 2 for IP Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening, Screening Checklist and Categorization Form.

81. The subproject will not involve land acquisition and involuntary resettlement as the construction in all subproject villages will be located at village land, owned by the communes. The civil works will not impact any agricultural land, nor any structure being used by people for crop production or other activities.
82. There are no private use rights to the land, either temporarily or permanently affected, other than the commune land under permission of the communes. The subproject, therefore, does not involve land acquisition or involuntary resettlement and does not restrict access to land use or to legally designated protected areas.
83. The CPA/CF management committee, local authorities and PPIU/MOE/FA/KKG/MDK shall monitor/ supervise the construction activities based on the detailed technical design as identified in the Annex 1 to ensure that the contractor follows the detailed technical design. The monitoring will ensure that the land used for access to the construction sites is restored to the original condition and returned to the owners as soon as the construction is completed.

E. ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARD SCREENING AND ASSESSMENT

84. An environmental screening checklist has been completed for each subproject location. A single checklist is provided in

85. Annex 3 because the issues associated with each project are very similar given the subproject approach and sites; where differences are observed between subproject sites, these are noted on the checklist. A summary of key issues arising from the checklist is provided here.

86. The screening checklist confirms that a limited number of impacts will arise, as a result of construction activities. These are primarily:

- Localised dust from site preparation and earth moving;
- Limited disturbance to water sediments during in stream installation;
- Noise and vibration from the use of heavy machinery during site preparation in particular and when machinery is being moved to the site, along access roads;
- Health and safety risks for construction workers, using heavy machinery for example; and
- Generation of solid waste, such as used containers or cement bags.

87. It is considered that these impacts will be on a minor scale and short term, because of the size of the projects. The subprojects are also in rural areas of low population density therefore are not directly adjacent to housing or sensitive receptors such as health care facilities and the stream is not the major source of potable water for the residents.

88. These minor impacts can be adequately managed through good construction practices. An Environmental Code of Conduct has been developed to cover these impacts and to advise on the prevention of any unforeseen impacts. The Environmental Code of Conduct will be included in the bidding documents for the subprojects, ensuring the contractor understands the requirements before a bid is submitted. The Code of Conduct is in Annex 7.

89. The PPIU will undertake site visits to ensure that the code of conduct is being followed and any complaints will be followed up and where necessary the Grievance Redress Mechanism will be used to address project related environmental or social issues.

90. A Climate Screening Risk Assessment has been completed for the subprojects, see

91. Annex 3. The screening checklist confirms that in Cambodia, seasonal variability in rainfall patterns is expected to increase, resulting in wetter wet seasons and drier dry seasons. These trends apply to both provinces but the increase in wet season rain will be more severe in Mondulkiri by 2050 (the period modeled). Given the timescale for significant climate change, it is unlikely that it will have a major effect on the subprojects, due to their anticipated design life of 10 years.

92. 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

93. Based on the detailed design for each stream extraction water tank (SEWT), the BCCP/MoE/FA national and provincial teams, used the public consultations to: (i) engage with the local communities to discuss the subproject; (ii) to meet the communities' requests; (iii) to ensure communities' inclusion and participation at all stages of the subproject; (iv) to include communities' requests, opinions and suggestions into the proposed design and implementation of the subproject; and (v) to ensure that the proposed subproject would meet communities' needs for fresh water supplies. Extensive consultations with local authorities and villagers were conducted in each subproject village.

94. The following was the main approach to the consultations and community involvement into the subproject planning:

- (i) Discussion with the local authorities and CPA/CF management committee (MC) to review the social assessment as well as the environmental impact of each subproject site;
- (ii) Organization of public consultations with beneficiaries, community members, CPA/CF MC and local authorities to discuss the subproject and get approval from the community regarding the construction of the SEWTs;⁷

95. The local authorities, other community leaders and beneficiaries understood clearly the proposed technical design of the community water tank which collects and stores water in the tank before distribution and were aware of the location of the proposed tanks. They all agreed that the subproject will provide benefits to farmers/IPs by providing them with better access to water for farming and home gardens.

96. In each village, local authorities and beneficiaries visited the subproject's site/s and verified and confirmed that the proposed location for the subproject site was appropriate because is located at the public or village land and does not have negative impacts on private land, structures or other private assets. In villages where a temporary use of private land to access the site during the construction period is necessary, the owners dedicated their land and provided a signed agreement for use of their land. All landowners' agreements are presented in Annex 4.

97. All participants agreed to construct the water tank in the proposed area.

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

99. The summary of consultations conducted in each village are presented in the following table. The details, consultations minutes and list of participants are presented in Annex 5. In total, there were 15 consultations, with a total of 310 participants (150 male and 160 females). Out of these, 73 participants were indigenous peoples. Out of all dripping irrigation gardens beneficiaries (196), 81.67% will belong to IPs.

⁷ See the summary minutes of all consultation meetings in Annex 5

Table 10: Summary of the Consultations

No	Date	Location	Target group	Aim of the consultation	No of male participants	No of female participants	No of IP participants	Total	No. of HHS (beneficiaries)	
									IPs	Non IPs
1	20.03.2019	Korki Chrum village	Local authorities	Inform local authorities and villagers about the subproject, present the design, discuss subproject benefits, impact on communities and obtain their opinions and suggestions.	7	0		7		
2	20.03.2019		Beneficiaries		6	11		17		
3	20.03.2019		Local authorities & beneficiaries		11	11	4	22	6	34
4	21.03.2019	Chi Clob I village	Local authorities		5	1		6		
5	21.03.2019		Beneficiaries		8	16		24		
6	21.03.2019		Local authorities & beneficiaries		12	16	22	28	47	3
7	21.03.2019	Chi Clob II village	Local authorities		9	1		10		
8	21.03.2019		Beneficiaries		13	11		24		
9	21.03.2019		Local authorities & beneficiaries		16	11	21	27	46	4
10	19.03.2019	Pou Tung village	Local authorities		6	1		7		
11	19.03.2019		Beneficiaries		11	11		22		
12	19.03.2019		Local authorities & beneficiaries		14	11	21	25	48	2
13	19.03.2019	Pou Hung village	Local authorities		7	0		7		
14	19.03.2019		Beneficiaries		10	30		40		
15	19.03.2019		Local authorities & beneficiaries		15	29	5	44	49	1
Total					150	160	73	310	196	44

100. The participants at consultations suggested the following:

- (i) Perform an IPs spiritual practice ceremony before the water tank construction commences;
- (ii) The construction of the community water tank should be done before the rainy season starts;
- (iii) Remaining excavated soil and grasses should be brought to school, health post or other places within the village;
- (iv) The water user groups should be formed; a clear operation and management tasks for the management committee should be set;
- (v) There should be a regulation that the water user group members should follow. The regulation should indicate the amount of money or contribution from each of the beneficiaries for maintenance and repairing materials/ equipment related to water pumping from the community water tank;
- (vi) The project should provide a capacity building for the management committee to enable its members to undertake daily operation and management of the SEWT.

101.

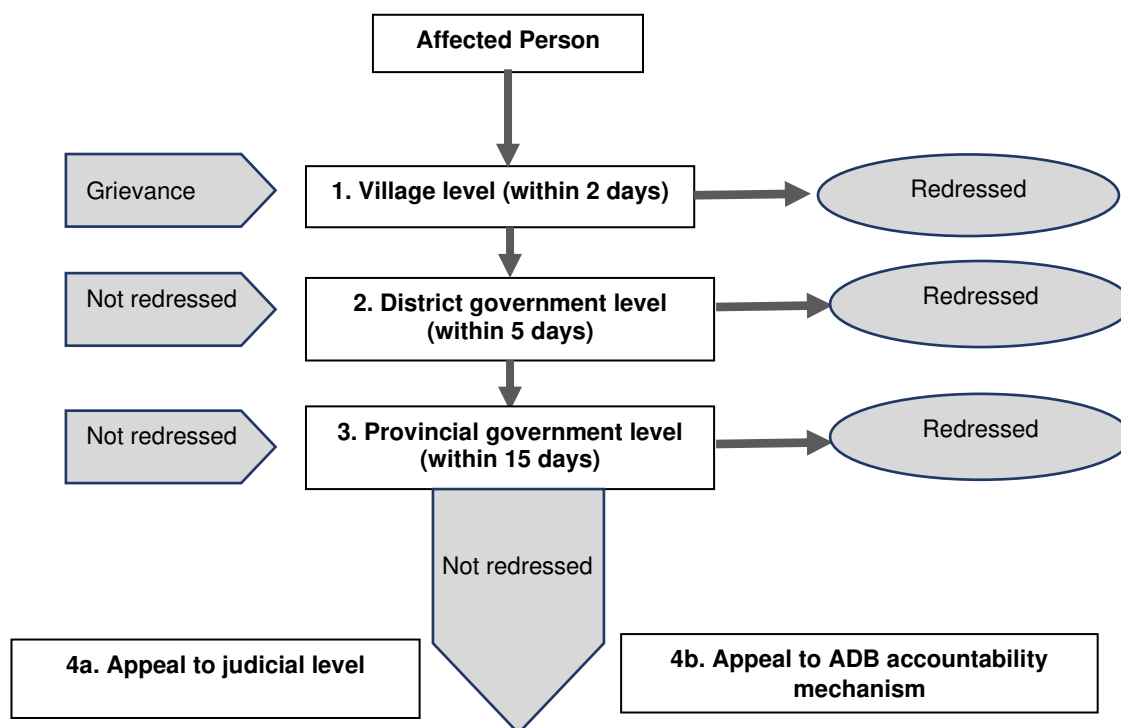
102. Annex 6 gives a summary of the public consultations and minutes for these subprojects.

G. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

103. 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.
104. Any person affected by the SEWT 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.
105. 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.
106. 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 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

107. **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 11: Grievance Redress Mechanism



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>

ADB Accountability Mechanism

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

Confidentiality and Anonymity

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

H. CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

Social

111. 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 community/public land. There will be no adverse impacts on IPs.
112. Internal monitoring will be performed regularly during the implementation of the subprojects and water tanks 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.
113. 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.
114. The IPs are the overwhelming majority in the subproject areas and the subprojects will have only positive impacts on the IPs. Therefore, (i) IP planning elements were integrated in the subproject designs in lieu of a stand-alone IPP. These measures include meaningful consultation with the IP population and addressing concerns and suggestions of the IPs throughout all phasis of the subproject; planning, preparation and implementation; (c) tailoring project benefits accrued to IPs in a culturally appropriate manner.
115. **Under ADB SPS 2009, the Subproject will be deemed a Category “C” for Involuntary Resettlement and a Category “B” for the Indigenous People as it will trigger positive impact on Indigenous Peoples.**
116. If any damages to private properties occur during the construction period, the assets replacement-based compensation will be paid as per the national laws and regulations and ADB SPS 2009. The contractor will participate in the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and ensure timely and effective resolution of grievances.
117. The contractor will be responsible to reinstate the land used to access SEWT sites to the original condition and supervision consultants will monitor the progress and report through safeguard monitoring reports.
118. 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.

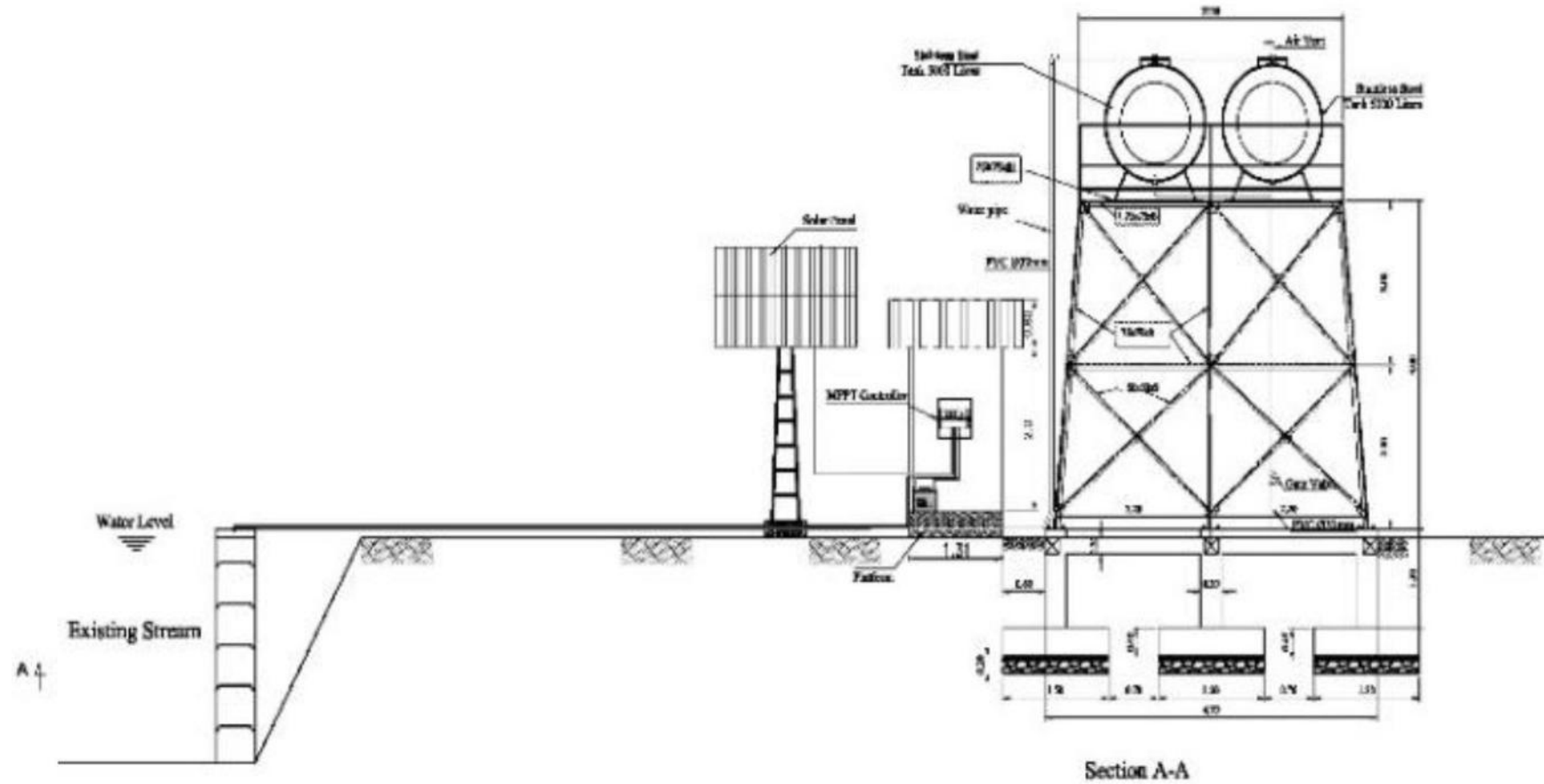
Environment

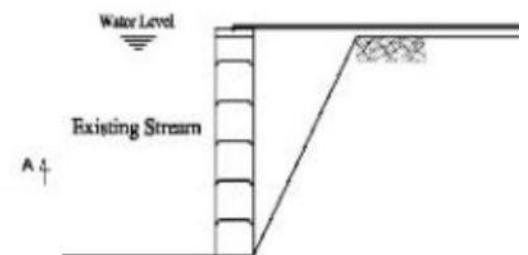
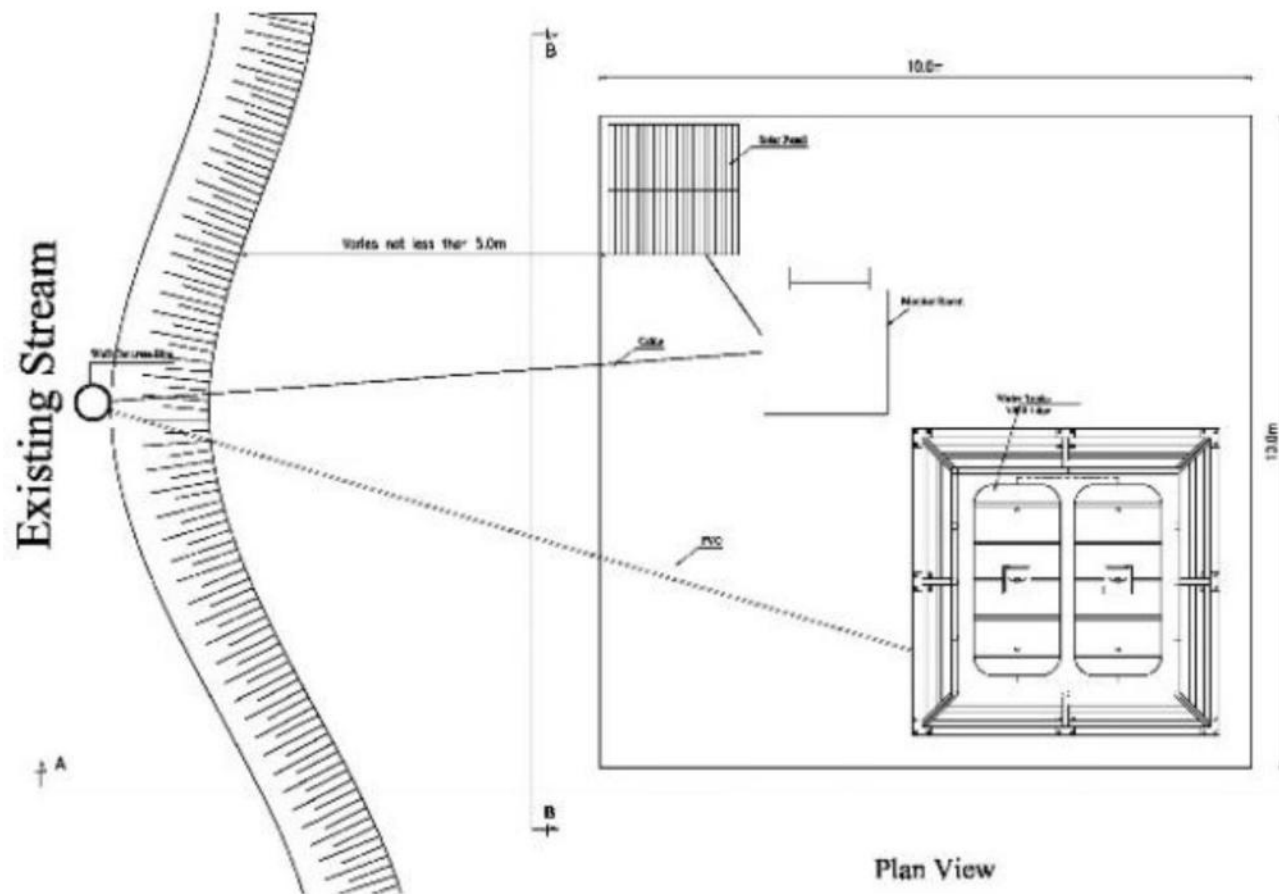
119. The proposed subprojects are confirmed as Environment Category C because they are anticipated to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. However management of construction is required to ensure Category C status is maintained. This management will be implemented using a Code of Conduct.

120. An Environmental Code of Conduct must be followed by the Contractors who are awarded civil works contracts for these subprojects. The Code of Conduct must be included in bidding documents and ensures that:

- The execution of the works and all associated operations on the work sites or off-site are carried out in conformity with statutory and regulatory environmental requirements of the Royal Government of Cambodia.
- Measures are taken to avoid any nuisance or disturbance arising from the execution of construction works and their related activities.
- Compensation is paid for any damage, loss, spoilage, or disturbance of the properties and health of the project affected people as specified by in the Bid Documents.
- Local skilled and unskilled labour is recruited locally to increase the direct benefits in the subproject areas.
- The contractor participates in the Grievance Redress Mechanism.

Annex 1. Detailed Engineering Design Example
Drawing of typical stream, solar panel and water tank subproject





Annex 2. Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) and IP Screening Checklists

KORKI CHRUM VILLAGE

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Screening Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not known	Remarks
A. 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?	✓			Yes, it is a public or village land.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		✓		It is in the village land or. public land
5. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		✓		No homes and any structures lost. It is 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.
B. Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people temporarily/permanently, fully/partially lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		✓		No, but they get more benefits from the subproject
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		✓		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted temporarily/permanently, fully/partially?	✓			Village or public land
Information on Displaced Persons:				

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

IP Impact Screening Checklist

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

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

Anticipated Project Impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Subproject activity	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
Construction of community water tank equipped with solar by pumping water from the national stream in the flat land area within the village land.	Yes, more IP participation in the activities	No

Indigenous Peoples Category

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

CHIKLOP I and II VILLAGE

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not known	Remarks
A. Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be permanent/temporary, full/partial land acquisition?	✓			Part of the commune land
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?	✓			Local authorities and beneficiaries already know the subproject site
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?	✓			Yes, it is a commune land.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		✓		It is in the commune land
5. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		✓		No homes and any structures lost. It is commune land
6. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
7. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
8. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		✓		
9. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		✓		But, increasing income through the proposed subproject such as home gardening and livestock
B. Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people temporarily/permanently, fully/partially lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		✓		No, but they get more benefits from the subproject
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		✓		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted temporarily/permanently, fully/partially?	✓			Commune land
C. Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [✓] No [] Yes				
If yes, approximately how many? _____				

Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

IPs Impact Screening Checklist

Key Concerns	Yes	No	Not known	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?	✓			Punong (IP)
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?	✓			National Policy on Indigenous People Development
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?	✓			Culture, wear traditional indigenous clothes, drink jar wine, use gong.
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?	✓			Yes, they still practice collective land.
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?	✓			Yes, Punong still practice their own culture and believe and the national policy on IP development
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?	✓			Use Punong language
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		✓		Same as Cambodians (the constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia)
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?	✓			Respect to tribe leader and IPs also represented at the national assembly and in the government system.
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?	✓			The proposed subproject is mainly for IP due to most IPs living there.
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		✓		The site of proposed subproject located outside the IP spirit areas.

Key Concerns	Yes	No	Not known	Remarks
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)	✓			Yes, the project will give more benefits to IPs such as home gardening, animal raising toward improving their livelihood.
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?	✓			Public land owned by the commune
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		✓		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		✓		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		✓		

Anticipated Project Impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Subproject activity	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
Setting up the community water tank in the commune area within the commune compound.	Yes, more IPs participation in the activities	No

Indigenous Peoples Category

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

POU TUNG VILLAGE

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not known	Remarks
A. Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be permanent/temporary, full/partial land acquisition?	✓			Part of the commune land
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?	✓			Local authorities and beneficiaries already know the subproject site
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?	✓			Yes, it is a commune land.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		✓		It is in the commune land
5. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		✓		No homes and any structures lost. It is commune land
6. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
7. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
8. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		✓		
9. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		✓		But, increasing income through the proposed subproject such as home gardening and livestock
B. Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designate parks and protected areas				
10. Will people temporarily/permanently, fully/partially lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		✓		No, but they get more benefits from the subproject
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		✓		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted	✓			Commune land

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

IPs Impact Screening Checklist

Key Concerns	Yes	No	Not known	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?	✓			Punong (IPs) and Muslim
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?	✓			National Policy on Indigenous People Development
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?	✓			Culture, wear traditional indigenous clothes, drink jar wine, use gong.
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?	✓			Yes, they still practice collective land.
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?	✓			Yes, Punong still practice their own culture and believe and the national policy on IP development
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?	✓			Use Punong language
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		✓		Same as Cambodians (the constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia)
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?	✓			Respect to tribe leader and IPs also represented at the national assembly and in the government system.
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?	✓			The proposed subproject is mainly for IP due to most IPs living there.
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		✓		The site of proposed subproject located outside the IP spirit areas.
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)	✓			Yes, the project will give more benefits to IPs such as home gardening, animal raising toward improving their livelihood.

Key Concerns	Yes	No	Not known	Remarks
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?	✓			Public land owned by commune or community
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		✓		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		✓		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		✓		

Anticipated Project Impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Subproject activity	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
Setting up the community water tank in the commune area within the commune compound.	Yes, more IPs participation in the activities	No

Indigenous Peoples Category

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

POU HUNG VILLAGE

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not known	Remarks
A. Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be permanent/temporary, full/partial land acquisition?	✓			Part of the commune land
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?	✓			Local authorities and beneficiaries already know the subproject site
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?	✓			Yes, it is a commune land.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		✓		It is in the commune land
5. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		✓		No homes and any structures lost. Due to It is commune land
6. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
7. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
8. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		✓		
9. Will there be temporary/permanent, full/partial loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		✓		But, increasing income through the proposed subproject such as home gardening and livestock
B. Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people temporarily/permanently, fully/partially lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		✓		No, but they get more benefits from the subproject
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		✓		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted temporarily/permanently, fully/partially?	✓			Commune land

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

IPs Impact Screening Checklist

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

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

Anticipated Project Impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Subproject activity	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
Setting up the community water tank in the commune area within the commune compound.	Yes, more IPs participation in the activities	No

Indigenous Peoples Category

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

Annex 3. Environmental Screening Checklists

121. The screening checklist below is combined for all SEWT 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 Tung, Pou Hung, Chi Klab 1 & 2 are in designated Community Protected Area
▪ Legally protected Area (core zone or buffer zone)		✓	
▪ Wetland		✓	
▪ Mangrove		✓	Korki Chrum is in a designated Community Forest area.
▪ Estuarine		✓	
▪ Special area for protecting biodiversity		✓	Chi Klab SEWT Site (not village), Pou Tung and Pou Hung are within community zones of wildlife sanctuaries.
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?	✓		Sediment will be disturbed when the in-stream water intake is installed. This will be short term and dry season construction means 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?	✓		SEWT is a small-scale construction project involving excavation and will generate localized dust. This will be controlled by contractor Code of Conduct.
▪ Noise and vibration due to project construction or operation?	✓		There will be limited use of heavy machinery for 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 IPs during the construction and during operation will offer improved livelihood opportunities for all in the agricultural sector.

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

122. 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 ⁹
Location and Design of project	Is siting and/or routing of the subproject (or its components) likely to be not affected by climate conditions including extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, storms, landslides?	1	The projected climate change in Mondulkiri and Koh Kong Province includes an increase in rainfall events and flooding as well as prolonged periods of droughts. The subproject should be designed to be resilient to this impact of climate change.
	Would the subproject design (e.g. the clearance for some trees, but young) need to consider any hydro-meteorological parameters (e.g., sea-level, peak river flow, reliable water level, peak wind speed etc.)?	1	Stream flow is considered in the project design but impacts from climate change are not anticipated.
Materials and Maintenance	Would weather, current and likely future climate conditions (e.g. prevailing humidity level, temperature contrast between hot summer days and cold winter days, exposure to wind and humidity hydro-meteorological parameters likely affect the selection of subproject inputs over the life of project outputs (e.g. construction material)?	0	Increased maintenance is not anticipated given appropriate choice in technology.
	Would weather, current and likely future climate conditions, and related extreme events likely affect the maintenance (scheduling and cost) of project output(s)?	0	No significant impact of projected climatic changes on construction material selection anticipated
Performance of project outputs	Would weather/climate conditions, and related extreme events likely affect the performance (e.g. annual power production) of project output(s) (e.g. hydro-power generation facilities) throughout their design life time?	0	No significant impact of weather conditions on the project's performance is anticipated due to the choice of appropriate technology which can perform under local climatic conditions

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

Response	Score
Not Likely	0
Likely	1
Very Likely	2

124. 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

⁹ 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

KORKI CHRUM VILLAGE

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ


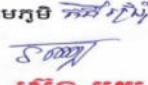
ទម្រង់បញ្ជាក់ប្រវត្តិដី (តំរូវទី៤)

១. យើងចៅសង្កាត់/មេឃុំឈ្មោះ...ស្រីសុខាភិបាល...សូមបញ្ជាក់ថា ដីមួយកន្លែង ដែលមានទំហំដាក់ស្តែង ១០០ ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ (ទទឹង១០ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ១០ ម៉ែត្រ) នៅក្នុងចំណោម ភូមិស្រីសុខាភិបាល ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិ ភូមិស្រីសុខាភិបាល ស្រុក ស្រីសុខាភិបាល ខេត្ត កោះកុង សម្រាប់ដីកសិស្រ: និង តម្លើងអាងស្តុកទឹកចែកចាយជូនសហគមន៍សហគមន៍ ពិតជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ពិតប្រាកដមែន និងមានព្រំប្រទល់៖

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

២. ដីសម្រាប់ផ្លូវចេញចូល សម្រាប់ដីកសិ និងគ្រឿងចក្រ ទំហំ ៨ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ ២០ ម៉ែត្រ (គិតចាប់ពីផ្លូវសំខាន់ ឬផ្លូវភូមិទៅដល់ដីតាំងស្រែ) គឺជាដីកម្មសិទ្ធិរបស់ឯកជន ដូច្នេះត្រូវមានលិខិតអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យប្រើប្រាស់ពីម្ចាស់កម្មសិទ្ធិ។

៣. ទំហំដីសម្រាប់ដាំដុះរបស់អ្នកទទួលផលពីគម្រោងចំនួន ៤០ រូប (ដែលម្នាក់ៗ មានទំហំប្រមាណ ១០ ម៉ែត្រទទឹង និង ៣០ ម៉ែត្របណ្តោយ) គឺជាដីឯកជនរបស់អ្នកទទួលផល រៀងៗខ្លួន។

បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ	បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ
ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។	ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។
ថ្ងៃទី <u>១៨</u> ខែ <u>កុម្ភៈ</u> ឆ្នាំ <u>២០១៩</u>	ថ្ងៃទី <u>១៨</u> ខែ <u>កុម្ភៈ</u> ឆ្នាំ <u>២០១៩</u>
 ឧប សុផាន់ណា	 មេភូមិ ភូមិស្រីសុខាភិបាល

Kingdom of Cambodia Nation Religion King Land Certification

We are the authority of Russey Chrum Commune would certify that the village land within commune land with total area of **100 square meters (10m*10m)** located in the public land in Korki Chrum village, Russey Chrum commune, Thmar Bang district, Koh Kong province. It has bordered with the natural stream to the North, the village main road to the South and the bridge to the East and Mrs. Keo Nybora to the West.

For accessing road from the main road to the proposed site (it is about 8m width and 20m length) which will be used during the construction belongs to the public land or village land, while the small plot of lands, 40 (10m*30m for each farmers) will be used for home gardening which is belonging to the farmers.

Seen and Approved by Commune chief

Certified by Village chief

Land Lending Form

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

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ទម្រង់ស្តីពីការអនុញ្ញាតឲ្យប្រើប្រាស់ដី

នាងខ្ញុំឬ ខ្ញុំបាទឈ្មោះ ផង វ៉ាន់.....ដែលមានដីមួយកន្លែងទំហំ ១០០x១០០ ម៉ែត្រ (ទទឹង ១០០ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ ១០០ ម៉ែត្រ) នៅក្នុងចំណុច ជាប់ទីតាំងដែលត្រូវសាងសង់ អាងស្តុកទឹកស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិ គគីរ ឃុំ ក្រាំងក្រវ៉ាត់ ស្រុក ក្រាំងក្រវ៉ាត់ ខេត្ត កោះកុង.....។

នាងខ្ញុំ ឬខ្ញុំបាទ សូមប្រគល់ដីដែលមានទទឹង ៨ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ ២០ ម៉ែត្រ (គិតចាប់ ពីផ្លូវសំខាន់ ឬផ្លូវភូមិទៅដល់ទីតាំងស្រះ) ទៅឲ្យអ្នកម៉ៅការប្រើប្រាស់ដីឃ្លីសាងសង់ស្រះ តាមទីតាំងក្នុងរយៈពេលសាងសង់ប្រមាណ ៤ ខែ។ អ្នកម៉ៅការ ត្រូវជួសជុលគ្រលុក ឬការ ខូចខាតនានាដែលបង្កឡើងក្នុងអំឡុងពេលសាងសង់ ដើម្បីឲ្យដីដែលមានទំហំខាងលើ មានស្ថានភាពដូចដើមវិញទាំងស្រុង។

សាក្សី ម្ចាស់ដី

មេភូមិ គគីរ វ៉ាន់ ប្រធានសហគមន៍ ឈ្មោះម្ចាស់ដី

ផង វ៉ាន់ ម្ចាស់ ហាត់

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King
Land lending form

I am Phang Vanny who has a plot of land with its size 1,000 square meters (10m width and 100m length) is located nearby the area where will be installed drilled well and water tank (Korki Chrum village, Russey Chrum Commune, Thmar Bang district, Koh Kong province).

I wish to declare that the selected contractor can use my piece of land with its size 160 square meters (8m width and 20m length) for transporting and keeping any construction materials during the construction (approximately 4 months) and then the contractor needs to prepare that piece of land as same quality as before construction.

Signed by chief of village Chief of FC Witness Land owner

CHIKLAB I VILLAGE

Land Certification

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

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ទម្រង់បញ្ជាក់ប្រវត្តិដី


១. ឃើង មេឃុំឈ្មោះ...**ស្រុកស្រែចម្ការ**...សូមបញ្ជាក់ថា ដីមួយកន្លែងដែលមានទំហំជាក់ស្តែង
...**១០០**...ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ (១០០...ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ...**១០**...ម៉ែត្រ) នៅត្រង់ចំណុច...**១០**...**១០**...
ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិ...**ជី.ក.ប**...ឃុំ...**ស្រែចម្ការ** ស្រុក...**ស្រែចម្ការ**...ខេត្ត...**ស្រែចម្ការ**...
សម្រាប់ តម្កល់ស្បែកស្រូវចែកចាយជូនសមាជិកសហគមន៍ គិតជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ពិតប្រាកដ
មែន និងមានព្រំប្រទល់៖

- ខាងជើងទល់នឹង...**គ.ជ.**...**ស្រែចម្ការ**...
- ខាងត្បូងទល់នឹង...**ស្រែចម្ការ**...**ស្រែចម្ការ**...
- ខាងកើតទល់នឹង...**ស្រែចម្ការ**...**ស្រែចម្ការ**...
- ខាងលិចទល់នឹង...**ស្រែចម្ការ**...**ស្រែចម្ការ**...

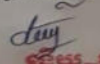
២. ដីសម្រាប់ផ្គត់ផ្គង់ចេញចូល សម្រាប់ដីកសិកម្ម និងគ្រឿងចក្រ ទំហំ ៨ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ...**៨០**...ម៉ែត្រ (គិត
ចាប់ពីផ្លូវសំខាន់ ឬផ្លូវភូមិទៅដល់ទីតាំងតម្កល់ស្បែកស្រូវ) គឺជាដីកម្មសិទ្ធិរបស់ឯកជន ដូច្នេះត្រូវមាន
លិខិតអនុញ្ញាតឲ្យប្រើប្រាស់ដីម្ចាស់កម្មសិទ្ធិ។

៣. ទំហំដីសម្រាប់ដាំដុះរបស់អ្នកទទួលបានផលពីគម្រោងចំនួន...**៥០**...ប្លង់ (ដែលម្នាក់ៗ មានទំហំប្រមាណ១០
ម៉ែត្រទទឹង និង៣០ម៉ែត្របណ្តោយ) គឺជាដីកម្មសិទ្ធិរបស់ឯកជន។

បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ
ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។
ថ្ងៃទី **០២** ខែ **០២** ឆ្នាំ **២០១៩**

មេឃុំ

ស្រែចម្ការ

បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ
ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។
ថ្ងៃទី **០២** ខែ **០២** ឆ្នាំ **២០១៩**

មេភូមិ **វិក្ក**

ស្រែចម្ការ

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King
Land Certification

We are the authority of Sokh Sant Commune would certify that the commune land with total area of **100 square meters (10m*10m)** located in the village land along the Ou' Chhbar (the natural stream), Chiklab I village, Sokh Sant commune, Koh Nhek district, Mondulkiri province is the public land. It has bordered with Mr. Kong Voeun to the North, Mr. Thoeung Thos to the South and Ou' Chhbar to the East and Mr. Mao Thoeung to the West.

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

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ-សាសនា-ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ទម្រង់ស្តីពីការអនុញ្ញាតឲ្យប្រើប្រាស់ដី

ខាងឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំបាទ ឈ្មោះ ស៊ី ឈីម ដែលមានជីវៈយកខ្លែងទំហំ 12.50 ម៉ែត្រ (១០៥ ៥០ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ 50 ម៉ែត្រ) នៅក្រុងចំណុចជាប់ទីតាំងដែលត្រូវសាងសង់អគារស្តុកទឹកសហគមន៍ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិ ជ័យជំនះ ឃុំ ស្រែចម្ការ ស្រុក ស្រែចម្ការ ខេត្ត ស្រះចក ។

ខាងឆ្នាំ ឬឆ្នាំបាទ សូមប្រគល់ដីដែលមានទំហំ ៨ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ 50 ម៉ែត្រ (គិតចាប់ពីផ្លូវសំខាន់ ឬផ្លូវភូមិទៅដល់ទីតាំងអគារស្តុកទឹក) ទៅឲ្យអ្នកម៉ៅការប្រើប្រាស់ដើម្បីសាងសង់អគារស្តុកទឹកតាមទីតាំងក្នុងរយៈពេលសាងសង់ប្រមាណ ៤ ខែ ។ អ្នកម៉ៅការ ត្រូវផ្តល់ផលប្រយោជន៍ ឬការខូចខាតនានាដែលបង្កឡើងក្នុងអំឡុងពេលសាងសង់ ដើម្បីឲ្យដីដែលមានទំហំខាងលើ មានស្ថានភាពដូចដើមវិញទាំងស្រុង ។

សាក្សី **ម្ចាស់ដី**

មេភូមិ ស៊ី ឈីម

ឈីម ឈីម

ប្រធានសហគមន៍ ស៊ី ឈីម

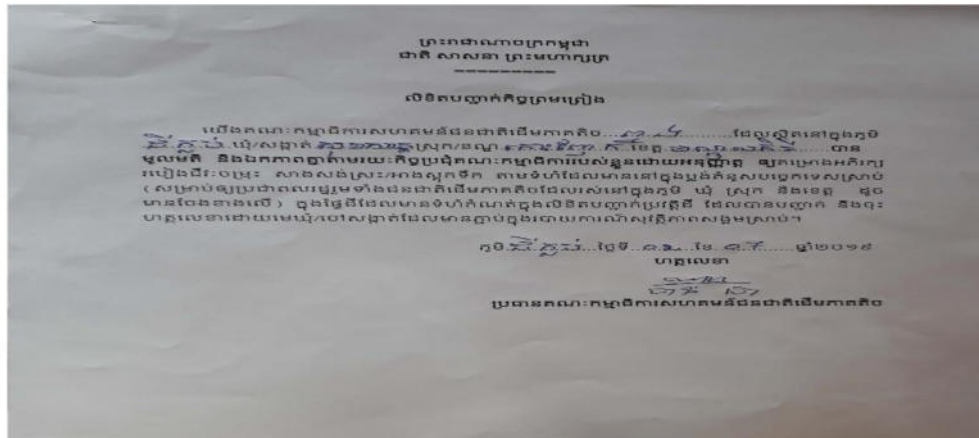
ស៊ី ឈីម

ឈ្មោះម្ចាស់ដី ស៊ី ឈីម

I, Mao Thoeung, is holding the land with its size 1, 250 square meters (25m width and 50m length), next to the proposed site for community water tank which is located in Chiklab village, Sokh Sant commune, Koh Nhek district, Monduliri province. I wish to declare and agree that the selected contractor can use my piece of land with its size 400 square meters (8m width and 50m length) during construction of the proposed water tank **for about 4 months**, then the contractor needs to prepare the given piece of land as same quality as before the construction.

Land owner

IPs Letter of Agreement



Kingdom of Cambodia Nation Religion King Land Certification

We are the committee of IPs community would certify that existed in Chiklab village, Sokh Sant commune, Koh Nhek district, Mondul Kiri province have agreed through our committee meeting by allowing the BCC project to construct the community water tank in the mentioned area (based on the drawing design for community people's use including IPs who live in the mentioned village, commune district and province), certified and signed by commune authority in the social safeguards report.

Certified by Chief of IPs community committee

CHIKLAB II VILLAGE
Land Certification

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

=====

ទម្រង់បញ្ជាក់ប្រវត្តិដី


១. យើង មេឃុំឈ្មោះ...**ក្រុងស្រីសោភ័ណ**...សូមបញ្ជាក់ថា ដីមួយកន្លែងដែលមានទំហំជាក់ស្តែង
១០០...ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ (១០០...ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ...**១០**...ម៉ែត្រ) នៅត្រង់ចំណុច...**ភូមិស្រីស្រស់**...
 ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិ...**ស្រីស្រស់**...ឃុំ...**ស្រីស្រស់**...ស្រុក...**ស្រីស្រស់**...ខេត្ត...**ស្រីស្រស់**...
 សម្រាប់ តម្កល់ស្បៀងស្រូវចំពោះជនសាមីកសហគមន៍ ពិតជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ពិតប្រាកដ
 មែន និងមានព្រំប្រទល់៖

- ខាងជើងទល់នឹង...**ស្រីស្រស់**
- ខាងត្បូងទល់នឹង...**ស្រីស្រស់**
- ខាងកើតទល់នឹង...**ស្រីស្រស់**
- ខាងលិចទល់នឹង...**ស្រីស្រស់**

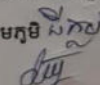
២. ដីសម្រាប់ផ្លូវចេញចូល សម្រាប់ដឹកជញ្ជូន និងគ្រឿងចក្រ ទំហំ ៨ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ...**១០**...ម៉ែត្រ (គិត
 ចាប់ពីផ្លូវសំខាន់ ឬផ្លូវភូមិទៅដល់ទីតាំងតម្កល់ស្បៀងស្រូវ) គឺជាដីកម្មសិទ្ធិរបស់កងរដ្ឋ ដូច្នេះត្រូវមាន
 លិខិតអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យប្រើប្រាស់ពីម្ចាស់កម្មសិទ្ធិ។

៣. ទំហំដីសម្រាប់ដាំដុះរបស់អ្នកទទួលបានផលពីគម្រោងចំនួន...**៥០**...រូប (ដែលម្នាក់ៗ មានទំហំប្រមាណ១០
 ម៉ែត្រទទឹង និង៣០ម៉ែត្របណ្តោយ) គឺជាដីកម្មសិទ្ធិរបស់កងរដ្ឋ។

បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ
 ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។
 ថ្ងៃទី **០២** ខែ **០៧** ឆ្នាំ **២០១៩**

មេឃុំ

សុខ សំណួន
នាយ - ជិត

បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ
 ជាដីរបស់ឃុំឬសហគមន៍ពិតមែន។
 ថ្ងៃទី **០២** ខែ **០៧** ឆ្នាំ **២០១៩**

មេភូមិ **ស្រីស្រស់**

ស្រីស្រស់

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King
Land Certification

We are the authority of Sokh Sant Commune would certify that the commune land with total area of **100 square meters (10m*10m)** located in the village land along the Ou' Chhbar (the natural stream), Chiklab I village, Sokh Sant commune, Koh Nhek district, Monduliri province is the public land. It has bordered with Mr. Sruch Sreng to the North, Mr. Sok Samnang to the South and Ou' Chhbar to the East and Mr. Kann Krek to the West.

For accessing road from the main road to the proposed site (it is about 8m width and 80m length) which will be used during the construction belongs to the individual farmer (Mr. Kann Krek, see the land lending form from her in the attachment), while the small plot of land (10m*30m for each farmer, 50 plots) will be used for home gardening which is belonging to the farmers.

Seen and Approved by Commune chief
Certified by Village

Land Lending Form

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ-សាសនា-ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ទម្រង់ស្នើការអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យប្រើប្រាស់ដី

ខាងខ្ញុំឬ ខ្ញុំបាទឈ្មោះ: កាណ ក្រេក ដែលមានដីមួយកន្លែងទំហំ ២.៨០០ ម៉ែត្រ (ទទឹង ៣៥ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ ៨០ ម៉ែត្រ) នៅក្នុងចំណុចជាប់ទីតាំងដែលត្រូវសាងសង់អាងស្តុកទឹក សហគមន៍ភូមិ ជិត្រាប ឃុំ ក្រវាញ ស្រុក កោះកុង ខេត្ត កោះកុង ។

ខាងខ្ញុំ ឬខ្ញុំបាទ សូមប្រគល់ដីដែលមានទទឹង ៨ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ ៨០ ម៉ែត្រ (គិតជាប់ពីផ្លូវសំខាន់ ឬផ្លូវភូមិទៅដល់ទីតាំងអាងស្តុកទឹក) ទៅឱ្យអ្នកមេការប្រើប្រាស់ដីឃ្លីសាងសង់អាងស្តុកទឹកតាមទីតាំង ក្នុងរយៈពេលសាងសង់ប្រមាណ ៤ ខែ។ អ្នកមេការ ត្រូវជួសជុលក្រលុក ឬការខូចខាតនានាដែលបង្កឡើង ក្នុងអំឡុងពេលសាងសង់ ដើម្បីឱ្យដីដែលមានទំហំខាងលើ មានស្ថានភាពដូចដើមវិញទាំងស្រុង។

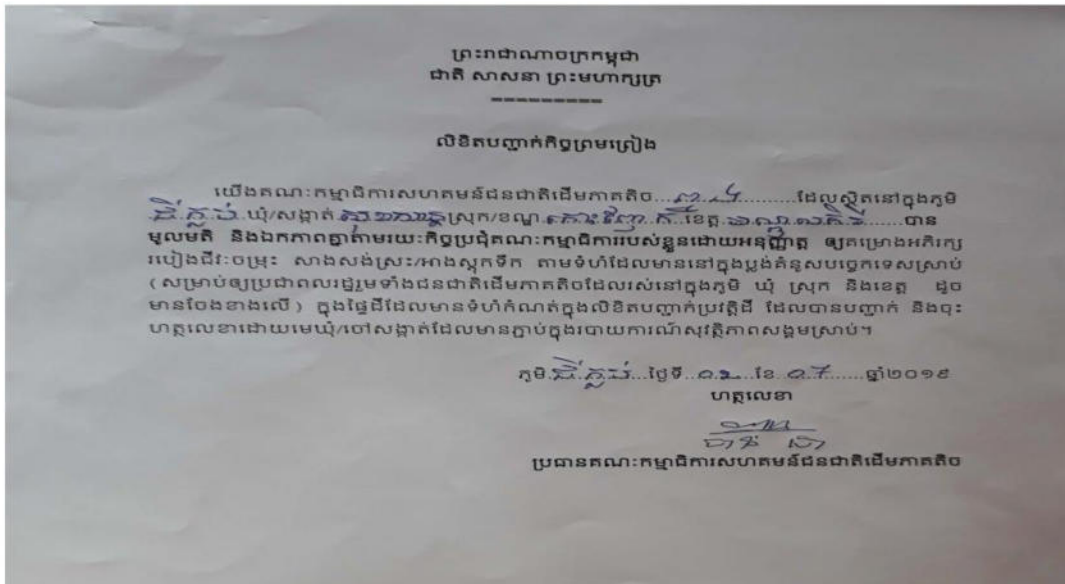
សាក្សី ម្ចាស់ដី

មេភូមិ ស៊ី កុំ ប្រធានសហគមន៍ ស៊ី គួង ឈ្មោះម្ចាស់ដី

ស៊ី យ៉ា ស៊ី យ៉ា កាណ ក្រេក

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King
Land lending form for use

I, Kann Krek, is holding the land with its size 2,800 square meters (35m width and 80m length), next to the proposed site for community water tank which is located in Chiklab village, Sokh Sant commune, Koh Nhek district, Mondul Kiri province. I wish to declare and agree that the selected contractor can use my piece of land with its size 640 square meters (8m width and 80m length) during construction of the proposed water tank for about 4 months, then the contractor needs to prepare the given piece of land as same quality as before the construction.



Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King

IPs letter of agreement

We are the committee of IPs community would certify that existed in Chiklab village, Sokh Sant commune, Koh Nhek district, Mondulkiri province have agreed through our committee meeting by allowing the BCC project to construct the community water tank in the mentioned area (based on the drawing design for community people's use including IPs who live in the mentioned village, commune district and province), certified and signed by commune authority in the social safeguards report.

Certified by Chief of IPs community committee

POU TUNG VILLAGE

Land Certification

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ទម្រង់បញ្ជាក់ប្រវត្តិដី


១. យើងមេឃុំឈ្មោះ អ៊ូ តុង.....សូមបញ្ជាក់ថា ដីមួយកន្លែងដែលមានទំហំជាក់ស្តែង
១០០ ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ (១០០ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ ១០ ម៉ែត្រ) នៅក្នុងចំណុច ភូមិ អ៊ូ តុង
ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិ អ៊ូ តុង.....ឃុំ អ៊ូ តុង.....ស្រុក ក្រាំងស្រី.....ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម
 សម្រាប់តម្កល់ស្លាកស្នាមដីកសិកម្មសាមគ្គី គឺជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ពិតប្រាកដ
 មែន និងមានព្រំប្រទល់៖

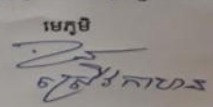
- ខាងជើងទល់នឹង ស្រះ អ៊ូ តុង.....
- ខាងត្បូងទល់នឹង ស្រះ អ៊ូ តុង.....
- ខាងកើតទល់នឹង ស្រះ អ៊ូ តុង.....
- ខាងលិចទល់នឹង ស្រះ អ៊ូ តុង.....

២. ដីសម្រាប់ផ្លូវចេញចូល សម្រាប់ដឹកដី និងក្រឡឹងចក្រ ទំហំ ៨ ម៉ែត្រ និងបណ្តោយ ៣០ ម៉ែត្រ (គិត
 ចាប់ពីផ្លូវសំខាន់ ឬផ្លូវភូមិទៅដល់ទីតាំងតម្កល់ស្លាកស្នាមដី) គឺជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ដែលស្ថិតក្នុងទំហំ
 ដូចបានបញ្ជាក់ខាងលើដែរ។

៣. ទំហំដីសម្រាប់ដាំដុះរបស់អ្នកទទួលបានពីគម្រោងចំនួន ១០ ប្រ (ដែលម្នាក់ៗ មានទំហំប្រមាណ ១០
 ម៉ែត្រ ១០០ និង ៣០ ម៉ែត្របណ្តោយ) គឺជាដីឯកជនរបស់អ្នកទទួលបានរៀងៗខ្លួន។

បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ ជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ពិតមែន។ ថ្ងៃទី <u>០៥</u> ខែ <u>០៧</u> ឆ្នាំ <u>២០១៩</u>	បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាដីខាងលើ ជាដីរបស់ឃុំ/សហគមន៍ពិតមែន។ ថ្ងៃទី <u>០៥</u> ខែ <u>០៧</u> ឆ្នាំ <u>២០១៩</u>
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មេឃុំ
អ៊ូ តុង


មេភូមិ
អ៊ូ តុង

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King
Land Certification

We are the authority of Chong Phlash Commune would certify that the commune land with total area of **100 square meters (10m*10m)** located in the village land along the Ou' Te (the natural stream), Pou Tung village, Chong Plash commune, Keo Seima district, Mondulkiri province is the public land. It has bordered with Mr. Kornkey Chheang to the North, Mr. Thorn Nam to the South and Ou' Te to the East and the main road to the West.

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

Seen and Approved by Commune chief

Certified by Village

Annex 6. Summary Minutes from Public Consultations

SEWT – KORKI CHRUM VILLAGE, RUSSEY CHRUM CF, KKG

Consultation Meetings		
1 (Local authorities) Date: 20 March 2019 (08:30 am) No of participants - 7 No of women - 0 Meeting chairman: Phon Sophay (PPIU Coordinator) Minute taker: Kaing Thorn	2 (Beneficiaries) Date: 20 March 2019 (10.00 am) No of participants - 17 No of women - 11 Meeting chairman: Phon Sophay (PPIU Coordinator) Minute taker: Kaing Thorn	3 (Local authorities * beneficiaries) Date: 20 March 2019 (14.30 pm) No of participants - 22 No. of women - 11 Meeting chairman: Phon Sophay (PPIU Coordinator) Minute taker: Kaing Thorn
Content of meetings		
Understanding and accepting the CWT subproject: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local authorities, other community leaders and beneficiaries understood clearly the proposed technical design of the community water tank (CWT) which collects and stores water in the proposed tank before distribution and were aware of the location of the proposed CWT. They all agreed that the subproject will provide benefits to farmers/IPs by providing them with better access to water for farming. - All participants agreed to construct the water tank in the proposed area and the area for accessed road belongs to public land (8m width and 20m length). so 		
Impact on individual land: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local authority and beneficiaries verified and confirmed that the proposed location for the subproject site is appropriate because it is located in the public land within the commune land and will have no negative impact in private land or homesteads or any other structures. The proposed subproject consists of water tank and drilled well. The transport of construction materials or equipment should be done through the village compound as the proposed area is next to main road (8m width and 20m length). 		
Field validation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local authorities together with the beneficiaries visited the subproject site for the CWT and they observed that it is located in the public land or village land and it does not have any negative impact on environment, homesteads or private land since the area is commune land and is located near to private land. They all agreed to construct the water tank in the proposed site. For accessing road from the main road to the proposed site is in the private land, Mr. Phang Vanny. During the consultation meeting he agreed and declared that the contractor can use his piece of land (8m width and 20m length) for construction. Some excavated soil and grasses need to be cleared before construction. 		
Suggestions relating to the CWT subproject <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There should be an IPs spiritual practice ceremony conducted before the construction commences (food offering to spirits such as chicken, duck, pig, and buffalo depending on the size of the construction). They requested the project to cover the expense on buffalo, which is about US\$500. - The construction of the community water tank should be done soon before the rainy season. - Remaining excavated soil and grasses should be brought to put at school or health post nearby or within the village. 		
Specific internal regulations for the CWT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on the discussion during the meeting, the local authorities and beneficiaries agreed that there should be a regulation that the water user group members should follow. The regulation should also indicate the amount of money or contribution from each of the beneficiaries for maintenance and repairing materials/ equipment related to water pumping from the community water tank. - 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The water user groups should be formed with a clear management committee towards water tank's operation and management; - Capacity building should be provided by the project to enable the management committee to facility daily operation and management. 		

Indigenous peoples

- The location of the subproject is in the flat-land area within the public land and the area where IPs live, therefore food offering to spirits should be conducted as the request of the indigenous peoples. The beneficiaries/indigenous peoples will mobilize their resources or contribution to some expense and remaining will cover by the project.



SEWT – KORKI CHRUM VILLAGE, RUSSEY CHRUM CF, MDK

List of participants

No.	Name of Participants	Sex		Position	Village
		M	F		
1 st Public Consultation Meeting					
1	Phon Sophay	M		BCCP provincial accountant	Koh Kong
2	Kaing Thorn	M		Civic culture specialist	Koh Kong
3	Kheng Puy	M		Commune council member	Russey Chrum
4	Auk Yonn	M		2 nd deputy chief of commune	Russey Chrum
5	Phang Sophanna	M		Chief of commune	Russey Chrum
6	Sar Huy	M		Chief of village	Korki Chrum
7	Lay Chhun Hak	M		Chief of CF	Russey Chrum
2 nd Public Consultation Meeting					
1	Phon Sophay	M		BCCP provincial coordinator	KKG
2	Kaing Thorn	M		Civic culture specialist	KKG
3	Mey Sreynang		F	Villager	Korki Chrum
4	Ouk Rom	M		Villager	Korki Chrum
5	Nhem Savoeun	M		Villager	Korki Chrum
6	Bou Naum	M		Villager	Korki Chrum
7	Hin Seng Hong		F	Villager	Korki Chrum
8	Vin Sreychen		F	Villager	Korki Chrum
9	Marn Sinuon		F	Villager	Korki Chrum
10	Hin Lann		F	Villager	Korki Chrum
11	Sorn Peuv		F	Villager	Korki Chrum
12	Duong Chanthy		F	Villager	Korki Chrum
13	Sorn Tha		F	Villager	Korki Chrum
14	Hin Yorn		F	Villager	Korki Chrum
15	Mey Samnang		F	Villager	Korki Chrum
16	Len Sun		F	Villager	Korki Chrum
17	Mean Yort	M		Villager	Korki Chrum
3 rd Public consultation meeting					
1	Phon Sophay	M		BCCP provincial coordinator	KKG
2	Kaing Thorn	M		Civic culture specialist	KKG

3	Mey Sreynang		F	Villager	Korki Chrum
4	Ouk Rom	M		Villager	Korki Chrum
5	Nhem Savoeun	M		Villager	Korki Chrum
6	Bou Naum	M		Villager	Korki Chrum
7	Hin Seng Hong		F	Villager	Korki Chrum
8	Vin Sreychen		F	Villager	Korki Chrum
9	Marn Sinuon		F	Villager	Korki Chrum
10	Hin Lann		F	Villager	Korki Chrum
11	Sorn Peuv		F	Villager	Korki Chrum
12	Duong Chanthay		F	Villager	Korki Chrum
13	Sorn Tha		F	Villager	Korki Chrum
14	Hin Yorn		F	Villager	Korki Chrum
15	Mey Samnang		F	Villager	Korki Chrum
16	Len Sun		F	Villager	Korki Chrum
17	Mean Yort	M		Villager	Korki Chrum
18	Kheng Puy	M		Commune council member	Russey Chrum
19	Auk Yonn	M		2 nd deputy chief of commune	Russey Chrum
20	Phang Sophanna	M		Chief of commune	Russey Chrum
21	Sar Huy	M		Chief of village	Korki Chrum
22	Lay Chhun Hak	M		Chief of CF	Russey Chrum

SEWT – CHIKLOB I VILLAGE, CPA, SOKH SANN COMMUNE, MDK

Consultation Meetings		
1 (Local authorities) Date: 21 March 2019 (08:30 am) No of participants - 6 No of women - 1 Meeting chairman: Phok Samphos (PPIU Coordinator) Minute taker: Yim Soksophos	2 (Beneficiaries) Date: 21 March 2019 (10.00 am) No of participants - 24 No of women - 16 Meeting chairman: Phok Samphos (PPIU Coordinator) Minute taker: Yim Soksophos	3 (Local authorities * beneficiaries) Date: 21 March 2019 (11.30 am) No of participants - 28 No. of women - 16 Meeting chairman: Phok Samphos (PPIU Coordinator) Minute taker: Yim Soksophos
Content of meetings		
Understanding and accepting the CWT subproject: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local authorities, other community leaders and beneficiaries understood clearly the proposed technical design of the community water tank (CWT) which collects and stores water in the proposed tank before distribution and were aware of the location of the proposed CWT. They all agreed that the subproject will provide benefits to farmers/IPs by providing them with better access to water for farming. - All participants agreed to construct the water tank in the proposed area. 		
Impact on individual land: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local authority and beneficiaries verified and confirmed that the proposed location for the subproject site is appropriate because it is located in the public or village land within the commune land and will have no negative impact in private land or homesteads or any other structures. The proposed subproject consists of water tank and solar pump. The transport of construction materials or equipment should be done through the private land, Mr. Mao Thoeung. During the consultation meeting, he declared and agreed that the contractor can use his piece of land during the construction (8m width and 50m length). 		
Field validation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local authorities together with the beneficiaries visited the subproject site for the CWT and they observed that it is located in the public land or village land and it does not have any negative impact on environment, homesteads or private land since the area is in the commune land and is located near to private land. They all agreed to construct the water tank in the proposed site. Some grasses and excavated soils need to be cleared before construction. 		
Suggestions relating to the CWT subproject <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There should be an IPs spiritual practice ceremony conducted before the construction commences (food offering to spirits such as chicken, duck, pig, and buffalo depending on the size of the construction). They requested the project to cover the expense on buffalo, which is about US\$500. - The construction of the community water tank should be done soon before the rainy season. - Remaining excavated soil and grasses should be brought to put at school or health post nearby or within the village. 		
Specific internal regulations for the CWT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on the discussion during the meeting, the local authorities and beneficiaries agreed that there should be a regulation that the water user group members should follow. The regulation should also indicate the amount of money or contribution from each of the beneficiaries for maintenance and repairing materials/ equipment related to water pumping from the community water tank. - 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The water user groups should be formed with a clear management committee towards water tank's operation and management; - Capacity building should be provided by the project to enable the management committee to facility daily operation and management. 		

Indigenous peoples

- The location of the subproject is in the flood-plain area within the public land and the area where IPs live therefore food offering to spirits should be conducted as the request of the indigenous peoples. The beneficiaries/indigenous peoples will mobilize their resources or contribution to some expense and remaining will cover by the project.



SEWT – CHIKLAB I VILLAGE, CPA SOKH SANN COMMUNE, MDK

**Public consultation meetings
List of participants**

No.	Name of Participants	Sex		Position	Village
		M	F		
1 st Public Consultation Meeting					
1	Chan Chin	M		Chief of commune	Sokh Sann
2	Mao Thueng	M		First deputy chief of the commune	Sok San
3	Ngeuy Khim	M		Chief of village	Chiklab
4	Kreung Sakik	M		Vice-chief of village	Chiklab
5	Phok Samphos	M		BCCP/MOE provincial coordinator	MDK
6	Lun Samphos		F	BCCP accountant	MDK
2 nd Public Consultation Meeting					
1	Thon Rin		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
2	Cheng Bounnet		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
3	Chat Yen		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
4	Sophuen Ye T		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
5	Thon Reng		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
6	Thanh Sit	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
7	Khot Mom		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
8	Khem Loan		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
9	Ton Tin	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
10	Sophuen Yan	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
11	Iet Teur	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
12	Teung Vorn		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
13	Teung Lorn	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
14	Seun Sreylak		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
15	Khen Chanphou		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
16	Chrem Thorn	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
17	Chran khveim		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
18	Sor Chork		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
19	Chran Mom		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
20	Chran Kim		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
21	Teung Sokorn		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab

22	Phok Samphos	M		BCCP provincial coordinator	MDK
23	Lun Samphos		F	BCCP accountant	MDK
24	Aum Sitha	M		BCCP M&E	MDK
3rd Public consultation meeting					
1	Chan Chin	M		Commune chief	Sokh Sann
2	Mao Thueng	M		First deputy chief of the commune	Sokh Sann
3	Ngeuy Khim	M		Chief of village	Chiklab
4	Thon Rin		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
5	Cheng Bounnet		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
6	Chat Yen		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
7	Sophuen Ye T		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
8	Thon Reng		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
9	Thanh Sit	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
10	Khot Mom		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
11	Khem Loan		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
12	Ton Tin	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
13	Sophuen Yan	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
14	Let Teur	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
15	Teung Vorn		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
16	Teung Lorn	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
17	Seun Sreylak		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
18	Khen Chanphou		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
19	Chrem Thorn	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
20	Chran khveim		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
21	Sor Chork		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
22	Chran Mom		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
23	Chran Kim		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
24	Teung Sokorn		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
25	Phok Samphos	M		BCCP provincial coordinator	MDK
26	Lun Samphos		F	BCCP accountant	MDK
27	Aum Sitha	M		BCCP M&E	MDK
28	Kreung Sakik	M		Vice-chief of village	Chiklab

SEWT – CHIKLAB II VILLAGE, CPA SOKH SANN COMMUNE, MDK

**Public consultation meetings
List of participants**

No.	Name of Participants	Sex		Position	Village
		M	F		
1 st Public Consultation Meeting					
1	Ou Ratanak	M		BCC/MOE/Project manager	PIU-MOE
2	Sun Kolvira	M		PIU-MOE/livelihood consultant	PIU-MOE
3	Aum Sitha	M		PIU – Monitoring and Evaluation consultant	PIU-MOE
4	Yim Soksophors	M		Program director	IIRR
5	Phok Samphos	M		Provincial coordinator	PPIU/MOE/MDK
6	Chhann Chin	M		Chief of commune	Sokh Sann
7	Mao Thueng	M		First deputy chief of the commune	Sokh Sann
8	Huon Vichit	M		Trainer	IIRR
9	Ngeuy Khim	M		Chief of village	Chiklab
10	Lun Somphos		F	BCCP provincial accountant	MDK
2 nd Public Consultation Meeting					
1	Yim Soksophors	M		Staff	IIRR
2	Phok Samphos	M		Provincial coordinator	PPIU/MDK
3	Huon Vichit	M		Trainer	IIRR
4	Khi Khean		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
5	Rami Kea		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
6	Som Mom	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
7	Cheng Nak	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
8	Kan Krek		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
9	Kauy Nhrean	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
10	Krek Chenda		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
11	Yutth Kor	M		Management committee member of CPA	Chiklab
12	Pech Srol	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
13	Khiev Sophal	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
14	Ches Mun	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
15	Lam Thy		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
16	Keo Sophy		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
17	Rom Nuok		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab

18	Samnag Sitha		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
19	Van Ny		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
20	Ya Ramuoch	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
21	Damry Na		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
22	Teng Dam	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
23	Aum Sitha	M		M&E specialist	PIU
24	Lun Samphos		F	BCCP provincial accountant	PPIU-MDK
3rd Public consultation meeting					
1	Chan Chin	M		Commune chief	Sokh Sann
2	Mao Thueng	M		First deputy chief of the commune	Sokh Sann
3	Ngeuy Khim	M		Chief of village	Chiklab
4	Thon Rin		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
5	Cheng Bounnet		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
6	Chat Yen		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
7	Sophuen Ye T		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
8	Thon Reng		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
9	Thanh Sit	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
10	Khot Mom		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
11	Khem Loan		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
12	Ton Tin	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
13	Sophuen Yan	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
14	Iet Teur	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
15	Teung Vorn		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
16	Teung Lorn	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
17	Seun Sreylak		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
18	Khen Chanphou		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
19	Chrem Thorn	M		Member of CPA	Chiklab
20	Chran khveim		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
21	Sor Chork		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
22	Chran Mom		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
23	Chran Kim		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
24	Teung Sokorn		F	Member of CPA	Chiklab
25	Phok Samphos	M		BCCP provincial coordinator	MDK

26	Lun Samphos		F	BCCP accountant	MDK
27	Aum Sitha	M		BCCP M&E	MDK

SEWT – POU TUNG VILLAGE, CPA, CHONG PHLASH COMMUNE, MDK

Consultation Meetings		
1 (Local authorities) Date: 19 March 2019 (09:00 am) No of participants - 7 No of women - 1 Meeting chairman: Phok Samphos (PPIU Coordinator) Minute taker: Yim Soksophos	2 (Beneficiaries) Date: 19 March 2019 (10.30 am) No of participants - 22 No of women - 11 Meeting chairman: Phok Samphos (PPIU Coordinator) Minute taker: Yim Soksophos	3 (Local authorities * beneficiaries) Date: 19 March 2019 (14.00 pm) No of participants - 25 No. of women - 11 Meeting chairman: Phok Samphos (PPIU Coordinator) Minute taker: Yim Soksophos
Content of meetings		
Understanding and accepting the CWT subproject: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local authorities, other community leaders and beneficiaries understood clearly the proposed technical design of the community water tank (CWT) which collects and stores water in the proposed tank before distribution and were aware of the location of the proposed CWT. They all agreed that the subproject will provide benefits to farmers/IPs by providing them with better access to water for farming. - All participants agreed to construct the water tank in the proposed area. 		
Impact on individual land: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local authority and beneficiaries verified and confirmed that the proposed location for the subproject site is appropriate because it is located in the public or village land within the commune land and will have no negative impact in private land or homesteads or any other structures. The proposed subproject consists of water tank and solar pump. The transport of construction materials or equipment should be done through the public land which belongs to the commune land (certified by commune chief). (8m width and 30m length). 		
Field validation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local authorities together with the beneficiaries visited the subproject site for the CWT and they observed that it is located in the public land or village land and it does not have any negative impact on environment, homesteads or private land since the area is in the commune land and is located near to private land. They all agreed to construct the water tank in the proposed site. Some grasses and excavated soils need to be cleared before construction. 		
Suggestions relating to the CWT subproject <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There should be an IPs spiritual practice ceremony conducted before the construction commences (food offering to spirits such as chicken, duck, pig, and buffalo depending on the size of the construction). They requested the project to cover the expense on buffalo, which is about US\$500. - The construction of the community water tank should be done soon before the rainy season. - Remaining excavated soil and grasses should be brought to put at school or health post nearby or within the village. 		
Specific internal regulations for the CWT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on the discussion during the meeting, the local authorities and beneficiaries agreed that there should be a regulation that the water user group members should follow. The regulation should also indicate the amount of money or contribution from each of the beneficiaries for maintenance and repairing materials/ equipment related to water pumping from the community water tank. - 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The water user groups should be formed with a clear management committee towards water tank's operation and management; - Capacity building should be provided by the project to enable the management committee to facility daily operation and management. 		

Indigenous peoples

- The location of the subproject is in the flood-plain area within the public land and the area where IPs live therefore food offering to spirits should be conducted as the request of the indigenous peoples. The beneficiaries/indigenous peoples will mobilize their resources or contribution to some expense and remaining will cover by the project.



SEWT – POU TUNG VILLAGE, CPA CHONG PHLASH COMMUNE, MDK

**Public consultation meetings
List of participants**

No.	Name of Participants	Sex		Position	Village
		M	F		
1 st Public Consultation Meeting					
1	Ann Choy	M		Chief of commune	Chong Phlash
2	Sreuv Karhorn	M		Chief of village	Pou Tung
3	Phok Samphos	M		BCCP/MOE provincial coordinator	MDK
4	Yim Soksophos	M		Staff	IIRR
5	Lun Samphos		F	BCCP accountant	MDK
6	Dek Ny	M		Chief of CPA	Pou Tung
7	Keng Sophin	M		Village member	Pou Tung
2 nd Public Consultation Meeting					
1	Ngor Pech	M		Member of CPA	Pou Tung
2	Chhorm Deb		F	Member of CPA	Pou Tung
3	Sreut Bork		F	Member of CPA	Pou Tung
4	Prouch Meur	M		Member of CPA	Pou Tung
5	Thob Phngen	M		Member of CPA	Pou Tung
6	Pom Mel	M		Member of CPA	Pou Tung
7	Dek Dy		F	Member of CPA	Pou Tung
8	Phon Byoy		F	Member of CPA	Pou Tung
9	Krat Toam		F	Member of CPA	Pou Tung
10	Pom Keul		F	Member of CPA	Pou Tung
11	Thob Yeugn		F	Member of CPA	Pou Tung
12	Proy Teung	M		Member of CPA	Pou Tung
13	Yat Mok	M		Member of CPA	Pou Tung
14	Sean Phalla	M		Member of CPA	Pou Tung
15	Troy Yeak		F	Member of CPA	Pou Tung
16	Kahorn Theang	M		Member of CPA	Pou Tung
17	Pom Ngeul		F	Member of CPA	Pou Tung
18	Heng Nai		F	Member of CPA	Pou Tung
19	Dek Ny	M		Chief of CPA	Pou Tung
20	Phok Samphos	M		BCCP provincial coordinator	MOE/MDK

21	Lun Samphos		F	BCCP accountant	MOE/MDK
22	Yim Soksophos	M		Staff	IIRR
3rd Public consultation meeting					
1	Ngor Pech	M		Member of CPA	Pou Tung
2	Chhorm Deb		F	Member of CPA	Pou Tung
3	Sreut Bork		F	Member of CPA	Pou Tung
4	Prouch Meur	M		Member of CPA	Pou Tung
5	Thob Phngen	M		Member of CPA	Pou Tung
6	Pom Mel	M		Member of CPA	Pou Tung
7	Dek Dy		F	Member of CPA	Pou Tung
8	Phon Byoy		F	Member of CPA	Pou Tung
9	Krat Toam		F	Member of CPA	Pou Tung
10	Pom Keul		F	Member of CPA	Pou Tung
11	Thob Yeugn		F	Member of CPA	Pou Tung
12	Proy Teung	M		Member of CPA	Pou Tung
13	Yat Mok	M		Member of CPA	Pou Tung
14	Sean Phalla	M		Member of CPA	Pou Tung
15	Troy Yeak		F	Member of CPA	Pou Tung
16	Kahorn Theang	M		Member of CPA	Pou Tung
17	Pom Ngeul		F	Member of CPA	Pou Tung
18	Heng Nai		F	Member of CPA	Pou Tung
19	Dek Ny	M		Chief of CPA	Pou Tung
20	Phok Samphos	M		BCCP provincial coordinator	MOE/MDK
21	Lun Samphos		F	BCCP accountant	MOE/MDK
22	Yim Soksophos	M		Staff	IIRR
23	Ann Chhoy	M		Chief of commune	Chong Phlash
24	Dek Ny	M		Chief of village	Pou Tung
25	Keng Sophin	M		Village member	Pou Tung

SEWT – POU HUNG VILLAGE, CPA, CHONG PHLASH COMMUNE, MDK

Consultation Meetings		
1 (Local authorities) Date: 19 March 2019 (09:00 am) No of participants - 7 No of women - Meeting chairman: Phok Samphos (PPIU Coordinator) Minute taker: Yim Soksophos	2 (Beneficiaries) Date: 19 March 2019 (10.00 am) No of participants - 40 No of women - 30 Meeting chairman: Phok Samphos (PPIU Coordinator) Minute taker: Yim Soksophos	3 (Local authorities * beneficiaries) Date: 19 March 2019 (14.30 pm) No of participants - 44 No. of women - 29 Meeting chairman: Phok Samphos (PPIU Coordinator) Minute taker: Yim Soksophos
Content of meetings		
Understanding and accepting the CWT subproject: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local authorities, other community leaders and beneficiaries understood clearly the proposed technical design of the community water tank (CWT) which collects and stores water in the proposed tank before distribution and were aware of the location of the proposed CWT. They all agreed that the subproject will provide benefits to farmers/IPs by providing them with better access to water for farming. - All participants agreed to construct the water tank in the proposed area. 		
Impact on individual land: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local authority and beneficiaries verified and confirmed that the proposed location for the subproject site is appropriate because it is located in the public or village land within the commune land and will have no negative impact in private land or homesteads or any other structures. The proposed subproject consists of water tank and solar pump. The transport of construction materials or equipment should be done through the private land, Mr. Sorn Pum). During the consultation meeting, he agreed and declared the contractor can use his piece of land (8m width and 200m length) (land lending form). 		
Field validation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local authorities together with the beneficiaries visited the subproject site for the CWT and they observed that it is located in the public land or village land and it does not have any negative impact on environment, homesteads or private land since the area is in the commune land and is located near to private land. They all agreed to construct the water tank in the proposed site. Some grasses and excavated soils need to be cleared before construction. 		
Suggestions relating to the CWT subproject <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There should be an IPs spiritual practice ceremony conducted before the construction commences (food offering to spirits such as chicken, duck, pig, and buffalo depending on the size of the construction). They requested the project to cover the expense on buffalo, which is about US\$500. - The construction of the community water tank should be done soon before the rainy season. - Remaining excavated soil and grasses should be brought to put at school or health post nearby or within the village. 		
Specific internal regulations for the CWT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on the discussion during the meeting, the local authorities and beneficiaries agreed that there should be a regulation that the water user group members should follow. The regulation should also indicate the amount of money or contribution from each of the beneficiaries for maintenance and repairing materials/ equipment related to water pumping from the community water tank. - 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The water user groups should be formed with a clear management committee towards water tank's operation and management; - Capacity building should be provided by the project to enable the management committee to facility daily operation and management. 		

Indigenous peoples

- The location of the subproject is in the flood-plain area within the public land and the area where IPs live therefore food offering to spirits should be conducted as the request of the indigenous peoples. The beneficiaries/indigenous peoples will mobilize their resources or contribution to some expense and remaining will cover by the project.



SEWT – POU HUNG VILLAGE, CPA CHONG PHLASH COMMUNE, MDK

**Public consultation meetings
List of participants**

No.	Name of Participants	Sex		Position	Village
		M	F		
1 st Public Consultation Meeting					
1	Ann Choy	M		Chief of commune	Chong Phlash
2	Kleb Srein	M		Village member	Pou Hung
3	Tung Mao	M		Management committee member of CPA	Pou Hung
4	Khvang Chheang	M		Chief of village	Pou Hung
5	Phok Samphos	M		BCCP provincial coordinator	MOE-PPIU
6	Aum Sitha	M		Monitoring and Evaluation consultant	BCCP
7	Yim Soksophos	M		Staff	IIRR
2 nd Public Consultation Meeting					
1	Leu Rodo	M		Member of CPA	Pou Hung
2	Pheul Saly	M		Member of CPA	Pou Hung
3	Seit Kheun	M		Member of CPA	Pou Hung
4	Pok Sopheap	M		Member of CPA	Pou Hung
5	Pheuy Pheu	M		Member of CPA	Pou Hung
6	Mangeay Samet		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
7	Hes Sochea		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
8	Chreav Kleim		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
9	Sot Tuk	M		Member of CPA	Pou Hung
10	Ngoreut Van	M		Member of CPA	Pou Hung
11	Meuy Pom		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
12	Chhin Vuthy	M		Member of CPA	Pou Hung
13	Pheun Sakada		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
14	Pheun Sokheun		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
15	Ngiev Kahin		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
16	Srav Yoy		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
17	Non Yok		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
18	Vuth Chenda		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
19	Pchol Da		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung

20	Doy Dey		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
21	Sreub Savy		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
22	Jang Sokniv		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
23	Pit Yeiv		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
24	Ngeung Saman		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
25	Sreum Joy		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
26	Regn Sreyrad		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
27	Chrach Prach		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
28	Ly Kadan		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
29	Chan Ngiv		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
30	Los Tiet		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
31	Kok Kvang		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
32	Ngeng Chheur		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
33	Cheum Srem		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
34	Ngor Brev		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
35	Srel Ith		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
36	Khieng Bleb		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
37	Sreang Chun		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
38	Phok Samphos	M		BCCP Provincial coordinator	MOE/PPIU
39	Lun Samphos		F	BCCP accountant	MOE/PPIU
40	Yim Soksophos	M		Staff	IIRR
3rd Public consultation meeting					
1	Leu Rodo	M		Member of CPA	Pou Hung
2	Pheul Saly	M		Member of CPA	Pou Hung
3	Seit Kheun	M		Member of CPA	Pou Hung
4	Pok Sopheap	M		Member of CPA	Pou Hung
5	Pheuy Pheu	M		Member of CPA	Pou Hung
6	Mangeay Samet		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
7	Hes Sochea		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
8	Chreav Kleim		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
9	Sot Tuk	M		Member of CPA	Pou Hung
10	Ngoreut Van	M		Member of CPA	Pou Hung
11	Meuy Pom		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung

12	Chhin Vuthy	M		Member of CPA	Pou Hung
13	Pheun Sakada		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
14	Pheun Sokheun		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
15	Ngiev Kahin		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
16	Srav Yoy		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
17	Non Yok		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
18	Vuth Chenda		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
19	Pchol Da		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
20	Doy Dey		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
21	Sreub Savy		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
22	Jang Sokniv		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
23	Pit Yeiv		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
24	Ngeung Saman		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
25	Sreum Joy		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
26	Regn Sreyrad		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
27	Chrach Prach		F	Member of CPA	Pou Hung
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38	Phok Samphos	M		BCCP Provincial coordinator	MOE/PPIU
39	Lun Samphos		F	BCCP accountant	MOE/PPIU
40	Yim Soksophos	M		Staff	IIRR
41	Ann Chhoy	M		Chief of commune	Chong Phlash
42	Kleb Srein	M		Village member	Pou Hung
43	Tung Mao	M		CPA management committee member	Pou Hung
44	Khvang Chheang	M		Chief of village	Pou Hung

Annex 7. 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 contractors including name, position and telephone number will be shared with village chief or commune council chief in case of any issue during the works.

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

The significance of the potential impacts are categorised as follows:

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

DESIGN AND PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE

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

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

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

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

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

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

OPERATION PHASE

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

Importance of impact:

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

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