

Initial Environmental Examination

Appendix VII, Parts 1-3
March 2019

Cambodia: National Solar Park Project

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Appendix VII - Part 1

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

1. Agenda for public consultations

Odongk–Thpong Transmission Line Project Preparation Outline for the first Public Consultations in May 2018

- This table is applied to public consultations at district and village level
- Two national TA consultants will lead the sessions on their respective topics, social and environmental, and together answer questions in the final session
- Two assistants will assist with participant registration, take notes of the discussions and verify the meetings with photos

Session/ Time am	Description	Responsibility
30 min	Registration	Assistants
Session 1 30 min	Description of the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose and location of the project (Maps on the wall) • Planned timeline • Funding requested from ADB • Purpose of the feasibility study in project preparation ADB requirements of information and meaningful consultations with affected people in project planning and throughout the project time • Public Information leaflet of the project - will then be updated with relevant information in the detail design phase • ADB safeguard requirements of early identification of the social and environmental impacts and mitigation measures; identification of the affected people, their basic socio-economic conditions, and Inventory of Loss survey 	National TA Social consultant; Assistants to take notes and photos
Session 2 35 min	Anticipated impacts and mitigation measures of the project – social issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmission line alignment has been planned to have a minimum of impacts on houses, structures – impacts mainly on land and crops, trees • Explaining the land needed for the transmission line tower poles, explaining the ROW and buffer zone • Explaining the temporary impacts and land needed during construction • Preliminary identified impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ tower footprints: paddy land, other types of land and crops, trees - and compensation explained ○ ROW impacts: land and crops, trees, houses, structures – and compensation explained ○ buffer zone 	National TA Social consultant; Assistants to take notes and photos

Session/ Time am	Description	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified losses will be confirmed during the detail design • Compensation procedures • Some local job opportunities in project construction • Right to complain, grievance redress mechanism will be put on place during compensation implementation – more information during detail design phase 	
Session 3 30 min	Anticipated impacts and mitigation measures of the project – environment issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticipated project impacts on the environment and Environmental Management Plan to mitigate negative impacts • Current Environmental issues for the feasibility study: flooding, soil quality, erosion, air quality, water bodies, if any, along the ROW, biodiversity, vegetation clearing • Community health and safety issues during construction and operation • Preservation of livelihoods; access to land, forest, animal grazing lands 	National TA environment consultant; Assistants to take notes and photos
Session 4 30 min	Questions and Answers – social and environment	National TA Social and environmental consultants; Assistants to take notes and photos

2. Project Information leaflet (in English, distributed to stakeholders in Khmer)

Odongk–Thpong Power Transmission Line Planning Study Information about the Project

Electricite du Cambodge (EDC) is the national electricity infrastructure provider in Cambodia. In its effort to improve electricity access in the country, EDC is now planning a power transmission line in Kampong Speu Province from Thpong District to the Grid Substation 6 (GS6) located in Odongk District. Construction of this transmission line will affect areas in your district and commune, and areas near several villages.

District	Commune	Village
Thpong	Prambei Mum	Trapeang Traeunh Trapeang Traok Tranh Veaeng Prey Veaeng
		Rung Roeang Krang Ta Char
Odongk	Mean Chey	Sdok Trapeang Chambak
	Chan Saen	Krang Tumnob
	Trach Tong	Trapeang Kdol Trapeang Lpeak
	Khsem Khsant	Trach Tong Prey Ta Chey

LOCATION

The length of the planned part of the transmission line will be about 37km. It will run through areas in the four communes of Khsem Khsant, Trach Tong, Chan Saen and Mean Chey in Odongk District, and the two communes of Rung Roeang and Prambei Mum in Thpong District. The planned alignment of the transmission line can be seen in the Map in this information leaflet.

CONSTRUCTION TIME

Construction of transmission line will tentatively start during the 2nd quarter of 2019 and take totally about two years. EDC will supervise and monitor the construction that will be undertaken by private contractors and suppliers to EDC.

IMPACTS OF THE TRANSMISSION LINE

The Table in this leaflet shows the communes and the villages identified to be located nearest the planned transmission line alignment. The route of the transmission line has been planned to avoid impacts on houses, irrigation canals, ponds, and other structures, so mainly land, crops and trees only will be affected.



Figure 1: Transmission line

The transmission line will have power towers at an interval of 300m from each other, totally approx. 126 towers. Every power tower foot will require an area of 15x15m (225m²), so totally

approx. 3ha of land will be required. EDC will permanently purchase these land plots for the power tower poles at the full land value from the land owners.

The transmission line will have a 15m wide so-called Right-of-Way (ROW), 7.5m on each side of the mid-line of the alignment. No structures or trees higher than 3m will be allowed within this zone. Land owners will be compensated upon a value to be agreed upon during the land acquisition negotiations. Productive trees within the ROW growing higher than 3m that need to be pruned or cut down will be compensated at their full value to the owners, based on the identified type and calculated number of trees. The total area within the ROW will be approx. 56 ha (37km x 15m).

A 400m wide buffer zone, 200m on each side of the transmission line mid-line will be a special area with impacts mainly during the transmission line construction.

CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS

During the construction of the transmission line, there may be temporary impacts such as increased noise and dust levels, vibration, traffic congestion, power cuts, disrupted or reduced access to agricultural lands, loss of vegetation and trees, and crop damage, as well as construction of temporary access roads for erection of power towers. When power towers are being erected and conductors being stringed it may be not safe to go too close to the construction site, since these are electrical works. In order to reduce such risks and avoid negative impacts, an *Environmental Management Plan* has been prepared, which all project construction contractors have to apply.



Figure 2: Tower Pole Area

During the transmission line construction, additional land may be needed on a short-term basis for temporary construction access roads and for construction material storage and work place, and for workers' camps.

There will be some work opportunities available for local unskilled workers in the transmission line construction.

SAFEGUARD POLICY OF ADB

The Government of Cambodia has requested assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for funding the transmission line project through a concessional loan. According to ADB Safeguard Policy, information about an ADB-supported project has to be provided to the people who are expected to be affected by the project construction and operation, and they have to be consulted early during the project planning. According to ADB Safeguard Policy, negative impacts on people and the environment have to be avoided to the greatest extent possible, and

when not possible to avoid, the negative impacts have to be properly mitigated in a way that the affected people find appropriate and satisfactory.

All the impacts of the project and all the losses due to the project affecting people who are living and working in the project areas have to be assessed during the project planning phase. The persons to be affected by the project through loss of land, crops, trees, houses, other structures or assets will be compensated in an appropriate way.

According to ADB Safeguard policy, if affected people are not satisfied with the compensation received, or if any people in the project area experience serious impacts from a project, they have a right to complain and have their case properly tested. There will be a Grievance Redress Mechanism put in place during the project planning, and people in the project areas will be informed of the complaint procedures.

CONSULTATIONS WITH PEOPLE IN THE PROJECT AREAS

Consultants for ADB who are working with planning of the project are now undertaking consultations in the planned transmission line project areas. First there will be a district level public consultation meeting, inviting commune and village leaders from the areas identified to be impacted by the transmission line. After the district level meeting, village level public consultations are arranged and all the people to be affected by the project are invited to participate in their own village or in the neighbouring village.

In these public consultations the transmission line project is introduced, and its potential social and environmental impacts explained. Participants are welcome to ask questions, get clarifications and express their views and concerns regarding the project.

After each village-level public consultation, one Focus Group Discussion is arranged with men and another with women. The purpose of these meetings is for the consultants to get information from the villagers on some local social and environmental issues and to discuss potential project impacts and needed mitigation measures with the villagers.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE AFFECTED PERSONS AND LOSSES

With assistance from commune and village leaders and with villagers the consultant will identify land owners of the land plots that will be needed for the power tower poles. This identification is preliminary, and may be changed when the detailed measurement survey for planning of the final transmission line alignment will be undertaken by EDC later this year. Cutting non-fruit and fruit trees before the detail study of the project is not recommended.

During the current planning phase, the consultant team will undertake a survey with those households that are identified to lose land, crops and trees due to the project. The purpose of the survey is to assess the socio-economic situation of these households and make an inventory of the expected losses due to the project. Land to be lost for the power tower poles construction will be identified and the trees and structures higher than 3m within the ROW will be counted and listed. This survey is important for planning the compensation and mitigation measures that will be provided by EDC to the affected households.

FURTHER INFORMATION AND PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

The transmission line alignment will be planned in detail later this year when the exact location of each power tower pole and the detailed impacts will be confirmed. At that time, there will be further consultations with all the people to be affected by the project. There will be further information of the land acquisition procedures, compensation negotiations and the rights of the affected people for appropriate compensation, and of the grievance redress mechanism that will ensure the rights of the affected people.

PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION

Social, Environment and Public Relation Office, EDC
Tel: 023 723 971

3. Guide Questionnaire for FGDs with women

Odongk–Thpong Transmission Line Project LARP and IEE Preparation

GUIDE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) WITH WOMEN IN AFFECTED VILLAGES

Purpose of the FGD: To gather information for preparation of the LAPR and the IEE, of people's first perception of the proposed project, and to provide an opportunity for the affected people to discuss how the project will affect on their lives, livelihoods and environment, and what concerns/worries and suggestions people may have with regard to the project.

Name of Village(s) participants are from: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

Location of the FGD (village name): _____

Number of participants: _____

Date FGD was conducted: May/June ____, 2018 Time started: _____ Time ended: _____

FGD Facilitator and Note taker: _____

Enclose the list of participants

I. SOCIAL ISSUES

A. Village profile, poverty and ethnicity

1. How long time has your village(s) been located here and how long time have most of you lived in your village?

2. Are there people from different ethnic groups in your village(s)? Which ones and approx. how many people/households of different ethnic groups (proportions)?

3. Are there many poor households in your village(s)? Yes/No, Approximate proportions

4. What are the main reasons that these households are poor? (what kind of households, e.g. family with many children, single woman with dependants, old person without relatives in the village, household with sick/handicapped family members, landless households, unemployed, etc.)

B. Livelihoods

1. What are the most important livelihoods in your village in terms of how many households they support? (e.g. farming, fishing, forestry, plantation labour, industrial labour, construction labour, private business, etc.)

Main livelihoods: _____

Second most important livelihoods: _____

Other livelihoods: _____

2. What are the most common crops (rice, vegetables, fruit trees, non-fruit trees, etc.) and how important are they for household economy? When are they harvested (month)?

Most important crops: _____

- Harvesting time in _____

Mid-important crops: _____

- Harvesting time in _____

Least important/additional crops: _____

- Harvesting time in _____

3. (a) Which crops are cultivated for selling? _____
 (b) Do many households have crops for selling /importance of selling crops for HH livelihoods? _____

4. Where are the areas used for livelihoods activities, such as land for crops and trees and water ponds for raising fish located? (*related to village and related to the planned transmission line*) _____

5. What kind of problems do people in your village have related to their livelihoods? (e.g. poor soil, lack of irrigation, lack of pesticides, lack of money, unemployment) _____

6. What additional income sources do **women** have, apart from farming? _____

C. Cultural heritage

1. Where are the culturally / spiritually important places/structures for your villagers located? Is there any culturally important place or structure near the planned transmission line? *Record the locations, especially related to the transmission line.* _____

D. Impacts of the transmission line project

1. When you hear about the planned transmission line project, how do you think it will affect your village (*explain the location of the transmission line*)? _____

2. Have you previously experienced any transmission line construction project? _____

Yes ____ Explain: _____

No ____

3. (a) What benefits /positive impacts do you expect your village to have from the project? _____

(b) Are there some benefits /positive impacts you expect **women** to have from the project? _____

4. What kind of concerns do you have concerning the transmission line (1) location, (2) construction and (3) impacts? _____

5. Would you like to suggest to the project planners some measures to mitigate negative social impacts of the project? _____

II. ENVIRONMENT ISSUES

A. Air

1. How would you describe your air quality in your village?
 2. Do you have any issues with dust? What about in the dry season?

B. Land

1. Are there any issues with soil erosion after a heavy rainfall? If so, what measures do you take to deal with soil erosion?
 2. Do you use nearby lands (*close to ROW / explain ROW*) for collection of dry wood, for grazing of animals?

C. Water

1. What are your main sources of water for household activities such as:

Drinking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piped water supply: • River: • Pond: • Groundwater well:
Cooking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piped water supply:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River: • Pond: • Groundwater well:
Washing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piped water supply: • River: • Pond: • Groundwater well:
Watering Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piped water supply: • River: • Pond: • Groundwater well:
Feeding Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piped water supply: • River: • Pond: • Groundwater well:

2. If the answer includes water source from either a river , pond or groundwater well, ask: Where is the location / distance relative to the transmission ROW?

3. Is water available throughout the year in your village?

Yes / No

Explain reasons for No (e.g. season variation – dry / wet season)

4. How is your water quality, good or bad?

Good / Bad

Explain reasons for Bad (e.g. muddy, contaminated, etc.)

5. Do men and women in the village have different water uses?

D. Hazards

1. Has there been a drought in last 10 years? If so, how many times (year / month of the year)?

2. Has there been flooding in the last 10 years? If so, how many times (year / month of the year)?

3. Have there been periods of intense rainfall recently? If so, how many times (year / month of the year)? Are there issues with soil quality (erosion) after a heavy rainfall?

4. How does your village cope with floods, droughts and heavy rainfalls?

E. Biodiversity

1. What type of animals do you raise?

2. What type of wild animals, reptiles and /or birds do you see in and around the village?

F. Community Health and Safety Issues

1. How far is the nearest medical center? How do you commute to the nearest medical center? How long does it take?

2. How often do you visit the nearest medical center (only when sick or regularly)?

3. Is someone falls sick in your household, who will go to the medical center, male head or female head of the household?

4. Is there is doctor/nurse in the village?

Yes / No

5. Are you aware of safety issues related to transmission line and electrical works?

Yes / No

*Provide Explain construction related impacts, including erection of towers and stringing of conductors*_____

6. Are there any schools are in this village?

Yes / No

If Yes, where is located (direction / location relative to the transmission line)_____

If No, where is it located (Name of the village and distance / direction)_____

G. Access Roads

1. Are the conditions of the access road to your village good? For walking? For 2 wheelers? For 4 wheelers?

2. When is the condition of the road at its worst (e.g. during wet season)?

3. Do you have any complaints / issues when temporary access roads are made for construction of transmission towers?

4. Guide Questionnaire for FGDs with men

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 Main livelihoods: _____
 Second most important livelihoods: _____
 Other livelihoods: _____
2. What are the most common crops (rice, vegetables, fruit trees, non-fruit trees, etc.) and how important are they for household economy? When are they harvested (month)?
 Most important crops: _____
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 - Harvesting time in _____
 Least important/additional crops: _____
 - Harvesting time in _____
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 (b) Do many households have crops for selling /importance of selling crops for HH livelihoods?

4. Where are the areas used for livelihoods activities, such as land for crops and trees and water ponds for raising fish located? *(related to village and related to the planned transmission line)*

5. What kind of problems do people in your village have related to their livelihoods? (e.g. poor soil, lack of irrigation, lack of pesticides, lack of money, unemployment)

6. What additional income sources do **men** have, apart from farming?

C. Cultural heritage

1. Where are the culturally / spiritually important places/structures for your villagers located? Is there any culturally important place or structure near the planned transmission line? *Record the locations, especially related to the transmission line*

D. Impacts of the transmission line project

1. When you hear about the planned transmission line project, how do you think it will affect your village *(explain the location of the transmission line)*?

2. Have you previously experienced any transmission line construction project?

Yes ____ Explain: _____

No ____

3. What benefits /positive impacts do you expect your village to have from the project?

4. What kind of concerns do you have concerning the transmission line (1) location, (2) construction and (3) impacts?

5. Would you like to suggest to the project planners some measures to mitigate negative social impacts of the project?

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Washing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piped water supply: • River: • Pond: • Groundwater well:
Watering Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piped water supply: • River: • Pond: • Groundwater well:
Feeding Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piped water supply: • River: • Pond: • Groundwater well:

2. If the answer includes water source from either a river , pond or groundwater well, ask: Where is the location / distance relative to the transmission ROW?

3. Is water available throughout the year in your village?

Yes / No

Explain reasons for No (*e.g. season variation – dry / wet season*)

4. How is your water quality, good or bad?

Good / Bad

Explain reasons for Bad (*e.g. muddy, contaminated, etc.*)

5. Do men and women in the village have different water uses?

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1. Has there been a drought in last 10 years? If so, how many times (year / month of the year)?

2. Has there been flooding in the last 10 years? If so, how many times (year / month of the year)?

3. Have there been periods of intense rainfall recently? If so, how many times (year / month of the year)? Are there issues with soil quality (erosion) after a heavy rainfall?

4. How does your village cope with floods, droughts and heavy rainfalls?

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1. What type of animals do you raise?

2. What type of wild animals, reptiles and /or birds do you see in and around the village?

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1. How far is the nearest medical center? How do you commute to the nearest medical center? How long does it take?

2. How often do you visit the nearest medical center (only when sick or regularly)?

3. Is someone falls sick in your household, who will go to the medical center, male head or female head of the household?

4. Is there is doctor/nurse in the village?

Yes / No

5. Are you aware of safety issues related to transmission line and electrical works?

Yes / No

*Provide Explain construction related impacts, including erection of towers and stringing of conductors*_____

6. Are there any schools are in this village?

Yes / No

If Yes, where is located (direction / location relative to the transmission line)_____

If No, where is it located (Name of the village and distance / direction)_____

G. Access Roads

1. Are the conditions of the access road to your village good? For walking? For 2 wheelers? For 4 wheelers?

2. When is the condition of the road at its worst (e.g. during wet season)?

3. Do you have any complaints / issues when temporary access roads are made for construction of transmission towers?

**Appendix VII - Part 2a- Public Consultations and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Photos
Along the proposed Transmission Line**

No	Description of Activities
1	District consultation: Tpong district, 25 May 2018
	

2 Village consultation: Krang Tachor 25 May 2018**3 Focus group discussion: Krang Tachor****4 Village consultation: Trapeang Troack and Tranch Veang_28052018**



5 Focus group discussion: Trapeang Troack and Tranch Veang_28052018



6 Village consultation: Prey Veng and Trapeang Troeunh_28052018



7 Focus group discussion: Prey Veng and Trapeang Troeunh_28052018



8 District consultation: Otdong, 29 May 2018



9 Village consultation: Krang Tomnob_29052018



1 Focus group discussion: Krang Tomnob_29052018
0



1 Village consultation: Sdok and Trapeang Chambak_30052018
1



1 Focus group discussion: Sdok and Trapeang Chambak _30052018

2



1 Public consultation: Trapeang Kdol and Lpeak_30052018

3



1 Focus group discussion: Trapeang Kdol and Lpeak_30052018
4



1 Village consultation: Trachtong and Prey Tachey_31052018
5



1 Focus group discussion: Trachtong and Prey Tachey_31052018
6



**Appendix VII - Part 2b -Public Consultations and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Photos
In the Surrounding Vicinity of the Proposed Solar Park Site**

No	Description of Activities
1	Focus group discussion: Trapeang Traok village, Prambei Mum commune, Thpong District, Kampong Speu on 04 July 2018



2 Discussion: Kbal Teuk commune on 04 July 2018

3 Focus group discussion: Chuonh Chit village on 05 July 2018



4 Focus group discussion: Prey Chhrao village, Kbal Tuek commune, Tuek Phos District, Kampong Chhnang on 05 July 2018



5 Focus group discussion: Anlong Chrey power station on 08 July 2018



6 Focus group discussion: Royeas village on 08 July 2018

Appendix VII– Part 3 - Stakeholder Analysis and Communication Strategy

Draft 13 April 2018

1. PURPOSE OF STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

1. As stated in the ADB Guide to Participation¹, stakeholder participation supports good governance, citizenship, and accountability. It promotes innovation, responsiveness, and sustainability, which will directly enhance development effectiveness. Consultation and participation of various stakeholders can lead to improved development results, when people understand how resources are allocated and how they can be involved to better share the benefits from a project. If stakeholders are well informed and engaged in meaningful consultations, they will be able to participate and express their views, comments and recommendations, which then can become valuable for project developers during project design and implementation.

2. STAKEHOLDER DEFINITION

2. A solar park and transmission line project will affect various groups of people in different ways, directly or indirectly, in different phases of a project cycle, from project identification, planning and design through its implementation to operation. There are also groups of people that are not affected by a project, but who have various interests in project formulation, implementation and outcome.

3. Stakeholder can therefore be defined as an individual, group, or institution/agency that is (1) affected by a project and/or its outcome, or (2) has an interest in the project and/or its outcome.

3. STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION

4. For a sustainable planning, implementation and operation of a specific project, it is essential to identify the different stakeholders and understand their roles and interests in the project. By identifying the stakeholders and understanding how they are going to be impacted and/or involved in the project, necessary communication with different stakeholder groups can be planned and implemented. Communication with project stakeholders will help project planners and implementers to reduce risks, avoid unexpected conflicts and negative developments, and maximize project benefits for various stakeholders.

5. Project stakeholders can be identified by asking:

- (i) Who is affected by the project? and
- (ii) Who holds interest in the project?

6. To answer these questions and identify the respective stakeholder groups, the purpose and the expected impacts (positive and negative, including risks) of the project need to be clarified: Who is the project for? For whose needs? For whose interests? By whom is the project planned and constructed? Who has the power to influence on the project, its design, planning, implementation and operation? Who will benefit from the project? Who will be impacted by the project and in which ways?

¹Strengthening Participation for Development Results, ADB 2012.

4. AFFECTED STAKEHOLDERS

7. Various groups of people will be affected by a project in different ways. Affected person (AP) is according to ADB definition:

Any person or persons, household, firm, or public or private institution who on account of a development project would have their; (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in all or any part of a house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, plantations, forest and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.

8. Affected people therefore include; (i) persons affected directly by the right-of-way or construction work area; (ii) persons whose agricultural land or other productive assets such as trees and standing crops are affected; (iii) persons whose businesses are affected and who might experience loss of income due to the project impact; (iv) persons who lose work/employment as a result of the project impact; and (v) people who lose access to community resources/property as a result of the project.

9. Project-affected people may include those directly or indirectly affected:

- people owning land and/or assets that are impacted by the project
- people using land and other natural resources in the project area
- people in project adjoining areas (construction impacts, potential labour force, etc.)
- local (community based) organisations

These affected stakeholders encompass the local communities situated in or near the solar park area and along the transmission line. People in the local communities will be affected by the construction to a varying degree, depending on the individual location of their houses and lands. Some households may experience impacts from the project on their lives and livelihoods through loss of land, plants, and/or assets due to the solar park and/or transmission line construction. Benefits from the solar park and transmission line should also be available for affected communities, e.g. employment opportunities during construction and operation, and electricity access for all households. In the Stakeholder Analysis, the affected people are identified as (i) Local Communities, and within these a specific group of (ii) Affected Households.

5. STAKEHOLDERS WITH INTERESTS BUT NOT AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT

10. Stakeholders who are not affected by the project, yet have some type of interest in it may include:

- government authorities and agencies (national, regional, local)
- commercial enterprises such as contractors, suppliers, customers
- local, national and international NGOs
- the media
- universities, research institutes

11. Their interests in a project are various and may be driven by e.g. national, regional and/or local development goals, political power, environmental concerns, minority rights, land rights etc. of a certain group affected by a project, commercial business interests, public information and fraud prevention interest, etc.

6. WHY STAKEHOLDERS NEED TO BE INVOLVED

12. A variety of stakeholder groups are directly or indirectly, of necessity or by their own will and interest involved in an energy development project. However, project planners and implementers in general do not pay sufficient attention to different relevant stakeholders. Lack of information sharing and communication with stakeholders may lead to complications, late changes in project design and delays in the course of the project implementation, if unexpected problems emerge in the project site due to lacking information sharing of the local conditions, or when the project executing agency's attention to environmental and social impacts is in public questioned by civil society organizations and media, due to lack of information sharing of the project.

13. Such upcoming problems can be avoided and mitigated in advance if relevant stakeholders are involved early in project design and throughout project planning and implementation. Even after the project construction, communication with relevant stakeholders in monitoring the operation can contribute to early alert of any problem and prompt maintenance.

7. IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

14. A variety of stakeholders with professional or other interests at different administrative levels and locations are involved in different phases of the project (stakeholders with interests). Also various groups of people are affected in the actual geographical location of the project (affected stakeholders). Table 1 below provides a brief overview of all the potential stakeholder groups in the National Solar Park Project.

Table 1. Identified potential stakeholders

Level of category	Stakeholder group, role and interest
National level	
National level government agencies with defined mandates, roles and tasks in development of projects	Electricité du Cambodge (EDC) , the national electricity utility (state-owned enterprise), and its Procurement Unit , project executing agency.
	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) , recipient of ADB loan and responsible for repayment.
	Ministry of Environment (MOE) , approving EIA required according to the Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management and its sub-decrees.
	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) plays an important role in energy investments and production,

	including hydropower and other renewable energy schemes.
	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM). The proposed solar park site 6 is located above a reservoir constructed by MOWRAM. Potential soil erosion caused by the project civil works construction will be of concern for the Ministry, therefore consultation with relevant departments of MOWRAM will facilitate formulation of mitigation measures.
National level project specific implementation units with defined mandates, roles and tasks	The Project Management Office of EDC (PMO) and the Project Implementation Consultant Service (PIC) of EDC are responsible for project management , implementation, monitoring and reporting as well as communication on social and environmental issues with project affected stakeholders, including affected households..
	The Social and Environmental Public Relations Office (SEPRO) of EDC and EDC Procurement Unit manage land acquisition for projects.
Province level	
Province level government agencies with defined mandates, roles and tasks	Provincial Governor has a role to facilitate communication between project planners and implementers and local communities, including the affected people.
Police and military	The police department owns large land areas in the vicinity of the proposed solar park site 6 and need to be involved in land acquisition for the project. The police and military bases in the area have to be informed of the project in order to avoid any national security concerns.
District level	
District level government agencies with defined mandates, roles and tasks	District Governor has a role to facilitate communication between Project planners and implementers and local communities, including the affected people.
	District Cadastral Office has a central role in informal grievance redress mechanism over land conflicts: Once a complaint is filed to a commune, it will request the district cadastral office for necessary land data/ mapping and assistance in resolving the land conflict.
Commune and Village level	

Commune and Village level leaders with the role to represent communities and inform them	Commune councils and Commune chiefs represent local communities and facilitate their communication with project planners and implementers.
	Village chiefs represent village community and facilitate its communication with other entities.
Communities in solar park area and along the transmission line	Project-affected households that will lose land, crops, trees and/or assets due to the project. The primary stakeholder group to be affected by the Project and interest to be informed and consulted early and during all phases of the Project.
	Local communities affected by the project in various ways need to be informed and consulted about the Project early and being updated of the Project development throughout the project time.
Community-based and associated organizations	Savings groups , such as community forestry groups may have interest in the Project depending on the affected areas; a community forests are located in Prambei Mum, Rung Roeang and Chean Lerng communes .
	Religious organizations ; monasteries, temples, pagodas. Monks/abbots often have a mediator role in conflicts within a community, and they can facilitate in land conflicts.
	Micro-finance institutes : Land ownership (certificates) issued by the commune and district offices are often deposited as collateral with a micro-finance institute. By consulting with the latter, the number of land parcels in the proposed site used as collateral can be identified. This can help to identify the land owners and to avoid unexpected conflicts after the land purchase.
Other Stakeholders with various interests	
Private sector	Entrepreneurs and businesses such as construction contractors, equipment and transportation providers and others have potential business interests in the Project.
	Sugarcane farm/ concessionaire/ large farms : The proposed solar park site 6 is surrounded by a large commercial sugarcane farm, and consultation with the farm may be needed concerning access of the farm's trucks or workers by/through the solar park.
	Land brokers/ real estate agents may be interested in acting as contractors to EDC for land negotiation and purchase; in that case, close cooperation with EDC's

	SEPRO and Procurement Unit is needed.
NGOs	<p>Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and advocates that may have interest and concerns over the project's environmental/ land/ community impacts and their mitigation.</p> <p>E.g. there are NGOs working on environment and natural resources conservation in Kbal Teuk commune (where the proposed solar park site 6 is located). Consultation with them will contribute to e.g. avoiding conflicts over resource depletion during land clearing and civil works construction.</p>
Media	<p>Newspapers, radio, TV, websites, etc. play a role in delivering an image and information of the project to the public; they may also be allied with NGOs in raising concerns about the project.</p>
Academia	<p>National and international universities and research institutes may have scientific/research interest in the project, its design, implementation, impacts and outcome.</p>
International Stakeholders	<p>INGOs, international media and various international organizations may have similar interests as national media, NGOs and other organizations.</p>

8. PURPOSE OF STAKEHOLDER COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

1. The purpose of the Communication Strategy is to guide the project owner in conducting meaningful consultations and information sharing with project affected persons, communes and other concerned stakeholders throughout the project cycle
2. Project implementation has several stages including (i) project design and pre-construction planning, (ii) implementation of the agreed design, which involves the civil works construction, and (iii) operation and maintenance. All project implementation activities will have active monitoring of safeguards compliance as detailed in project Initial Environmental Examination (IEE); Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)..
3. Early communication with different stakeholders can contribute to avoiding adverse impacts, unexpected problems and conflicts related to e.g. land acquisition, environmental issues and access to lands adjacent to project construction and operation areas.

9. COMMUNICATION CONTEXT

4. The intention of this strategy is to prevent misconceptions on project impacts, project implementation process, and doubts or misconceptions on the project that may cause delays in

project implementation. The Stakeholder Communication Strategy covers the following issue areas: (i) Land acquisition and resettlement; (ii) Environment; and (iii) Civil works construction.

10. OBJECTIVE

5. The Stakeholder Communication Strategy provides reliable project information and engages stakeholders in proactive and meaningful communication and consultation during the project planning, preparation and implementation.

11. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- (i) To ensure that all stakeholders are well-informed, consulted and provided possibility to contribute to decision-making in all phases of the project.
- (ii) To increase the level of awareness of various stakeholders in the project area by engaging them in meaningful consultations, decision-making and participation through addressing key issues that may be raised during project implementation related to land acquisition, environment, and civil works construction.

STAKEHOLDER COMMUNICATION STRATEGY MATRIX									
Strategic Elements						Work Plan Elements			Evaluation
Objectives	Key Risks/Challenges	Stakeholders	Current and Desired Attitudes	Messages/Information	Activity/Channels	Timing/Implementation	Responsibility	Resources Needed	Expected Outcomes
To ensure reliable and regular flow of information and decision-making by engaging concerned stakeholders in consultations	Managing expectations of the affected households (i.e. fair compensation and transparency during project implementation)	Affected households Project-area Commune chiefs Project-area Village chiefs	Stakeholders understand and support the project and its impacts; Stakeholders continue to support project so that delays in project implementation are avoided.	Project benefits; Project impacts (positive and negative); Project implementation schedule and process; Land acquisition process and entitlements; Communication channels, processes and feedback mechanism.	Communication Strategy implemented; Public consultation meetings; Meetings between project implementers and local leaders; Small group meetings with affected households; Village leaders and Commune offices; Public notice boards; Media (radio,	During detail design and prior to start of civil works / construction Regular monthly meetings with PMO, local leaders and contractor(s); Quarterly monitoring	EDC PMO & PIC EDC SEPRO Construction Supervision Consultant	PMO Staff Logistics and materials	Affected people understand the project and its impacts, both positive and negative; Expressed support to project implementation; Minimized and/or reduced complaints related to the project.

					newspapers)				
Land acquisition and resettlement issues									
To ensure reliable information sharing and active consultations with the affected households, communities and local leaders; To address issues/concerns on resettlement.	Managing expectations from affected households; Possible complaints from affected households if expectations on compensation are not met (i.e., fair compensation, transparency, etc.) NGOs and other organisations might complain or raise issues using media/ other communication channels if concerns are	Affected households Village leaders Gov. agencies NGOs Media	Stakeholders support project implementation to prevent delays in civil works; Concerns raised by affected households, local communities, local leaders and organisations are addressed; Local gov. support	ADB Safeguard Policy; Project Description (project areas, implementation period & design, length and width of transmission line, number of affected households, etc.); Project implementation on schedule and process; Implementation of RP (compensation, procedures,	Consultation meetings; Village leaders, Commune councils; Public consultation meetings in villages /commune centres with affected people and local leaders; Consultations with affected households; Printed information; Public notice boards; Commune office notice board;	During detail design Before civil works/ construction start; Regular (monthly) meetings with PMO, local leaders and contractor(s); Whenever need arises to discuss and address any key concerns raised by affected households, local leaders, communities or organisations.	PMO /PIC responsible staff SEPRO & Procurement Unit Environmental & Social Supervision consultant	Included in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan	Affected people understand the project and its impacts, both positive and negative; Affected households, local leaders and communities support the Project implementation; Complaints are addressed in a transparent and prompt manner to prevent

	not addressed.			etc.); Affected households; Grievance redress mechanism.	Grievance redress mechanism				complaints that could cause delays in project implementation.
Objectives	Key Risks/Challenges	Stakeholders	Current and Desired Attitudes	Messages/Information	Activity/Channels	Timing/Implementation	Responsibility	Resources Needed	Expected Outcomes
Environmental issues									
To ensure reliable information is shared with affected communities, their leaders, and local Gov. units; To discuss and address potential environmental impacts from the project.	Possible complaints from local leaders /communities if environmental issues are not addressed; Non-compliance of contractors on ADB safeguards policy (as stated in the EMP).	Affected communities and their leaders; Local Gov. agencies; Nat. Gov. Agencies (MOE); Contractors; Env. NGOs.	Stakeholders support project implementation which prevent delays; Mitigation measures as stated in the EMP are implemented; Concerns raised by affected households /communities are addressed,	ADB SPS (environmental); Environmental issues/concerns and mitigation measures; Contractors compliance with ADB safeguards measures as stated in the EMP.	Capacity building/orientation with PMO and contractors; Consultation meetings with concerned agencies, local Gov., contractors, local communities and village leaders; Site visits during monitoring.	During detail design and prior to start of civil works/construction; Regular meetings with PMO and village leaders (monthly or bimonthly); Whenever need arises to discuss and address any key concerns raised by affected households, local leaders, communities or	PMO responsible staff; Environmental & Social Supervision consultant; Contractors.	Included in the EMP	Compliance with safeguards policy (as stated in the EMP) by contractors and other stakeholders; Environmental impacts/issues are properly addressed; Absence of complaints.

						organisations.			
Objectives	Key Risks/Challenges	Stakeholders	Current and Desired Attitudes	Messages/Information	Activity/Channels	Timing/Implementation	Responsibility	Resources Needed	Expected Outcomes
Civil works construction									
Local people are informed during the entire construction process, they know about the work schedules, risks, hazards, restricted access, and work opportunities; Local people will have work opportunities in the construction and operation of the SP.	Accidents and discontent among local communities due to misconceptions and lacking/deficient information.	Contractors; Village and Commune chiefs; Local communities.	Local people understand and support the project and civil works construction.	Work schedules; Availability of contractor representatives; Work opportunities; Risks and hazards; Restricted access.	Information notices in Commune office, local media; Regular meetings with local leaders, contractor and PMO.	Before civil works/ construction start; Regular monthly/ bimonthly meetings with PMO, local leaders and contractors; Throughout the construction time.	Contractors; Commune and village chiefs; Monitoring by PMO/ Construction Supervision Consultant.	Included as Contractor responsibility in the civil works contracts	Local people well informed throughout the construction period and they support the project.